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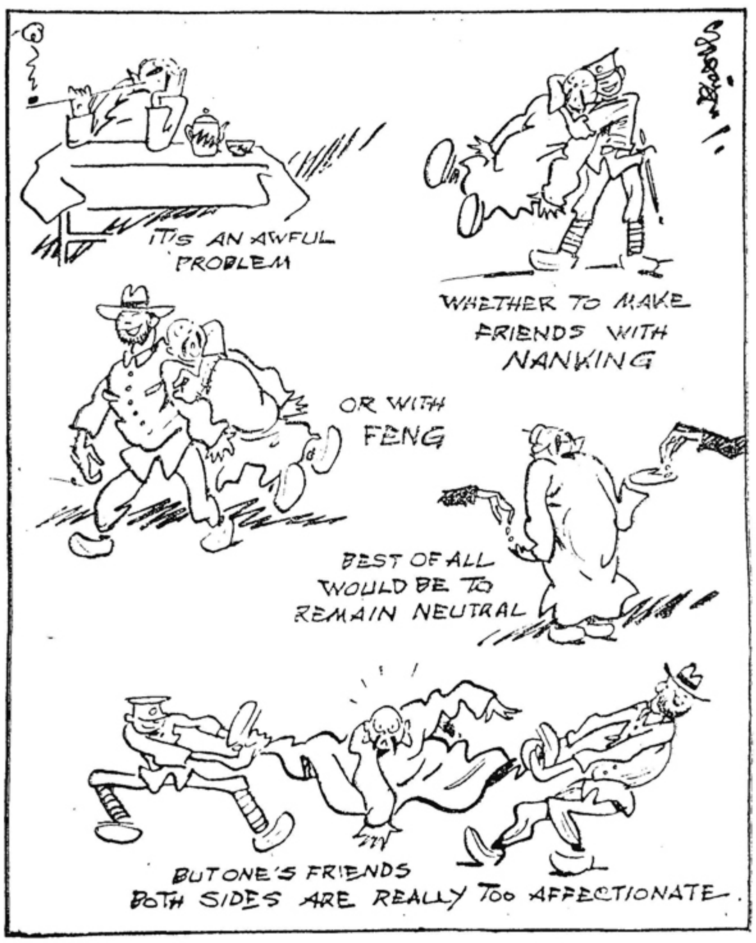

MISFORTUNES OF AN ODD MAN OUT.

YEN HSI-SHAN FOR FENG OR NANKING?

Chosen by Kuomintang to Take Offer of Pardon to Feng's Troops and Restore Order in Northwest: War Imminent

The C.E.C. conference being over, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is shortly leaving Nanking northwards. A conference of Nationalist generals is called to meet at Hsuchowfu to-morrow.

The dispositions of Nationalist armies preparing to pursue Gen. Feng are designed.

The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang has issued a further denunciation of Gen. Feng but offers pardon to his forces if they come over.

The person selected to convey this message and to rehabilitate the military situation in the Northwest is Gen. Yen Hsi-shan.

Meanwhile it is claimed in Nanking that half a million men have been mobilized to use against Feng if necessary.

The Punitive Campaign on Feng

Nanking, June 14.

Further details of the impending punitive campaign against Feng Yu-hsiang by the Government forces *obtained from the Headquarters of* the Commander-in-Chief, indicate that the total strength of the army being mobilized for the advance into Shensi and Kansu amounts to 300,000 strong.

It is reported that the Government units will advance by three main routes against Feng, with *Commander-in-Chief* Chiang Kai-shek himself assuming personal command of the Eastern Route, and General Chu Pei-teh, Acting Chief-of-Staff to the National Army, to relieve General Chiang whenever it may be necessary for the latter to return to the Capital to attend to important affairs of state in his capacity as President of the State Council. General Tang Seng-chi will be in charge of the Advance Forces of the Eastern Route Army, while Generals Fong Chen-wu and Chen Tiao-yuan will be the Field-Commanders respectively of the left and right wing forces. General Ho Yao-tsu will be Chief-of-Staff to the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters.

The Southern Route is to be placed under the command of General Ho Ying-ching, whose forces will include the units under General Liu Chin, Field-Commander of the Advance Forces, and Generals Chu Shao-liang and Chang Fa-kuei, Field-Commanders respectively of the left and right Wing Forces. General Ho Kuo-kuang will act as Chief-of-Staff to the Headquarters of the Southern Route Army.

General Yen Hsi-shan will be in command of the Northern Route Army, with General Chu Shao-kuang as his Chief-of-Staff. The Honan units under Generals Han Fu-chu, Shih Yiu-san and Ma Ting-shang will be incorporated into one of the three Route armies.—Kuo Min.

Kinhan Railway Nearly Repaired

Hankow, June 14.

General Tien Lien-chuang, one of General Han Fu-chu's representatives, arrived here to-day to interview the local authorities. He confirms the reports that most of General Han's troops are concentrated around Chengchow and reports that the railway has been almost completely repaired with the exception of the Yellow River Bridge, which is badly damaged.

Trains are running from here as far as Chengchow.

It is believed here that General Yen Hsi-shan's desire for peace is the main reason for the delay in launching the punitive expedition against General Feng Yu-hsiang. It is stated that the Shansi general remains firm in his conviction that fighting must not be resorted to and is steadfast in his former recommendations that the situation should be settled by peaceful political means.—Reuter.

Peace Optimists at Discount

Peking, June 16.

General Ho Cheng-chun, General Tang Seng-chi and General Liu Chen-hua returned here from Taiyuanfu, the Shansi capital, this afternoon. They remain ominously silent, but is learned from reliable sources at Taiyuanfu that their mission there has resulted in a complete failure.

General Liu Chen-hua's secretary, who telegraphed from Taiyuan announcing the departure of the mission, states now that there is no probability of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang going abroad, while it is learned from other sources that General Yen Hsi-shan is obdurate in his determination to maintain neutrality.

Local military sources report the receipt of intelligence from Henan indicating that Kuominchun forces are proceeding southward to Laohowkow, on the Han River, in north Hupeh, and that Marshal Feng has sent officers to the Kingtse Pass, where Honan, Shensi and Hupeh meet, to arrange for transportation facilities.

Well-informed circles here predict that fighting is inevitable.—Reuter.

Ominous Signs

Nanking, June 17.

The Government is understood to be awaiting official confirmation of the breakdown of negotiations between the delegates of Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang at Taiyuan with General Yen Hsi-shan acting as the intermediary. The fact, however, that Generals Ho Chen-chun, Tang Seng-chi and Liu Chen-hua have returned to Peking without first telegraphing the results of their negotiations at Taiyuan is regarded as ominous. Meanwhile, official circles are reticent.

A previous report from Taiyuanfu states that as a *result of protracted* deliberations, the following terms of settlement were reached by the delegates who were last reported to be waiting for a reply from Feng Yu-hsiang:

1. The State Council to revoke its previous order for the arrest of Feng Yu-hsiang upon the latter's departure from China.

2. In the event of Feng Yu-hsiang actually carrying out his declaration of retirement in the immediate future, the Government will accord him appropriate protection and treatment.

3. The entire 2nd Group Army to be placed under the direct control of the Central Authorities and the appropriations for the 2nd Group Army in arrears to be immediately remitted.

4. The 2nd Group Army to be disbanded and reorganized according to the decision of the National Military Disbandment and Reorganization Committee.

It is generally believed that the only fundamental solution for the present political situation lies in Feng's complete retirement from active participation in the military and political affairs of the Government, although the Government is anxious to effect a peaceful solution of the problem without resorting to the use of force.—Kuo Min.

Circular Telegram Coming?

Peking, June 17.

According to information emanating from reliable sources, General Yen Shi-shan, who is endeavouring to maintain peace and order in the area within his sphere of influence with Shansi Province as the centre, is now in communication with Generals Fang Chen-wu, Chen Tiao-yuan, Tang Seng-chi, and Liu Chin-hua, with a view to issuing a circular telegram under joint names, advocating the peaceful solution of the situation, as well as mediation between the Central Government and General Feng Yu-hsiang.—Toho.

Leaving for Front

Nanking, June 18.

With the closing this morning of the second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the Government's attitude towards General Feng Yu-hsiang is expected to take a more definite turn.

The closing ceremony of the Congress will be held this morning at 11 o'clock at the Central Party Headquarters. A number of important generals, who have been attending the Congress in the Capital, are expected to leave immediately for the front.

According to the reports received here from General Ho Chen-chun and General Tang Seng-chi, who recently went to Taiyuan to confer with General Yen Hsi-shan, General Feng Yu-hsiang is not contemplating retirement.

There is a rumour here that General Chiang Kai-shek will leave shortly for the Lunghai front to

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inspect troops on the Tientsin-Pukow and Lunghai railways.—Reuter.

Hankow, June 18.

The latest despatches from Honan again indicate very grave doubts regarding the retirement of General Feng Yu-hsiang. It is stated that all attempts at an agreement between the representatives of the Government and of the "Christian General" have proved abortive and the likelihood of war again looms largely.

The main point at issue seems to be General Feng's refusal to move from Tungkuan until the order for his arrest is rescinded, but it is claimed here that all his latest protestations have merely been further pretexts for gaining time. It is stated that he intends war to the knife and that the Central Government cannot afford to delay attacking him any longer.—Reuter.

A Military Conference

Nanking, June 19.

With the second general meeting of the Central Executive Committee concluded, the Commander-in-Chief, Chiang Kai-shek, is expected to leave immediately for the north to inspect the various Government units stationed along the Tsin-Pu and the Lung-Hai Railways prior to the launching of the punitive expedition against Feng Yu-hsiang.

A military conference will shortly be held at Hsuchow in which the leading military commanders who are to participate in the expedition will attend. Instructions have already been issued to them to proceed to Hsuchow before the 23rd instant when Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek will personally preside over the meeting.

According to a telegram from General Tang Seng-chi, Commander of the 5th Route Army, his entire forces are now in northern Honan and southwestern Shantung, General Li Ping-hsien's division being stationed at Mamutsi, General Liu Hsing's units at Kuciteh, and General Liu Chun-yun's units, at Hsiaopachen. The forces of General Wei Yih-san are also proceeding to Honan from Tsaochow, in northern Shantung.

Another report from General Fong Chen-wu, Commander of the 6th Route Army, states that the 44th Division is now concentrated at Chowkiakow, in eastern Honan, while the 45th Division is advancing towards Tsuichow. A portion of the 55th Division in the Luan-Foyao region is preparing to enter Honan from Kiangsu.—Kuo Min.

Another Mission to Gen. Yen

Peking, June 19.

General Hsiung Hsi-hui, a special delegate of General Chiang Kai-shek, passed through here to-day on his way to Taiyuan, the Shansi capital. It is stated in reliable quarters that he hopes to succeed where the mission of General Ho Cheng-chun and General Tang Seng-chi failed.

General Hsiung carries an autographed letter from General Chiang Kai-shek which, he hopes, will change General Yen Hsi-shan's mind regarding the political situation.—Reuter.

Half Million Mobilized

Nanking, June 19.

In an interview given to newspaper representatives this afternoon, a spokesman of the Central Kuomintang declared that the Central Government has mobilized more than half-a-million soldiers for the expedition against Feng Yu-hsiang. Although Manchuria and other provinces have sent messages to the Government expressing their willingness to send troops and to take part in the expedition, the spokesman said that it would not be necessary for the more adjacent provinces to mobilize their forces, although no objection is raised to their doing so.

In regard to General Chiang Kai-shek's departure for Hsuchowfu there is a report this evening that he is leaving here on Saturday.

It is stated in well-informed circles that, since operations have started against Feng Yu-hsiang, the authorities have ordered General Han Fu-chu to move his troops out of Honan. There is a rumour that the former Kuominchun troops who turned against Feng Yu-hsiang may be transferred to Shantung, that General Han Fu-chu may be appointed chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government and that General Chen Tiao-yuan may be transferred from Shantung and made chairman of the Honan Provincial Government.

According to reports received here this afternoon from Taiyuan, Madame Feng arrived last night at Yuncheng, in Shansi, with a considerable amount of baggage.—Reuter.

Kuomintang Offer to Feng's Men

Nanking, June 19.

At yesterday's session of the 2nd General Meeting of the Central Executive Committee, an important report submitted by the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee in connection with the recent rebellious acts of Feng Yu-hsiang was approved.

The report after setting forth the crimes of Feng and the measures adopted by the State Council in dealing with him states that the Standing Committee proposes to entrust General Yen Hsi-shan with the task of pacification and rehabiliation of the Northwest. Following is a part translation of the report given by the Kuo Min news agency:—

"In view of Feng Yu-hsiang's disruption of the unity of the country and his open rebellion against the Party and the State, the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee has decided to deprive him of his membership in the Kuomintang and dismiss him from his substantive and concurrent posts. The State Council has also issued a mandate for his arrest.

"In order to unify the country by means of the Three People's Principles and quell rebellions by enforcing Party and Government discipline, the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee deems it imperative that these decisions should be carried out expeditiously, lest any delay in its execution may cause the flame of rebellion to burst forth into open blaze. The Committee has, therefore, resolutely taken this decisive step and does not hesitate in the enforcement thereof."

The report then speaks of the consideration shown to General Feng and his destruction of railways. The C.E.C. wish to be lenient to his troops and believe that many of the latter would declare their loyalty to Nanking if given a chance.

Yen Hsi-shan Charged with Task

The C.E.C. continue:

"We should, therefore, sympathize with their unfortunate environment and encourage them for the future. Thus besides Han, Shih and others who have been respectively commended, all other officers and soldiers who would fellow them in expressing their loyalty and allegiance would be well received.

"The Committee proposes to despatch General Yen Hsi-shan to convey this lenient and sympathetic attitude of the Central Authorities to the rank and file of the Northwestern Forces in order that they may not be compelled to follow Feng. As regards military rehabilitation measures in the Northwest, the Committee also proposes to entrust Yen Hsi-shan with the task of formulating and carrying them out so that the people and soldiers in the Northwest may be emancipated from the oppression of their Warlord and that they may enjoy the happiness bestowed by the Three People's Principles."—Kuo Min.

Feng Keeps His Counsel

Peking, June 20.

General Ho Cheng-chun, the State Council's representative here, officially announces the receipt of a telegram from General Yen Hsi-shan, dated June 19, stating that General Feng Yu-hsiang has arrived at Yuncheng.—Reuter.

Nanking's Offer to Feng

Peking, June 20.

The conditions offered by the National Government to General Feng, if he resigns and goes abroad are said to be as follows:

1. Arrears of expenses for General Feng's army, $3,000,000, General Yen Hsi-shan guarantees that it will be paid by the Central Government as soon as General Feng arrives at Yuncheng.

2. The reorganization of General Feng's Army shall be entrusted by the Central Government to Generals Lu Chang-lin and Shih Ching-ting, and Feng's demand to appoint Sung Che-tuan, Liu Yu-fen and Men Chi-chung as the chief administrators of Shensi, Kansu and Ningsia, respectively, shall be accepted by the Central Government.

3. That the question of local administrations in the districts concerned shall be dealt with in accordance with the general administrative principles of the Central Government.

4. The Central Government shall issue $200,000 to Feng as his travelling expenses to go abroad.

5. Should Feng really carry out his foreign tour, the Central Government will confer upon him some suitable official name and save his face.—Toho.

Chinese Reports of Fighting

Hankow, June 20.

Chinese reports from Chengchow in Honan, state that fighting has already started between the forces of General Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan, but no confirmation is available.

It is reported that General Han Fu Chu's troops have been ordered to proceed to Kaifeng in Honan and their places are the front are being taken by General Tang Sen Chi's forces.

General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops are now well dug in, covering the approaches to Tugkuan, and apart from unforeseen circumstances, the capture of the pass should be a difficult problem for the National armies.—Reuter.

LOYANG FALLS TO BANDITS

200 Seized for Ransom

Chengchow, Ho., June 19.

Loyang (Feng Yu-hsiang's old capital) has fallen into the hands of the bandits.

Numerous houses have been razed to the ground by fire; and about 200 persons, male and female, have been taken away for ransom.—Kuo Wen.

Peking, June 20.

The statement that General Feng is coming to Yuncheng, is contradicted by an authoritative report from the Shansi faction this afternoon.

It is said that General Feng is still at Huashan, and shows no sign of moving to Yuncheng.—Toho.

Chiang's Tour of Inspection

Nanking, June 20.

It is officially announced that Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek will leave on the 22nd instant on an inspection tour of the Government forces along the Tsin-Pu Railway. General Chiang will be accompanied by General Chiang Tso-ao; Commander of the Armoured Trains, and a number of staff members of the Ministry of War, the General Staff and the Inspectorate-General of Military Training.

The Commander-in-Chief will first proceed to Hsuchow to preside at a military conference of all the leading commanders who will participate in the impending campaign against Feng Yu-hsiang. After reviewing the troops there and along the southern section of the Tsin-Pu Railway, he will inspect those along the Shanghai-Nanking Line.—Kuo Min.

The telegram then deals with the order of inspection, along the Tientsin-Pukou railway, from Nanking to Shanghai and thence to Hangchow, the whole inspection taking three weeks.

Feng's Insincerity Denounced by Ho

Hankow, June 19.

General Ho Yin-ching, Commander of the Southern Route army, has issued a lengthy review on the political situation.

He says *inter alia*: "General Feng Yu-hsiang's declaration that he is retiring and going abroad is insincere. While he is openly avowing submission to the Government he continues to prepare for war. Accordingly the Government has ordered the various route armies to advance. General Fang Chen-wu's troops have reached Chowkiakow, in Honan; General Tang Seng-chi's troops are now at Tsaohsien and Tingtao in Shantung; while the Nationalist troops from Wuhan are advancing along the Peking-Hankow railway. All these armies will combine with those of General Han Fu-chu and General Shih Yu-shan and attack Tungkuan, in Shensi."

In conclusion General Ho Yin-ching states: "There is no reason to doubt the genuineness of the turnover of General Han Fu-chu and General Shih Yu-shan to the Government. Though both were closely associated with General Feng Yu-hsiang, they have always been dissatisfied with his aggressiveness and dictatorship, and their loyalty to the Government is now without question."—Reuter.

GEN. CHIANG DENIES HE WILL RETIRE

Country Not Yet Unified

Nanking, June 15.

In connection with the recent rumours that he was going to resign and to retire from politics, General Chiang Kai-shek, in an interview given to newspaper representatives to-day, stated that the recent rumours of his intention to retire are unfounded. The present was not a proper time for him to resign, he said, but he would do so as soon as the country was really unified.

"Some time ago," General Chiang Kai-shek continued, "the Kuangsi clique rebelled against the Central Government, but without any serious fighting and within two weeks Hankow was captured by the Government forces. I had hopes at that time that the country would be unified and that there would be peace. I therefore issued a special telegram announcing my intention to resign and to retire following the conclusion of the State Burial of our late Leader. Unfortunately General Feng Yu-hsiang rose against the Government just at a time when the Government was engaged in a war with the Kuangsi rebels in the South.

Situation Exceedingly Grave

"The situation is exceedingly grave and is more serious than the Kuangsi rebellion. It is not a time for me to retire. It is a time for me to rise together with my countrymen against the rebel forces, otherwise the unification of the country can never be realized.

"The Government has been extremely lenient in its attitude towards Feng Yu-hsiang, and I hope it may not be necessary for the Government to start an expedition against him. But if he continues to defy the authority of the Central Government and to interfere with the unification of the country, public opinion in China will demand that the obstacle be removed."—Reuter.

FENG YU-HSIANG'S INDEPENDENCE

Shensi People Find Cause to Sympathise With Him

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Sianfu, Shensi, May 20.

We have lived during the past fortnight in a whirl of rumours. The newspapers that arrived from the coast declared that all was peace and harmony among contending factions, but on the street there was talk of nothing else but misunderstandings, alliances and pitched battles. One gathers, however, that Feng Yu-hsiang has withdrawn his forces to Loyang and the west of Honan and has declared his independence of Nanking. Everyone is wondering whether this means actual war and, if so, where and for how long. It is a deathblow to the hopes of the people, who now depend largely on imported flour. If communications are seriously interrupted, it means the closing down of all relief work, soaring food prices and the death of hundreds of thousands of people.

No rain has fallen. Day after day, hot winds have blown and clouds have gathered, and then they vanish in the night and all is clear again. In spite of all, food prices remain fairly constant. People who had money have bought freely, but the grain shops were afraid of the military commandeering foodstuffs and so have been unloading. Wheat here is $53 a picul and foreign-ground flour about $10 for a bag of 50 lb. It is something to see bags marked "Calgary, Canada," in the streets of Sianfu.

There is a good deal of sympathy here for Feng Yu-hsiang, who seems to have been pressed beyond bearing by those who dislike him and wish for a strong central government. On the other hand, the country people naturally connect the drought with the campaign against the temples, while the Christians were not pleased with the slogans which have put out bidding people not to trust Heaven for food but only to rely on themselves, their sluices and waterwheels. It has been said by some that the places from which Gen. Feng's troops have withdrawn, have had plenteous rains following the withdrawal, but we have no means here of verifying that statement.

Meanwhile, things outwardly are peaceful. Some foreigners have arrived here to-day from Taiyuanfu in record time. They travelled by motor-bus from Taiyuanfu to the Yellow River, opposite Tinghuan, in two days, took a few hours to cross the river, pass the guards and get to the inn, and them rested for the day and engaged a special motor-truck which brought them to Sian to-day in six hours. So travel in China is speeding up.

The Pressure on Feng

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Keifeng, Ho., June 11.

Gen. Han Fu-chu's troops are in command of this city and the province west as far as Loyang. Trains are running from Suchow, on the Tsin-Pu line to Chengchow, and from Chengchow to Loyang, though there is a break in this part of the Lunghai still to be repaired. Passengers detrain at the break and get on another train on the west side, and proceed to Loyang.

It is also reported that Tang Seng-chi's men are at the city of Lanfeng, east of us, three stations on the Lunghai; that Fang Chen-wu's men have come across the Anhui border at Shenchiu, and that Yuen Wei-tsun's men have come across the border from Anhui at Chenchowfu. Also that Liu Chen-hwa is at Hsianghsieng, just north of the Yellow River. If these reports are to be believed, invading armies are advancing from every side toward the west of this province, where Marshal Feng no doubt is quite prepared to meet them. Marshal Fang Chen-wu has been in the city and gone; also the delegate from Nanking, Gen. Ho Yao-tsu, has come and gone.

We are now receiving Bank of Communications note from Shanghai on the streets of the city. All is peaceful here in Kaifeng, and similar reports come from several correspondents east, and south. From Kikungshan, the Honan summer resort, comes word that all is well: that the American School has a fair number of pupils and is running peacefully, and that already several families are there for the summer.

THE ALLOCATION OF AIR SERVICES

War and Communications Ministries in Control

Nanking, June 19.

In connection with the recent decision of the Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang that aviation projects in future shall be under the Ministry of War and that air mail projects shall be under the Ministry of Communications, Mr Sun Fo stated this morning that this decision would have no effect upon the Robertson-Curtiss contract.

With regard to the decision that wireless projects shall be placed under the control of the Ministry of Communications, the Administrative Yuan has been instructed to draft regulations as to how the Reconstruction Committee will handle the radio administration through the Ministry of Communications.—Reuter.

NANKING'S THANKS TO THE POWERS

Nanking, June 13.

The National Government will shortly instruct its representatives abroad to call on the rulers of the Friendly Powers, expressing on behalf of the Chinese Government its appreciation of the courtesy shown by the Foreign Governments in sending plenipotentiary delegates to take part in the State Burial Ceremonies of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.—Reuter.

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RUMOURED INVASION OF MONGOLIA BY SOVIET: A BOGEY

Denial of Alleged Reprisal for Chinese Raid on Consulate at Harbin: Reaction on Exchange: Silver Stronger

London, June 14.

The newspapers this morning print reports that Soviet troops are invading Mongolia as a reprisal for the recent arrests of Soviet Consular officials in Harbin by Chinese police.—Reuter.

Moscow, June 14.

The official news agency categorically denies the reported Soviet invasion of Mongolia.—Reuter.

Peking Has No News

Peking, June 14.

The only reports reaching Peking regarding the alleged invasion of Mongolia and Manchuria by Soviet forces are reports from a Chinese news agency at Nanking.

Foreign Consuls throughout Manchuria are silent, and there are no reports from Chinese sources in Mongolia and Manchuria regarding the alleged invasion, which is not given credence here as, so far, there is not a tittle of evidence that it is true.

General Horvath, head of the White Russian movement in the Far East, states that he has no information regarding the report that Soviet forces have entered Manchuria.—Reuter.

Tokyo, June 14.

No report has been received here, either from official or unofficial sources, regarding the alleged invasion of Mongolia and Manchuria by Soviet forces.—Reuter.

Nanking, June 14.

No reports have been received here by the authorities in regard to the alleged Soviet invasion of Mongolia and Manchuria.—Reuter.

Condition on Border Normal

Peking, June 19.

Foreign official messages from Harbin dispose of all rumours of the alleged Soviet invasion of Mongolia and Manchuria.

It is stated in authoritative quarters that conditions along the border are quite normal and that there are no grounds for the reports of troop movements.—Reuter.

Mukden Soviet Consul Protests

Mukden, June 14.

The Acting Soviet Consul here has protested verbally to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang regarding the recent raid on the Soviet Consulate at Harbin by the Chinese police there.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has replied that the action taken by the Chinese authorities is justified under international law as Consular officials, although enjoying exemption from arrest in certain circumstances, do not enjoy this privilege if criminal charges are proved against them.

The arrested men, Marshal Chang continued, would be charged with conspiracy against the State, which is a criminal charge.—Reuter.

Local Russians Sceptical

Well-informed Russians in Shanghai consider that it is unlikely that Soviet troops have actually invaded Chinese Mongolia. They think it more probable that troops have been mobilized in Outer-Mongolia, which has for many years been under Russian influence. It is possible that the mobilization of these troops has been ordered as a gesture to support demands for an apology over the Harbin consulate raid, they say.

The Shanghai exchange market reacted to the rumours. While there was no particular amount of business doing, Kiukiang Road seemed at once to feel the influence of the news, and in one afternoon gold bars dropped three taels. At the same time selling rates of exchange on London advanced one eighth, or possibly more.

It is interesting to note that practically invariably when rumours of war receive attention from the local speculators they put silver into a stronger position, as was done yesterday to the extent noted.

A YUNNANESE COUP IN KUEICHOW

Chow Hsi-cheng Caught in Ambush and Killed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Kuei, May 28.

The unexpected has happened! Gen. Chow Hsi-cheng left Kueiyang by motor-car for the battle front on the 20th instant, and most people thought he would need to go too near the Yunnan border to meet his foes, but he met them at Huangkoshu, thirty miles west of Anshun, and the end of the motor road as at present built. It is not easy to get the facts yet, but it appears that he left his car, crossed the bridge and was, with his bodyguard, caught in an ambush and fought vigorously, but was wounded in spite of his armour-plate jacket. Trying to ford the river with his men, in order to reach his car on the other side, he is said to have slipped and was carried away by the current and drowned, a large number sharing his fate. This is the story as told by the victors, who say they have recovered the body.

Having to visit Anshun on important matters, I left Kueiyang on the 22nd instant (two days after Governor Chow) and everything seemed as quiet as usual. A company of soldiers travelled up the same day. To my surprise, they returned to Kueiyang the next day, but I merely thought that perhaps there might be some local trouble calling for further help. That day, I met Kueichow troops in full retreat, and was told that Gen. Chow had been wounded and had gone back by motor the previous night to Kueiyang. On reaching Anpingkuei, I found that Yunnanese troops were momentarily expected, and the civil officials all had gone to Kueiyang. These troops arrived that evening and crowded out the city. On arrival at Ansun, on the 25th, I learned that Gen. Li Hsin was already there and would be pushing on the next day.

Disquieting Prospects

A letter from Kueiyang, dated the 25th instant, says that, for a time, the city was without anyone to control things and that Gen. Chow's private house and fine gardens were being smashed, but that eventually some kind of order was restored and all were waiting for the victor to arrive. But what an extraordinary change in the state of affairs! I am afraid Gen. Li will have a big task when he endeavours to restore order in the province. It is said that his own Kueichow men number but one thousand or so, and that altogether two divisions of Yunnan troops have come. These men have not, so far, shown themselves as considerate of the people as have Gen. Chow's, even when in retreat, for they have been seen snatching the things they want. If Gen. Li can win the confidence of the people and of Gen. Chow's men, he may effect a great change and be able to suppress any lawlessness which the Yunnanese may attempt.

By the proclamations put up, Gen. Li claims to be acting for the Nanking Government in fighting against "the rebel Chow," whom he charges with despotism, brutality and self-will. Some of these charges may be justified, but I confess to a feeling that, on the whole, Kueichow has lost a good ruler in Gen. Chow, and I am confident that the great mass of the people gratefully remember his successful suppression of the many robber bands throughout the province with whom he had to deal when he first took over control of the province.

CAPTAIN OF C. M. STEAMER KIANGTEEN DETAINED AT HANKOW

Singular Procedure Adopted by Chinese Naval Authorities: Sequel to Minor Collision with Chinese Man-of-War

A singular and apparently unwarranted procedure has been adopted by the Chinese naval authorities at Hankow following a slight collision in which the China Merchants str. Kiangteen and the Chinese naval vessel Sing Nee were involved some days ago.

The facts as presented to us and which are, in substance, confirmed by the China Merchants S. N. Co. are that on May 23 the Kiangteen arrived at Hankow with a large number of Chinese troops on board and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. The vessel, it should be noted, was requisitioned by the Chinese military authorities some time ago and has since been carrying troops and ammunition from port to port as required.

On the occasion above mentioned, the Kiangteen approached the China Merchants wharf at Hankow but found no available place at which to moor. She therefore made fast alongside the C.M.S. Kiang Wah which was moored to the wharf but idle. The military officers on board the Kiangteen were in a hurry to get the men and ammunition ashore and the master of the ship, Capt. S. Y. Fong, was ordered to change places with the Kiangwah thus to facilitate discharge. He pointed out that the conditions obtaining were not favourable to the exchange of berths but, under pressure, consented to effect the manœuvre.

Collision with Sing Nee

The Kiangteen accordingly moved off but the work of discharge was still proceeding on board and heavy articles were unintentionally placed by the soldiers on the steering rods thus preventing efficient action, with the result that the vessel's manœuvre was arrested, and she was, for the time being, at the mercy of the strong current running. She accordingly sheered towards the Chinese man-of-war Sing Nee, struck the latter's bow and inflicted slight damage. She also sustained some minor damage itself.

There was little controversy at the time concerning the accident and the Chinese man-of-war left port the next day in a seaworthy condition. Later, however, the captain of the Chinese man-of-war Chu Tung, a cruiser, which was also in port, despatched a party of men to arrest Capt. Fong. He was taken to the man-of-war and detained.

It is stated that the amount mentioned for his release was Tls. 180,000 this being the alleged cost of repairs necessary to the man-of-war Sing Nee. He is still a prisoner on board the latter vessel but, we understand, the amount demanded has been reduced to Tls. 50,000.

The China Merchants office in Shanghai was advised of the occurrence by the Hankow branch and asked to send another master to take command of the vessel. This was done and representations were made by the local office to the Ministry of Communication in the form of a petition asking for the release of Capt. Fong. So far all efforts to effect the master's release have proved abortive and he is still a prisoner on board the man-of-war.

A Work of Art

Another version of the affair is that the actual damage sustained to the man-of-war Sing Nee was less than $300 but that a vase valued at Tls. 50,000 was knocked from its pedestal in the ward room as a result of the collision and smashed. It is for this that Capt. Fong is said to be detained.

As far as we are able to ascertain no report of the incident has appeared in the Chinese press and apart from the inquiry made after the arrest of the captain no official investigation has been taken by the competent authorities and no steps, except for the petition of the China Merchants S. N. Co. have been taken to effect the man's release.

CHINA'S RAILWAY PROJECTS

Boxer Funds Proposed for Completion of Canton-Hankow

Nanking, June 18.

Among the more important decisions made at the Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee was the approval of Mr. Sun Fo's proposal that a part of the Boxer Indemnity Funds be appropriated for the construction of railways. It was decided that two thirds of these funds be used for railway development and one third for river conservancy work and electrical power projects.

According to the decision of the Congress, the Canton-Hankow railway is to be completed before 1933, the Lunghai line before 1935 and the Lungfui railway, from Kansu to Suaiyuan, by 1938. The profits from these railways are to be used for educational purposes. Another important decision reached by the Congress was that aviation projects, in future, shall be under the Ministry of War, but the Air Mail department shall be under the Ministry of Communications.

The controversy between the Ministry of Communications and the Reconstruction Committee over the control of the national wireless administration was also settled. The wireless administration will be hereafter under the control of the Ministry of Communications.

It was also decided by Congress to improve the living conditions of the workers and to fix their working hours. The Ministry of Industry and Communications was instructed to draft the necessary regulations.

Nanking's Order to Railways

The Ministry of Railways has issued instructions to the various railways stating that, except in special circumstances, the railway administrations shall not take orders from local military authorities.—Reuter.

CHINA TO CONTROL ARCHÆOLOGISTS

No Removal of Fossils from Country

Nanking, June 13.

According to reports from reliable sources, a joint committee consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Education, and the Central Research Institute, has submitted its decision on general principles to the National Government that hereafter no fossils discovered shall be removed from this country. The Legislative Yuan is drafting laws for the regulation of future archæological expeditions.

It is reported, however, that special arrangements may be made between the National Government and America in regard to the case of Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews.—Reuter.

THE RETROCESSION OF WEIHAIWEI

Negotiations Now Pending at Nanking

Nanking, June 20.

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, arrived here from Hankow by gunboat last evening. He was met at the Hsiakuan Wharf by members of the British Consulate and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It is learned that an informal meeting will be held to-day between Minister of Foreign Affairs C. T. Wang and the British diplomat for a discussion relative to the retrocession of Weihaiwei preliminary to the opening of formal negotiations. No difficulty is anticipated in the impending negotiations as the British Government has on more than one occasion announced its readiness to return Weihaiwei to the Chinese Government.—Kuo Min.

TIENTSIN BELGIAN CONCESSION

General Principles of Rendition Decided Upon

Tientsin, June 18.

The first meeting of the Sino-Belgian Commission for the retrocession of the Belgian Concession in Tientsin was held here yesterday. It is reported that the general principles regarding the disposition of public and private properties in the Concession were agreed upon at yesterday's meeting. All public properties are to be taken over unconditionally by the Chinese Government while the taking over of private properties will be accompanied by appropriate compensation to be determined later.

Following its retrocession, the Belgian Concession will most probably be placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Special Municipality of Tientsin as part of the Special Municipality and not as a special district.—Kuo Min.

INNER MONGOLIA AND NANKING

Petition for Permission to Retain Tribal System

Important proposals have been submitted to the National Government by the various tribal leaders of Inner Mongolia for consideration by the National Government. These are to the effect that (1) the tribal system in Inner Mongolia shall be preserved and the system of district magistracies shall not be enforced in Inner Mongolia; (2) the chieftains of the various tribes shall be appointed by the National Government; (3) the diplomatic and military affairs of Inner Mongolia shall be handled by the National Government but the internal administrative affairs shall be handled by the Mongol chieftains; (4) the Mongols shall be represented in the Mongolian Provincial Government; (5) the Mongols shall be permitted to enjoy their nomadic state of living; and (6) these proposals shall be promulgated and enforced permanently.

In this connection, it is of interest to note that the people of Ching-hai Province have requested the Government (1) to relieve the famine sufferers in that province; (2) to propagate the "San Min Chu I;" (3) to permit the organization of merchant volunteers; (4) to appoint representative of the Ching-hai people to the National Government; and (5) to establish more schools in Ching-hai.

NANKING INCIDENT DAMAGE

Joint Commission Still at Work Investigating Claims

Nanking, June 12.

The Sino-British Joint Commission met yesterday. Efforts are now being directed to investigate the damage sustained by the International Export Co.

Mr. Combe, British member of the Commission, was entertained at luncheon yesterday by Dr. Kuangson Young, Chinese member. Among the guests were Mr. Meyrick Hewlett, British Consul-General at Nanking, Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and many others.

Another meeting of the Commission was held this morning, following which the members went to Bridge House Hotel and Yangtze Hotel to investigate the damage. Mr. Combe is leaving to-day on a trip to Chinkiang.

The next meeting of the Commission will be held next Wednesday at the capital.—Kuo Min.

THE CANTON MINT

Reopening Forecast by Minister of Finance

Canton, June 15.

It is learned that in connection with the financial reorganization of Kuangtung Province, Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance will recommend to the State Council, among other things, the re-opening of the Canton Mint for the coining of the standard coins like those now being turned out by the Central Mint so as to facilitate the unification of our national currency. Commercial interests in Kuangtung are heartily supporting Minister Soong's scheme as the circulation in Kuangtung of a great variety of coins which are not uniform in weight and composition constitutes a great handicap to the development of trade.—Kuo Min.

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SWEEPING DEMANDS BY C. E. C.

Nanking Conference for Early Surrender of Concessions

Nanking, June 13.

The second general session of the plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang will be held to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock at the Central Kuomintang Headquarters. Official communications from the secretariat of the conference will be sent to the various members of the Central Executive Committee some time this evening.

Originally the second general session was to be held on Saturday morning, June 15. The four committees which had been organized to examine the proposals introduced by the various delegates were scheduled to complete their work before Saturday. These committees deal with proposals regarding party political, military and reconstruction affairs respectively. Their work, however, has been completed, so it is decided to hold the second general session of the Congress to-morrow morning, one day earlier than originally planned.

The Unequal Treaties

June 14.

Many important decisions were reached this morning at the second meeting of the plenary conference of the Central Executive Committee.

The C.E.C. decided that efforts should be redoubled towards the abolition of all "unequal theaties," the programme adopted by the conference including the following: the abolition of extraterritoriality; the retrocession of foreign concessions; suppression of the transportation, sale and smoking of opium; and the unification of China's monetary system.

The C. E. C. also decided:—

(1) That the Ministry of Finance be instructed to draw up a financial reorganization programme and that this Ministry be held responsible for the carrying out of that programme:

(2) That the regulations governing the Salt Gabelle be revised:

Eliminate Corruption

(3) That the Ministry of Finance be instructed to organize a special committee to draw up a plan, within six months, for the complete reorganization of the country's financial administration, with the object of eliminating corruption; and

(4) That the departments of the Chief of Staff of the National Government be instructed to pay thorough attention to the work of surveying the borders of China within 10 years and that a new map of China be prepared.

Another plenary meeting of the C.E.C. will be held to-morrow morning.

The Disbandment Programme

June 15.

It was decided at this morning's meeting of the second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee that the disbandment programme outlined at the last disbandment conference must be completed before June 1, 1930. The total number of troops will be further reviewed.

The Congress is expected to close either next Tuesday or next Wednesday.—Reuter.

The Resolutions

A number of sweeping resolutions were adopted at the second general meeting of the plenary conference of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee held on June 15. These deal successively with abolition of extraterritoriality, surrender of foreign concessions, suppression of opium, reorganization of currency and finance. The list of resolutions is as follows:—

(1) That all work for the abolition of all unequal treaties, including the abrogation of the foreign consular jurisdiction and the retrocession of foreign concessions, be completed with in the shortest time possible.

(2) That the suppression of opium and other similar drugs be strictly enforced; the State Council to be instructed to order the various ministries concerned jointly to formulate and enact practical measures for the suppression of the importation, sale and smoking of opium for strict enforcement.

Currency Reorganization

(3) That the currency system of the country be unified and the country's finances reorganized; the Ministry of Finance to be instructed to formulate and determine before the end of the present year a practical programme for the enforcement of the two above-mentioned projects and to be held responsible for the carrying out thereof.

(4) That the present salt regulations be revised; the salt tax reduced; corruption eliminated; and the price of salt regulated; the Ministry of Finance to be instructed to formulate within the present year a plan for the enforcement of the above measures and to be held responsible for the carrying out thereof.

Finance and a Budget

(5) That the financial administration of the country be thoroughly reformed; various governmental financial organizations reorganized; and financial corruption uprooted; subordinate financial administrative officials to be trained, and regulations governing the appointment of financial administrative officials enacted; the State Council to be instructed to organize a technical committee to formulate within six months such practical measures for the carrying out of the above resolution and to be held responsible for the carrying out thereof.

(6) That the fiscal year, accounting and auditing system be definitely determined and enforced; the budget for the fiscal year of the 19th year of the Republic of China (1930) be prepared and determined promptly.

The two last resolutions advocate a survey and mapping of China, and completion of those of the Five Yuans which are not yet in working order.

GENERAL LI CHI-SEN IN CONFINEMENT

An exclusive portrait of the famous Kuangsi leader, in his room at the Tongshan hot springs, where he has been a prisoner since the end of March. General Li has now been granted partial freedom.

THE KUOMINTANG DEFINES ITS POLICY ANEW

Manifesto by C. E. C.: Training China in Political Power: Obstacles to Unification: Old Militarists and Unequal Treaties

Nanking, June 19.

A Manifesto issued by the Central Executive Committee, upon the termination of its Second General Meeting yesterday, reviews the achievements of the Meeting; five sessions in all were held, extending over a full week from June 10-18. Following is a translation of the Manifesto:—

"The most important task of our Party during the Political Tutelage period of the Chinese People's development consists in observing the injunctions of our late Leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and in realizing the Three Principles of the People in actual constructive work. The people should be thoroughly trained in the exercise of political power so that the Revolution may be really brought to a termination, and the foundations of the Republic solidly laid. The unification of China is now completed; the State Burial of Dr. Sun has been held; and we have opened the present meeting of the Central Executive Committee as a part of the programme of the recent Third Party Congress and in fulfilment of the wishes of the people. The aim of the present meeting has been to concentrate upon the purely constructive side and to submit those fundamental questions with which the nation is now confronted to the most careful consideration in order that we may be able to decide upon the policy of the Party and the Government, which must be one that can be fully realized and fulfilled.

Constructive Work

Such being the functions of the present meeting, the questions which were brought up for discussion partook of a constructive nature and every one of them was subjected to thorough analysis. All the resolutions which we have adopted are those which we think can be immediately carried out. Among the important resolutions are those which appertain to the progress of the Party, to the limitation of the duration of the Political Tutelage period, to popular organizations, to the promotion of local self-government, to the proper exercise of the functions of government, and to the organization and completion of the five Yuan as established by the Organic Law.

All these questions being of great importance to the Party and to the Government, it therefore was incumbent upon the present meeting to decide upon the policy to underlie these fundamental questions. As regards foreign affairs, military affairs, finance, communications, education, home affairs, agriculture, mining, commerce and such other economic questions, and also as regards conservancy work, the suppression of banditry, the suppression of opium and the organization of Tibetan and Mongolian affairs, we have decided on the different stages in which their programmes should be carried out as well as the specific functions which they should each be given. It is our hope that we will thus be able to make the Tutelage period in the development of China one of actual accomplishments and to devise a comprehensive programme of reconstruction.

There is no question that the country is already unified, and that the Party is now fully in the Tutelage stage. What the people expect from the Party is that we may be able to carry out our programme to the fullest extent. It is only then that the Party can be considered, in the real sense of the term, the leader of the country. It is only then that those who desire to cooperate, may have a definite policy to go by. It is the firm belief of the present Conference that all the Party members and all the people in the country who realize the present conditions of the country and the need of positive accomplishments in our revolutionary endeavour will exert themselves to the utmost in supporting what

(Continued on Page 467)

SWATOW A COVETED PRIZE

Much Manœuvreing to Obtain Possession

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, June 7.

There is rivalry among certain of the military leaders who aspire to the control of Swatow, but the betting is more than even that the regular Kuangtung Government will not let outsiders have a finger in the pie. Chang Ching, whose legions have been advancing from Fukien towards this coveted port, seemingly has decided that his chances are nil. Mr. Lau has been in Canton, closeted with Gen. Chan Chai-tong, and has done his utmost to win the appointing power for his master, so that he might put some of his favourites in the Mayor's chair, in the office of the Chief of Police, and so on, but the Eighth Route Commander already had made up his mind: the Swatow officials must one and all be named by the provincial government. Last minute reports hint that Cheng Ching has turned his back on Swatow, and is marching his troops back to the camps which they left in Fukien.

The daily press has had it that Gen. Yu Tsok-paak, the Kuangsi military leader who recently came down from the north with Gen. Li Ming-sui, is in Kuangsi with the army of invasion, but, if the truth be known, the general is sojourning in Hongkong. Authoritative reports tell of *tête-à-têtes* with Huang Shao-hung's confidants, and it is Swatow on which Yu Tsok-paak has his eye. As a short cut to the attainment of his object, he has suggested that Gen. Tsu King-tong, the Kuangtung leader who revolted and has been supporting the Kuangsi cause, should give up the struggle as a bad job, and go into retirement. Then Gen. Yu will assume command of the East River forces, keeping the army intact, retaining all Gen. Tsu's subordinates, and seeing that every officer and man draws his regular rations, and gets his regular pay.

Kuangsi Reverse

For all Yu Tsok-paak may do, it looks as if the government troops will come out first in the race. Chan Wai-yuen, Commander of the 7th Division, already has started a drive towards Chaochow and Swatow. From the field has come the report of a signal victory over the enemy, the defeated troops being the flower of Tsu King-tong's army. Within a fortnight, Chan hopes to be in full control of the Kuangtung port.

Not a great deal of attention is being paid by the government to the subjugation of the East River area, since it knows that all the traitorous element can be driven out of the province in no time. It is much more concerned because of the increasing banditry. There is no danger that the small number of Kuangsi soldiers remaining at large in Kuangtung will start on the warpath again in the near future and so the order has been given that every regiment responsible to the Eighth Route Commander's office shall return to the point at which it was stationed before the outbreak of hostilities. All the aeroplanes which were sent to Wuchow to assist the land forces of invasion are being brought back to the flying field in Canton, and the river gunboats all are returning to this port.

Nanking Paper Money

When the national treasurer, Mr. T. V. Soong, gets here in a day or two, several important financia measures will be put through. Many boxes of paper currency, the "big money" so common in Central China, have already been shipped from Nanking, and one of the first acts will be to put them into circulation. The plan seems to be to get into the hands of the public first of all a currency that will be universally recognized as worth one hundred cents to the dollar, and, this much having been accomplished, the rehabilitation of the depreciated Central Bank notes may be taken up. Part of the newer issue of Central Bank notes, the "red backs" have never left the Treasury, and these may be specially imprinted and backed by a proper reserve. Later on, too, silver dollars, also the "big money" of the North, may be introduced to the public.

It is said that Mr. T. V. Soong is about to float an internal loan, lenders being given a new form of *kung chai piu*, or government bond, for their money. Kuangtung will have its allotment of these bonds, the payment of which will be guaranteed by the Customs revenue. Every month, the Inspector-General of Customs will put aside $800,000, taken from the month's receipts, and this money will be used for the redemption of the outstanding *kung chai piu*. There will be bonds of the denomination of $10,000, $1,000, $100, and $20.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN FAR EAST

Japanese Association's Greetings to Kindred Body

The recent annual meeting of the League of Nations Association of Japan passed the following resolution with reference to the Chinese Association for the League of Nations:

Recognizing the universality of the League of Nations: recognizing further, however, the added local responsibility of bringing that about in the Far East;

The ninth general meeting of the League of Nations Association of Japan welcomed the news from China to the effect that a League of Nations Association is about to be organized there and, at the same time, hereby expressed its sincere hope of popularizing and promoting the spirit of the League of Nations by heartily co-operating with that Association.

Drawing Attention to the East

In a note added to the above resolution the Japanese Association says:

Due to the fact that the problems arising out of the aftermath of the recent World War are largely European, the League of Nations, which is responsible for their solution, has often been looked upon as a European institution. However, being based upon justice and humanity, having as its object the firm establishment of the permanent peace of the world, the League of Nations is not to be too much engrossed with the affairs of Europe alone; It is only just that it should place an equal importance to the Orient.

Hence, the League established in 1925 the Far Eastern Office of its Health Organization at Singapore, in 1927 it sent an observer to the conference of the Institute of the Pacific Relations at Honolulu. Lately M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office and M. Joseph Avenol, Deputy Secretary-General of the League of Nations were sent to pay personal visits to the Far East.

In spite of yearly increasing attention to the affairs of the Far East, it is a source of regret that the co-operation between the Japanese and Chinese Associations for the League of Nations has not yet been perfected. It is for those reasons the resolution is presented.

The executive officers of the Japanese Association are as follows:—Prince I. Tokugawa, President; Viscount E. Shibusawa, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Baron Y. Sakatani, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Dr. J. Soyeda, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee; Mr. S. Okuyama, General Secretary.

PART FREEDOM FOR LI CHI-SEN

Partial liberty has been restored to General Li Chi-sen, the Kuangsi leader and former Governor of Canton, who has been a prisoner at the Tongshan hot springs outside Nanking since the end of March.

This was due, the Kuo Wen says, to the joint recommendation of Mr. Hu Han-min, Wu Chi-hui and Mr. Koo Ying-fun, made at the plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang last Monday.

Although General Li is still at Tongshan, the guards sent by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to curtail his liberty have all been withdrawn. It is believed that the Government will shortly issue a statement with full particulars on his detention.

Mr. Tai Chi-tao, the noted Kuomintang writer, has even gone so far as to urge that Gen. Li should be given a position in the Examination Yuan "with which he may do something good to counter-balance his past demerits."

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LEADING ARTICLES

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TWOPENCE MORE

(Contributed)

June 17.

"On the morrow he took out twopence and gave them to the host." This very modern looking sentence is taken from the immortal parable of the Good Samaritan which is to be found in St. Luke's gospel. It was the crowning and characteristic act of a good man who when compelled—by his emotions, in this case—to go one mile, joyfully went twain. A man who not only did to another as he would have wished that other do to him but one who did for an individual of a hostile race something that he was well aware no one born of that race would do for him. He lived in a land that was, like the one we live in, infested by bandits. Coming along the dangerous road that led from Jerusalem to Jericho he found one victim, a Jew, lying by the wayside "stripped, wounded and half dead." He had compassion on him, bound up his wounds, set him on his own beast, conveyed him to an inn and, "on the morrow he took out twopence and gave them to the host" that he might care for the man till he was able to resume his journey. Others had passed by the same way, a priest and a Levite, to be precise, and they, too were doubtless moved with compassion. But the robbers may not have been far off and the other travellers were also moved with the prudent thought that safety first was a good maxim and they passed by on the other side and went their way.

What makes the taking out of twopence so striking is that nine good men out of ten would say that having conveyed the stranger to a place of safety they had already done more than was obligatory in the dictates of compassion. There were others who might now undertake whatever further need there might be for the wounded man's comfort. There was, in particular, mine host of the inn. Surely it was not expecting too much of him that he would waive the charge for the poor man's accomodation or, at least, give him credit that he would repay whatever was due after reaching his destination. But the Samaritan was not that type of man. His good act was no sudden impulse provoked by the pitiable sight of the sufferer from the robber's violence. What he did on this occasion was what he would always do in similar circumstances, no matter when or where he was confronted with them. He put the crowning touch to his act of mercy when he dived into his bag and produced twopence; sufficient, but not more than was necessary. Possibly, his own store was running low; he had not much to spare, but twopence he could afford and what he could he did and fared forth upon his way with a light heart, for it is everlastingly true that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

It is somewhat striking that amongst all the characters of the New Testament who have been canonized since the church was founded no one has thought that Saint Samaritan would sound as well as many of the mythical names of traditional saints that dot the calendar. It may be that the fact that his name is not given—is this not also characteristic of the man, "Pooh," he said, "what does my name matter? Anybody would have done this"—accounts for the oversight. There is no monument to his memory; not even a tomb-stone amongst the many graves of prophets and mullahs that besprinkle Palestine. If a stone had been erected surely the appropriate inscription would have been, "He took out twopence." Such an ordinary, and yet such an illuminative, sentence could not have been by any chance omitted. There are hospitals that bear the name "Samaritan" but these, we think, commemorate the lady of not too exalted virtue, who came once to draw water at the well and "met a man who told her all things that ever she did." That strange man, too, gave to her, that sinful woman, the most exalted description of the Being of Deity that is to be found in all literature. He was a most unorthodox teacher that carpenter of Nazareth.

But to return to our good Samaritan and his twopence. This action illustrates a principle that is of wide significance. We all know rigidly righteous people who always do the right thing but never, by any chance, do an iota more than the dictates of a mind, as clear as icicles and as cold, demand. They are respectable people these and they are respected but never loved. It is the little more, the twopence extra, that counts in our intercourse with others. And it is applicable to every event in our lives. The grocer who gives just weight—paper included—but never by any chance, lets the scale come down with a generous bump finds that he loses more through restricted custom than he gains by scrimpy measure. The country that, in its diplomacy, stands, Shylock like, on the strict letter of its rights finds that others are equally insistent on their viewpoint and every step of their negotiations is beset with difficulties. The "twopence more" would be well spent in oiling the creaking wheels of international logomachy as well as in the more commonplace affairs of daily life.

FENG YU-HSIANG AND NANKING

June 18.

With some considerable experience now of China's civil wars we cannot remember one in which it has been so difficult to understand the course of events as that between General Feng Yu-hsiang and Nanking. The obscurity of the situation has been due not more to General Feng's silence than to the flood of quite untrustworthy propaganda issued by Nanking. Whatever he may be in other respects General Feng has certainly made himself a reputation as a humourist. "Your proposal for a trip abroad is exactly what I have constantly thought of," he telegraphs to General Yen of Shansi. And after apologizing for not meeting the latter at Yangcheng, "owing to the warrant issued by the Central Government for my arrest," he continues:

"I have been preparing for some days for a trip abroad and, as soon as everything is ready, I shall leave by Siberia for Germany. If you start earlier than I do, you are requested to wait for me in Berlin."

Meanwhile General Feng continues silently to withdraw his forces into and then out of the extreme west of Honan, leaving only a light screen to hold in check possible pursuers. But what his ultimate aim, whether he meditates descending on Hankow, by the Han river valley, or working round into Szechuan to join up with Yang Sen, nobody knows. One place it seems fairly certain he is not going to, and that is Berlin.

Nanking's intentions are not much easier to gauge. It is a month all but two days since General Chiang Kai-shek telegraphed to General Feng recounting the charges that rumour brought against him, that he was setting up a military kingdom in the northwest, conspiring with Kuangsi to overthrow Nanking, leaguing himself with Soviet Russia: and General Feng was urged to disprove these accusations in the only way open to him, namely, by coming to Nanking. In all circumstances this was tantamount to a declaration of war; and when General Feng retorted by denouncing the Nanking Government as illegal owing to the packing of the Party Congress, and appealed to the Powers to remain neutral in the coming struggle, it appeared plain that there was no solution but war. Yet war has twice been held up, once until the state funeral of Dr. Sun should be over, and then for the Central Executive Committee conference. It seems to have been hoped with time to detach all General Feng's commanders from him: some were won over, though it is an open question how many of the troops they carried with them, for allegiance to Feng himself and not to any subordinate has always been a cardinal principle in his army. The crucial point was undoubtedly the sending of General Tang Seng-chi, on Nanking's behalf, to interview General Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi. General Tang reached Taiyuanfu on June 9, and the propaganda department immediately became busy. Satisfactory results of the conference were announced at the end of the first day; one more chance was to be given to General Feng to resign his command, and go abroad; if he refused, five armies were ready to be launched against him, and the northernmost of these was to be commanded by General Yen. It has never been seriously suggested that the latter was strong enough to stand out against Feng and there are reasons why he might not be at all inclined to stand in with Nanking. He appears to have solved the problem by deciding to remain neutral. Sunday night's Reuter telegram from Peking reads more convincingly than any message we have seen for days. Nanking's emissaries, back from visiting General Yen, "remain ominously silent," but Taiyuanfu reports that "their mission has resulted in complete failure"; there is no probability of General Feng going abroad and General Yen "is obdurate in his determination to maintain neutrality." Actually the partisans in Shanghai of General Feng claim the Governor of Shansi as wholly their own. But accepting the Peking message as it stands, there are many recent circumstances and the probabilities of the case to corroborate it and to shatter the illusions which the propaganda department has been striving to create.

The fatal part of propaganda is that it is bound to be found out sooner or later, and when it is it does much more than merely to stand convicted of inaccuracy on a particular point: it inevitably vitiates every statement made by the side to which it belongs. In the issue between General Feng Yu-hsiang and Nanking, onlookers are not overdisposed to pronounce for one side more than the other, although, as we have said before, the weight of advantage, summing up every consideration, would appear to lie in the final success of the Central Government. But the palpable untrustworthiness of recent reports from Nanking awakes suspicion of earlier statements and naturally inclines the unprejudiced spectator to feel that there may be more to be said for General Feng than at first appeared. The plain fact is that China is still in a state of civil war. That was quite frankly and straightforwardly put by General Chiang Kai-shek in his recent statement denying the rumours of his resignation: he could not resign, he said, "until the country was really unified;" unless he rose with his countrymen against the present menace "unification never would be realized." Here we know where we stand and it is worse than futile for propaganda departments to obscure the true issue and the nature of the forces concerned in it. It may be emphasized that the situation in China is being more keenly watched abroad than ever; the fact that military operations continue apparently to be inevitable has caused great disappointment and the case will not be improved by untrustworthy propaganda. Foreign newspapers in China are frequently accused of publishing false information about her. But no self-respecting paper desires to publish aught but the truth, nor has any wish but to see the best men prevail and China become peaceful and happy. But what is their position when the sources to which they should turn with confidence for facts prove only misleading?

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

June 19.

Undoubtedly the most striking fact in the recent British election is the increase in the number and personality of women in Parliament. In the United States, there are about six women in the House of Representatives, but many of them have merely acceded to the positions vacated by their husbands. In Great Britain, there were 64 women candidates in all parties and 14 were elected. From Lady Astor and the Duchess of Atholl, who are the veterans of Parliament, to Miss Megan Lloyd-George and Miss Jenny Lee, women have been making revolutionary inroads in British political life. Miss Margaret Bondfield, whose brother had been a Shanghai resident, now becomes Minister of Labour.

In the orderly evolution of the British constitution, such a change as the actual appearance of a woman in the Cabinet, which could not have been anticipated before the War, is as inevitable a development as the enfranchisement of women, which of itself almost worked a revolution in British politics. The focus of political interest naturally changes when women not only vote but sit in Parliament and are in the Cabinet. For instance, Miss Bondfield, as Minister of Labour, will naturally stress the interests of the woman worker, in whose labour unions she played so significant a rôle. The increase in women workers in England was largely a result of the War, for when the struggle was over the women stayed in industry and took many important positions, so that at no time since the War has Britain been without its unemployment problem, particularly male unemployment. And now, the leader of British women in trade unionism has become Minister of Labour.

One might wonder at what might happen at subsequent elections. The leisured class of British are so heavily taxed, because of the war debts, that most have to earn their living to be able to pay their taxes. Perhaps in the future, the men of the country will work and the women will go to Parliament. Or, we might, in Great Britain, have the experience of what has undoubtedly happened in the United States, where Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt was hastily suggested as of possible Cabinet rank, but nothing further has been said of her since Mr. Hoover's election, in spite of her very ardent but often ill-considered espousal of his cause during the election. It might even be suggested that she had over-done her anxiety on the subject of Prohibition and had been laughed out of court by that night club queen, Miss Texas Guinan.

In Latin countries, the women have not yet even been enfranchized. France, Italy and Spain have carefully avoided the subject and the women of these countries still believe that they can play better politics by staying out of it. Perhaps they can. Perhaps they influence their men as they believe they do or as an Oscar Wildean dowager or a Shavian super-woman is certain that she does. But the modern woman seems to prefer direct methods; she wants to do all her own managing in business as in politics, in the arts as in the sciences and in some countries, they have even invaded the church and are among the clergy.

In all the north and central European countries and in all the succession states, women have the vote and in some instances, participate in the Government. In Soviet Russia women have been among the leaders from the earliest days of the Revolution and even before, such figures as Vera Figner were factors in paving the way for the events that were to come. The widow of Lenin has been an exceptionally powerful political figure, but that may not be due entirely to her own abilities. In Turkey, several women were among Kemal Pasha's associates, the most brilliant undoubtedly being Halidé Edib, who is now in exile because she could not tolerate Kemal's inexorable dictatorship. In Japan, the women are not yet enfranchised and few Japanese women are important politically. Among the Chinese, there is no enfranchisement except for Kuomintang members and in this respect women as well as men may be registered. Mme. Sun Yat-sen has been a Cabinet officer and there were, at one time, two other women of the Central Executive Committee. There are several women including Mme. Chiang Kai-shek on the Legislative Yuan.

Woman's demand for participation in politics is not new, but her acceptance of Cabinet responsibility marks entirely a new phase. Will the women come up to the standards hoped of them? Will they improve political management and government processes? Or will they delay and harass the Government until they are left out of Cabinets altogether? It is an interesting problem about which, undoubtedly, our granddaughters will one day write most learnedly.

THE TELEPHONE

June 20.

The important disclosure was made at the annual meeting of the Telephone Company that negotiations have been opened with the International and French Councils for the introduction of the "message rate" system of charges in place of the present "flat rate." And the chairman informed the meeting that although no final decision could be given until details had been considered, the proposal had already been approved "in principle." What those last two words exactly mean the public will be very keen to know. A great many things may be ar-

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proved in principle which are very remote from being acceptable in fact. Everybody approves in principle of China's desire for the abolition of extra-territoriality, but the conditions of the country suggest that the day is still far off when that wish can be safely granted. Much the same may be said of the Telephone Company's hankering after the more remunerative message rate. On the showing of the year's work, there is no visible justification for the change financially; there certainly is none in the quality of the service. And without valid reason on both these points, the two Councils will be acting dead against public wishes if they agree to the Company's demand.

The chairman at Tuesday's meeting took pains to explain how much the message rate would be to the community's advantage. The traffic load would be more equally distributed, unwarranted calls eliminated and thus the whole service be quickened and improved. We would not for a moment doubt the speaker's sincerity. But the plain unalterable fact is that most subscribers will have to pay much more for the use of the telephone than they do now. Moreover, it has been the experience with the telephone service for many years past that the good time was always coming. This new machinery was on the way; that reorganization was being introduced; a little patience, and all would be well. But the millennium has none the less obstinately remained round the corner. On the financial side we cannot see that the Company has any case at all. The whole tone of the chairman's speech, where it was not making excuses to subscribers, was one of jubilation over the lucrative position of the Company: so many more new lines installed, so many more new instruments in use; then the new burglar alarm system, which the directors feel "will be quite beneficial to the finance of the Company"; finally an eight per cent. dividend in place of the seven-and-a-half paid for the past three years. Where is the justification in all this for sticking up the charges to consumers? Naturally the shareholders want all the dividend they can get. Nobody blames them. But under the new franchise granted in 1925 dividends are limited to eight per cent. Above a certain figure profits must go into a special reserve, the amount of which will be taken into consideration at every quinquennial revision of the tariff with a view to its reduction. So the Company will tell us that, if we only pay more for a few years, bye and bye we shall all get our telephones much more cheaply: the good time is coming. It is to be feared that the community's attitude will be that of Barham's sexton, who

> ". . . said never a word to indicate a doubt,
> But he put his thumb unto his nose and he spread his fingers out."

They are far from being convinced that the improvement in service promised through a message rate might not be realized as things are: and knowing at least what they have to pay now year by year, they would strongly object to giving up this one tangible advantage, for very uncertain future benefits at quite certain additional charges.

Dr. Couper Patrick's biting comment that the Company's policy was dividends rather than service, will undoubtedly find wide endorsement. The point has been raised more than once that the Company is not, or ought not to be, a money-making concern but a public utility, and that this is expressly implied by the inclusion of the word "mutual" in its name. Now quite frankly the public are not satisfied with the service they are getting. Nor are they impressed by the excuses made and the reiterated appeals for consideration. All businesses have their own difficulties but they are not continually pleading them to their patrons. Some of the complaints against the telephone service are exaggerated: many of us have our impatient and unreasonable moments, of which the telephone seems specially constructed to get the full benefit. But it cannot be thought that the service is good, or that it might not be improved. Cut-offs in the midst of a conversation; crossed lines, or whatever may be the cause of other voices chiming in; faulty connection, so that one's correspondent's voice sounds infinitely remote and indistinct; failure to respond to a call; and perhaps that most maddening manifestation of all, when the voice comes through alternately close and clear, and far away and inaudible: surely these deficiencies should be within the management's control, even during the mechanical transition now proceeding. The franchise agreed upon in 1925 was expressly designed to enable the Council to exercise control over the Company in the interests of the community. We suggest that the question under consideration is precisely one on which the Council should use its powers, to say "No".

METROPOLITAN POLICE CENTENARY

The Prince of Wales, with the Commissioner-General (Lord Byng) inspecting the mounted section of the Metropolitan Police in Hyde Park on May 25, at the great parade in celebration of the centenary of the creation of the Force.

THE NEED OF LAW IN CHINA

June 21.

Dr. Hu Shih is often referred to as the sage of the new China. Like Wycliffe, he started by using the language of the people as a means for literary expression. The group in the Peking National University who edited "La Jeunesse" and who created the Student Movement, which, for better or for worse, is the precurser of all that is China to-day, was a virile, forceful and intellectually an honest element. To them, politics was secondary to the broader interests of humanity. Many of them entered the Kuomintang and became important leaders of all groups; others withdrew from active politics and devoted themselves to literature, art, the sciences. Among them, few have attained to the exceptionally lofty position of Dr. Hu Shih. He has come to be known, outside China as well as within, as a philosopher and historian of unusual attainments. When Professor Beard sought a Chinese collaborator for his "Whither Mankind", he naturally turned to Dr. Hu Shih.

It is therefore significant, beyond the narrow limits of any country, that the first voice in the wilderness of suppression of human rights to have been raised against the lack of law here, should have been his. His article on "Rights of Man and Provisional Constitution" which first appeared in the "Crescent Moon" and which we reprinted in translation on Monday, strikes a new note in Chinese affairs. It is a demand for law, for the protection of the rights of the individual, for a comprehensive programme of judicial revision in China. It is a document which is stirring the intellectuals in China, who originally called it to our attention, and which is leading the economic middle class to inquire into their rights and the responsibility of Government to them. At various times, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, president of the Judicial Yuan, has raised the question of the necessity for exact laws and judicial rather than administrative enforcement of law and it is understood that his office is preparing numerous codes to meet this necessity. But the character of the law and its enforcement depends not upon codes but upon the spirit in support of the law and the willingness of even the mightiest to bow before the law. It is said that a Chinese jurist recently declared to some foreign friends, "We have not enthroned the law as you foreigners have. We depend more upon reason for justice". But whose reason? One man's reason is as good as another's in his own opinion. Unless the law is definite and unless judicial procedure is independent of all extraneous influences, unless no one is above the law, reason can only produce chaos.

The conflict which Dr. Hu analyzes with such a masterly marshalling of facts, then, is between the need for law, the respect for law, which alone can protect the individual and the whimsical wilfulness of mighty personalities who transcend the law because of the mere accident of position. It is the struggle between the ideas in the West which have produced liberty and democracy and the ideas in the Orient which for centuries have produced despotism and slavery. It is a struggle which must inevitably arouse the interest and sympathy of the whole world. For until China becomes conscious of legality, there can be no hope for such incidentals as a budget, a free press, free assemblage, big business, the development of natural resources and the coherent relationship between national and provincial governments. All depend upon the law, upon its enforcement by free courts, upon the respect paid it by those who sit in high places.

Dr. Hu's frank statement of the reception of his letter to Dr. Wang Chung-hui by the Chinese press is but another instance of the utter stupidity of censorship. Here is a letter from a leading Chinese to a Minister of State dealing with broad aspects of a public question. A responsible news agency gives it currency, but no vernacular newspaper dares publish a word of it. Surely Dr. Wang would not have complained had it been published, for these ideas must also be his or he would not have attained to his present pre-eminence as a jurist. Yet, Dr. Hu cannot find a vehicle for bringing his ideas before the people because some trivial censor stands between him and his own people. Is it possible that the men who control Nanking do not realize how much they are damaging themselves and their Government by such suppressions? For instance, a few days ago we received a report of an alleged agreement between General Feng Yu-hsiang and Nanking. The details sounded plausible but we could nowhere find confirmation and therefore published it in the form provided by the Kuo Min News Agency, which was obviously deficient in details. It would have been to Nanking's advantage to have permitted the free publication of all the details of that agreement, for in the form in which it reached us, Nanking would have aroused sympathy for itself by refusing to accept its terms. In this respect the censor did actual mischief to Nanking, for as the news is being handed out by Nanking there is the appearance that Nanking is not altogether justified in not accepting General Feng's terms. In most countries, the censorship is singularly stupid. Here it seems to be exceptionally mischievous. When Dr. Hu's letter to Dr. Wang Chung-hui was suppressed, it was a sad day for human freedom in China.

THE CENTENARY OF PEELERS

June 22.

The centenary of the London metropolitan police force excites feelings in which every Briton shares, except no doubt the criminal class. For the London police are justly the pride of the British people, as they are the envy of other nations. It is not too much to say that their countrymen look upon them more as friends than mere guardians of the law; and when the inquiry, prompted by the Hyde Park scandals of a couple of years ago, took place, the feeling of most people was that an insult was being done to a body of men who were surely incapable of the offences alleged. Certainly this was not the way Londoners looked at Sir Robert Peel's first thousand constables when they held their opening parade a hundred years ago. It is quite impossible now to picture what London was like then, not only ill-paved and all but unlighted at night time, but the free hunting-ground of innumerable criminals. One person in every 383 had been committed for crime. It was hardly safe to walk abroad, certainly after dark, and bankers had to pay blackmail on a large scale to the criminal fraternity for the protection of their business. Yet the new police force was looked upon with suspicion, as threatening infringement of the subjects' liberties, and its members were received with undisguised dislike. It is significant of the public temper that the new constables were arrayed in white trousers, blue swallow-tail coats and top hats. No suggestion of militarism could be tolerated. And it was not until 1864 that "toppers" were displaced by helmets. Constables are proverbially used to being knocked about and are somehow supposed not to mind it. But they must have had a terribly rough time with the London mob in those early days.

The genius of Sir Robert Peel's invention is, perhaps, best shown by the fact that, in the sixty years previous to the passing of his Bill, seven Parliamentary Commissions had sat to inquire into the deplorable state of London and the uselessness of the old watchmen, and had all given up the problem in despair. Sir Robert Peel himself said that no measure he had ever taken in hand had cost him so much trouble as his police force. How well his thinking was done is further proved by the fact that much of his original organization remains: it has been expanded and added to, but not essentially altered. To-day the Metropolitan Police Force numbers 20,000 men working over an area of 700 square miles, parts of which run well out into the country. But it was Sir Robert's idea to give his men the widest possible field of action. The square mile of the City of London was left to its own devices and copied Sir Robert Peel's constables ten years later, as in due course did all the boroughs and countries of the kingdom, which have always retained the control of their own police, although the interworking with the London force is close and harmonious. But it had been the playful custom of the old watchmen to chase a thief out of their own ward and then count themselves well rid of them. For the new police there were no barriers, as the thieves soon found. It is also worth recording that Sir Robert took special precautions against jobbery and appointment by favouritism. This was a novelty then, and the benefits of it were not slow to appear.

One of the Parliamentary Commissions mentioned above tried to cover up its failure by suggesting that the improvement of life in London must be looked for in that of "the moral habits and opinions of the people." Little as that particular Commission seems to have done for "moral habits and opinions," it stands to reason that the modern efficiency of the police is bound up in the general growth of the law-abiding spirit. Traffic management, for example, which in London excites so much deserved praise, could not be what it is without the hearty co-operation of drivers in watching for the policeman's signals. But it is hard to praise too highly the work of the London police, both individually and collectively: and such scandals as have occasionally happened are not to be remembered in comparison with their uniform merit. The prestige which they have established has spread to and inspired all other British police forces. No resident of Shanghai underrates the debt which we owe to our own police, and, with the foreign members a tribute must surely be paid to the Chinese branch, who for devotion to duty

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and bravery in face of some of the vilest and most ruthless criminals in the world have proved themselves worthy descendants of the old "peelers."

NOTES & COMMENTS

Pity the Merchants

The Canton correspondent of the "Hongkong Daily Press" reports that the property owners of Canton are being required to pay another month's rent to the Government in order to finish off the war on Kuangsi. He says that it is only six weeks since the same landlords were compelled to take up Government bonds to the extent of half a month's rent each. These contributions are nominally loans to be repaid two years hence if all goes well: but the feeling of the public towards them is ominously shown by the fact that the last bonds are now purchaseable for only a trifle over ten per cent. of their face value; in other words the money is looked upon as lost. The correspondent quotes a Chinese merchant as saying that these exactions are now regarded as a matter of routine. When war occurs or anything goes wrong in Government circles, merchants and property-owners have to pay the bill.

"The landlords have been made to shell out nearly two and a half months rent so far this year in police assessments, war expenses and special taxes to make Canton a model city with an American lay out. At the present rate—and I see no prospect of the pace slackening—it means five months rent a year to the Government. No wonder people are refusing to invest in real estate. Can you blame them for taking a certain five per cent. in Hongkong instead of a fancy twelve to twenty per cent. on Canton property?

In this connection it may be remembered that only three days ago, our Hankow correspondent reported that the municipality of Hankow was in urgent need of five million dollars from the end of this year, and bankers and others were being asked immediately to take up municipal bonds to the value of one and a half millions, which one supposes will share the same fate as those of Canton. There seems to be no end of the demand for money.

Love-Birds on the Loose

A few days ago, we published in this column an account of a love-bird which unexpectedly turned up at the house of a lady who is a sort of fancier of these engaging little creatures, where, of course, he was at once taken in and given a bath, a change, and a good meal. This publicity naturally brought a letter from another owner of love-birds, one of whose pets had disappeared. We put this lady in touch at once with the first lady mentioned, but with what result we have not yet heard. Now comes another letter from another lady at the other end of Shanghai, who has also lost a love-bird. She, too, has been put in touch with the first lady, and we leave the matter to be fought out between the three. But what strikes us as so surprising is the new light the episode throws on the character of lovebirds. The popular impression is that they are of the most stay-at-home disposition, and simply cannot exist except in couples,—like the Butcher and the Beaver in "The Hunting of the Snark", one had thought that "you could never meet either alone". And now it seems that they are in the habit of going for a *"wanderjahr"* all over the Settlement: clearly the dissipated atmosphere of Shanghai is too much for their normal domesticity.

Hongkong's Water Problem

Readers should find much interest in the article we print to-day explaining the nature of Hongkong's water famine and what has led up to it. The outstanding reason, of course, is the large increase of population, Chinese crowding into Hongkong for the security and justice of British government. The extra demand for water that this would entail was foreseen, our correspondent says, and the arrangements to meet it would have been completed by the end of this year, which would have been in ample time but for what no one would ever have imagined, namely, the failure of this year's rainy season. The weather all over the world appears to have been quite abnormal. In England everything has been held back by the drought of the past winter and spring, and forest and common fires have done great damage. In Shanghai the winter and spring have been singularly dry. Continued drought is reported from many parts of central and north China and the rainy season in Hongkong, usually as regular as the clock, fails to appear. Some few years ago, the theory was advanced, as an explanation of the unusual number of storms then recently occurring, that the increasing volume of wireless telegraphy had upset the world's weather. It was a fascinating idea, which reappeared to explain the adnormally wet year of 1927. But as dryness seems to have been more the rule than rain since then, some other explanation must be sought. To revert to Hongkong's problem, to cope with which water is to be brought by pipe-line from the mainland, it has been strongly urged that the better scheme would be to construct reservoirs on the adjacent island of Lantao. This island is three or four times bigger than Hongkong, its mountains rise in places to 4,000ft, thus increasing the catchment, it has abundant valleys suitable for reservoirs and a rainfall, we believe, in excess of Hongkong's. It is only some four miles from the colony and the channel between is shallow and little frequented by ships, so that the laying of a pipe-line should be comparatively easy. Also, Lantao belongs to Great Britain, so that Hongkong would not have to fear the possibility of its water-supply coming under possibly hostile control.

Hukuang Loan

Holders of Hukuang Loan are naturally much annoyed to find that they still cannot get their money, which was due to be paid on the 15th instant, although it is all there in the Group Banks. It will be remembered that at the beginning of this month the Kuo Min news agency published a statement that, as the various provincial quota for the service of foreign loans had been received in sufficiency, the Chief Inspectors of the Salt Gabelle had paid into the Group Banks in Shanghai on Monday, June 3, a sum of $1,475,000, enough to cover the amount of Hk. Tls. 950,000 due on the Hukuang loan. The message went on to describe how the provincial monthly quota, as fixed by the Ministry of Finance for the service of loans secured on the Salt Gabelle, were steadily increasing, and most centres were now contributing regularly, including Manchuria, which paid nothing in 1928. All this was very satisfactory, and in fact we understand that there is now enough in the Group Banks to pay on two or three coupons, six altogether being in arrears. Yet the bondholders cannot get their money, the reason given, on inquiry, being that the requisite formal order has not yet come down from Nanking. This is not the only instance of dilatoriness and red tape. On June 6 the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang—which is the highest source of government in China—passed a resolution that the postal ban on the "N.-C. Daily News" and "Herald" was rescinded. But even yet the necessary order has not reached the Post Office in Shanghai. This order, as we understand, has to travel through three or four different offices before it arrives at accomplishment: Whether it has stuck somewhere through intention or mere bureaucratic delay, we do not know. The result is the same, namely, that whereas the ban has been legally cancelled, in fact it remains in operation. As regards the Hukuang money, the delay tends to react injuriously upon China's financial credit, which the institution of the monthly payments by the gabelle collectorates was specially meant to revive.

THE Tokyo Clearing House reports that the bills cleared throughout Japan during May totalled 3,390,679, representing a value of Y.5,745,183,000, which was an increase, of 331,254 in number, but a decrease of Y.368,378,000 in value as compared with the preceding month. The bills cleared since January 1 amounted to 15,350,796, with a value of Y.28,108,928,000 which was an increase of 969,246 and Y.907,302,000 in both number and value as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

KUOMINTANG DEFINES ITS POLICY ANEW

(*Continued from Page 464*)

we have decided upon and in helping to carry out our resolutions.

Real Unity

1. In order to fulfil the principles of the Party we must see to it that the country is truly unified. In order, however, to have true unification we must abide by the injunctions of Dr. Sun to lay out a comprehensive constructive programme and to improve the conditions of the country both in a spiritual and in a material sense. It is only under such circumstances that the militarists will have no room for aggrandizement.

The general policy laid down by the Third Party Congress is what the Party acknowledges to be of great importance. But in the prosecution of these principles, if we do not have genuine unification, if the country does not give its entire support to the Government, it will be difficult not to find the Government confronted with all kinds of obstacles. The result is that the people will find reason to be disheartened which will eventually leave its scars in our constructive work.

That is the reason why, in addition to carrying out our constructive schemes with all the energy we can muster, the Party will still find it necessary to continue showing its revolutionary spirit and to remove all vestiges of the old regime both in their implicit and explicit forms. These vestiges encourage counter-revolutionary activities and are thus serious obstacles to the real unification of the country and to any endeavour of a constructive nature. That is the reason why the whole nation should regard them, in whatever form they appear, as our worst public enemy. This is the first point which we should bear in mind.

The Unequal Treaties

2. In order to carry out the principles of the Party, there is another consideration which we must bear in mind, and that is the attainment for China of a status of equality and complete freedom in the family of nations. So long as unequal treaties remain, all constructive schemes, however well thought out they may be, are of no avail because as one as our political sovereignty is impaired, we are unable to exercise the fullest freedom in our constructive work. The abolition of the unequal treaties must therefore be an integral part of our revolutionary endeavour.

We have seen what our efforts to abolish these unequal treaties have already meant for us within the last year. But we should continue to exert renewed energy in the work thus begun. The present meeting feels that in order to carry out the resolutions we have adopted we should first establish genuine equality of status for China. The unequal treaties must be done away with at whatever sacrifice. We should proceed with an attitude of determination, and with a method which is really practicable. This is the second point which we must bear in mind.

District Autonomy

3. Training the people to exercise the five powers and establishing local self-government are important items in the programme during the Tutelage stage. These ideas are stated in Dr. Sun's two works, "The Principles of National Reconstruction" and "The Methods in the Promotion of Local Self-Government." If there are no solid achievements in local self-government, it will be difficult for the Party and the Government to establish complete political democracy. In that case we shall not be in any better condition than the countries where the powers are delegated to an enlightened oligarchy, and the whole meaning of the term "Political Tutelage" will be entirely lost. It will be difficult also under those circumstances to reduce the hardship of the people and to carry out any real constructive programme. Fully acknowledging that the establishment of local self-government is the most important task of the present Tutelage stage, the present Meeting has not only decided upon the means whereby local self-government will be promoted and the length of time in which local self-government for the *Hsien* (District) will be completed, but it has also decided to impress upon all Party members that the promotion of local self-government is the most important part of their duty. Let all those, therefore, who call themselves the true followers of our late Leader devote their entire energy to the promotion of local self-government. This is the third point which we should bear in mind.

Six Years of Political Tutelage

4. Deciding upon the length of the Political Tutelage period: The present meeting has decided that the Tutelage period should be one of six years and shall terminate by 1935. We are fully aware that in view of the vast extent of the country's territory, the wide discrepancies in the standard of education of the people and also the possibilities of counter-revolutionary manifestations, we shall perhaps find six years much too short a period, especially as we are entrusted with so many responsibilities. But we hope the whole nation realizes that, after all, the one aim of the present revolution is that it may satisfactorily complete the Tutelage period in the development of the nation so that the constitutional powers may ultimately by delegated to the people.

The establishment of Constitutionalism is not for the Party alone to strive to realize, but we hope that the whole country should be fully conscious of its great importance, and there shoud therefore be the fullest cooperation between the Party and the nation. If we really fail to bring this Tutelage period to a fruitful end and cannot complete the Revolutionary work for which Dr. Sun made such considerable sacrifice, it will augur well neither for the Party nor for the whole country. It is the wish of the Party, therefore, that the whole country will emphasize this essential aspect of our work. This is the fourth point we should bear in mind.

Hopes and Fears

The above four considerations are what the Party believes should be the main task of the nation to be fully carried out within the shortest period. The present meeting feels that we really should entertain no fear for the militarists of the old *régime*, nor for counter-revolutionary activities, nor even for the dangers of feudalism. What we should really be afraid of is that we should not be able to carry out the spirit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's injunctions and courageously to complete the constructive programme of the revolution.

It is the further belief of the present meeting that it is not difficult to resist aggression on the part of the Imperialist Powers nor is it difficult to establish complete equality of status for China in the family of nations. What we should really be afraid of is that the people will not be able to endure hardships and to show to others that the nation will not brook intimidation.

What the present meeting considers to be the greatest danger is national inertia and moral apathy. If we succeed in suppressing the militarists of the battlefield and are unable to conquer our lethargic spirit then, indeed it is difficult for the nation to reap the fullest benefit from the revolution. If the Party is unable to alleviate the sufferings of the people through a policy based upon established principles, and to arouse the confidence and respect of the people through actual constructive work, then our sacrifices will indeed have been futile.

Unification the Prime Need

Without peace, it is really impossible to mitigate the sufferings of the people in China to-day. But in order to attain peace, we must have unification, and it is impossible to attain real unification without removing all the obstacles which the *régime of* militarism has chosen to cast upon the nation. In order to prevent the militarists from having their way, however, we must do all we can to show something constructive and to train the people in real political democracy. But again when we speak of constructive schemes, nothing can be accomplished without mustering all the forces of the nation into an organized unit. The causal relations between these factors are indeed irrefragable, so that the only way to remove all the difficulties whatsoever is to continue our struggle and our endeavour. It is only when all the Party members and all the people in the nation cooperate to the fullest extent in pushing forward with the guidance of the principles of the Party and show willingness to sacrifice and a firm determination to complete the Tutelage period in an orderly manner that we shall be able to remove the sufferings of the people. Under these circumstances only can the nation establish a solid foundation. It is only thus that counter-revolutionary measures can be suppressed and national equality won. It is our ardent hope that the nation shall, with unfailing loyalty and courage, present a united front for the attainment of our declared aims."—Kuo Min.

RE-REGISTRATION OF TRADEMARKS

End of Dispute Between Nanking and Merchants

The announcement of the extension of the time limit for the re-registration of trade-marks at the Bureau of Trade Marks, Nanking, which were formerly registered at the same bureau in Peking, to December 18, comes as the end of a long dispute between merchants and the Nanking government. For about 18 months negotiations have been in progress between merchants and the government to secure better terms of re-registration, it being contended that, since fees have been paid and the usual requirements met once already in Peking, merchants should not be asked to go through all the trouble and expense of another registration for apparently no purpose.

There have been five previous extensions of the time limit, but this one is expected to be the last, since merchants have agreed to a fee of $10 for re-registration with the Nanking Bureau, plus various other fees and stamp taxes which would amount to about another $8. The extension of the time limit to December 18 also gives firms whose trade-marks may have been registered by competitors a chance to ensure that their prior claim is lawful.

Since an agreement on the question of fees has been reached and the Nanking government, in the view of various chambers of commerce, appears to have established itself as a permanent government of China, thereby safeguarding merchants against any other demand of a possible successive government for registration again, it is expected that most firms will re-register. This is likely to take some time, however, especially in the case of firms who have to report progress to their head offices in Europe.

It is pointed out that those registering will have to be given further time to get blocks of their trade-marks and printed copies made for filing with the new bureau.

RADIO

The China Broadcasting Association, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, announce the following daily programmes, which will be preceded by the chiming of the hour. Wave length 335 metres.

Daily Except Sunday:

At 1 p.m.—Musical programme.

Monday.—Operatic and instrumental.
Tuesday.—Instrumental and vocal.
Wednesday.—Light music, etc.
Thursday.—Various.
Friday.—Vocal and instrumental.
Saturday.—Light opera, band, at..

Each programme will be interspersed with orchestral music.

At 7 p.m.—"North China Daily News" news service and market report, followed on Wednesday and Saturday by light classical selections; other days dance music.

At 9 p.m.—The programme as announced below.

Forthcoming Programmes

MONDAY, June 24, 9 p.m.—A concert will take place.
Piano solos MISS DORA TRACHTENBERG
Songs MISS EDITH GRANT
Entertainment by MESSRS. MUTT & JEFF
Comic songs MR. V. M. ALLINGTON
Accompaniments.—MRS. PEACH.

TUESDAY, June 25, 9 p.m.—Short addresses—Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, June 26, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

THURSDAY, June 27, 9 p.m.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes.

FRIDAY, June 28, 9 p.m.—A concert is being arranged by Messrs. Teddy Hatton and Alec. Davies.

SATURDAY, June 29, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

THE PROBLEM OF HONGKONG'S WATER

All Previous Arrangements Defeated by Growth of Population and Rainy Season's Failure: 20,000 Tons of Water Needed Daily

From a Correspondent

The shortage of water in Hongkong, which is causing such grave anxiety in the Colony, is not a problem of recent development. The almost unprecedented absence of rain during the past three months, when usually rain falls in abundance, has merely developed a chronic weakness into a crisis of the first magnitude.

Now, of course, the spectacle of a population of half a million souls, left with only a month's supply of water in the heat of the summer, and the drastic efforts being made to relieve the situation, have focussed wide-spread attention on the Colony's affairs and the water famine is becoming a subject of every-day conversation all along the China coast. Naturally there is considerable speculation as to why the trouble was not foreseen.

Colony Caught Unprepared

The answer is that it was foreseen. Residents in Hongkong anticipated serious difficulties next spring and steps were being taken to meet them. But few, if any, imagined that there would be practically no rain during the normal rainy season of 1929. That must be regarded as one of those "Acts of God" of which we read in insurance policies and shipping contracts. It has caught the Colony entirely unprepared and the dangers still ahead for the little British possession, which has had such a troubled history during the past few years, can arouse nothing but sympathy and a willingness to co-operate in every possible way to relieve the present tension.

It may be difficult for Shanghai thoroughly to understand the position and the causes which led to it, and it is particularly easy to ask why an adequate water-supply has not been provided. As I have explained, the crisis came suddenly—at least eight or nine months before it was anticipated. Given this time for preparation the crisis might have been prevented altogether.

Rain the Only Supply

But it must be remembered that Hongkong is absolutely dependent upon rainfall and that the rain, or by far the greater part of it, comes during three months of the year. In Singapore, where rain is more or less evenly distributed over the twelve months, there is no problem. The situation would be completely changed if, as in Hongkong, catchment areas had to be prepared and reservoirs constructed to secure within three months sufficient water to last a large and steadily growing population for the remaining nine.

Hongkong, we are told, was once a barren rock. That has been changed by British enterprise, but there are no wells worth while developing, and although engineers have searched the island again and again in an endeavour to find places where further reservoirs might be usefully constructed, they have been unsuccessful. One small additional reservoir was decided upon last year, but even when it is built—and its construction is estimated to take three years—it will not in any real sense affect the position. Hongkong has reached the end of its resources as far as water storage is concerned and salvation must come from the mainland.

The Shing Mun Valley Scheme

This has been recognized, and several years ago the huge scheme for the development of the Shing Mun Valley on the mainland, where there is a perennial water supply, was put in hand. It is a scheme estimated in its entirety to cost $17,000,000 and to produce 17,000,000 gallons of water daily. But it is a scheme designed in four sections. It will involve the removal of several villages and will probably take eight or ten years to complete, even if work continues uninterruptedly.

Included in the first section was the plan for laying pipe lines across the harbour and, except for the pipe lines, this section has been finished. Last year there was some little delay owing to a difference of opinion between Home and local engineers regarding the advisability of laying these pipe lines along the bed of the harbour, where they are liable to be fouled by ships' anchors especially in typhoon weather, or embedding them in concrete. The local engineers pleaded urgency and they won the day. To enclose the pipes in concrete would have taken six months longer than simply to lay them on the harbour bed. The chief Water Engineer is now in London expediting matters, and it is confidently expected that these pipe lines will be in working order by January or February next year. When they are in position they will bring two to three million gallons of water daily from the mainland to the island. It may not seem a great quantity and, of course, the water will go direct to the mains—there are no means of storing it. But it is considered that this content supply, relieving the pressure on the reservoirs, will solve the water problem of the Island at any rate for some considerable time.

Hongkong Island has a water storage capacity in all its reservoirs of approximately 2,200 million gallons. When the great Tytam Tuk reservoir was opened about twelve years ago it was estimated that the needs of the population as regards water had been met for at least a quarter of a century. But the population grew to such an extent that within eight years it was evident that these estimates were over sanguine, and the restriction of the water service and the daily queueing up of the people to obtain supplies at the street hydrants have been regular features of Hongkong life during most of the recent dry seasons.

The consumption on the Island during the summer, in ordinary circumstances, would be roughly 300 million gallons a month. Last month, under stringent restrictions, it was 139 million gallons. At the end of last November consumption had been reduced to below 200 million gallons a month. There were then over 1200 million gallons in the reservoirs, a supply which, with care, and without a drop of rain, would last well into June of this year. Obviously there was no great fear of a shortage this summer. It was inconceivable that rain would not come during March or April or May. But the inconceivable has happened. That is all which can be said. I have not the figures before me, but I believe I am right in stating that Hongkong has not had more than ten inches of rain during the whole of this year, and ten inches of rain spread over five months will make no appreciable difference in the reservoirs. When the ground is dry anything under an inch of rain is of little value for increasing stocks.

Inches of Rain Required

In order to get through the ordinary six months' dry season comfortably and without restrictions Hongkong must have its reservoirs full to overflowing on October 1. They are now nearly empty. As I have said, they hold 2,200 million gallons and to obtain this quantity thirty inches of *effective* rain, representing a fall of sixty inches, is required. But this does not take the question of consumption into consideration. Allowing normal consumption for the three months from the end of June until the end of September at 300 million gallons a month, a further rainfall of 25 to 30 inches will be needed.

Thus, in order that Hongkong may resume the even tenor of its way and look forward to having enough to drink during the dry winter season from next October it must have somewhere in the neighbourhood of ninety inches of rain during the next four months. It is inconceivable that it will get such rain, particularly as the so-called rainy season is almost over. But the inconceivable may happen again of course. The seasons may turn topsy-turvey and the rain which was withheld in the normally wet season may decide to fall when everyone expects dry weather. One everyone expects dry weather.

5,600,000 Gallons Needed Daily

At the moment of writing there is probably less than 300 million gallons of water in the Island reservoirs. It is impossible to draw very heavily upon such a scanty supply and therefore the authorities are using every endeavour to satisfy the needs of the community from outside sources. A day or two ago Reuter informed us that four Dollar liners would each carry 350 tons of water a week to the Colony. Vessels are being commandeered and the Navy, the Asiatic Petroleum Company, the Standard Oil Company and others are all giving what assistance they can.

But with all this help so readily given from so many sources the greatness of the task to be performed is almost staggering. Four Dollar liners will take in 1400 tons of water a week, But 20,000 tons of water, or say approximately five million gallons, are required *daily* if the population is to receive a half of its usual summer supply without touching the precious store held in reserve.

ENTERPRISE OF GODOWN COMPANY

Hongkong, June 15.

The Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. is displaying considerable ingenuity in saving the public water supply by cutting off Government mains and equipping its own lighters to import water from the New Territories, not only to meet its own requirements but also to supply the daily needs of hundreds of Chinese in Kowloon.

The company is erecting its own tanks on the waterfront and is sinking a well in a timber-yard. This well will yield a capacity of 10,000 gallons of water a day, part of which will be utilized for discharge into the Star Ferry, P. & O. and Shipping Conference steam-launches' boilers.

Macao steamers are unable to obtain boiler water at Macao.

Emergency regulations have been gazetted empowering the Director of Public Works to requisition boats, lighters, launches and steamships and to take possession of any source of water supply and the land, reservoirs, piers and pipe-lines connected with such a source.

Wangmoon Supplies

June 17.

The Director of Public Works and other officials visited Wangmoon yesterday evening to examine sources of water suppply, finding that 3,000,000 gallons could be available from there each day. A fleet of 60 to 70 lighters is being equipped for the transport of water supplies to Hongkong from Wangmoon, the Chinese authorities there having no objection to the project. The transport cost is estimated at $200,000 per month.

At present, under the restriction of the Colony's daily consumption to 3,500,000 gallons and with the supply from Wangmoon, Hongkong's requirements can be met.

Vote for Emergency Work

June 18.

Owing to the continuance of the drought prevailing here, the Government is asking the Legislative Council for an increased vote of $300,000 for emergency works and the importation of water.

The preliminary vote which the Government proposed to the Legislative Council was for $100,000.

Endeavour to Precipitate Rain

June 19.

Royal Air Force machines made no fewer than seven flights yesterday, trying experiments to create a fall of rain. Six hundred weight of powdered kaolin was dropped on clouds considered likely to burst but without any result.

Danger of Contamination

June 20.

The proposal to use the Admiralty Dry Dock for the storage of water is again being carefully considered. Apart from the serious difficulty of overcoming the contamination of fresh water by seepage, the execution of this proposal is dependent on the use of tankers, which alone would involve an expenditure of approximately $500,000 per month for 2,250,000 gallons a day, not including the cost of conveying water from Shanghai.—Reuter.

Shanghai's Assistance

The position as regards supplies of water from Shanghai to Hongkong is that on an average the Shanghai Waterworks Co. have supplied 650 tons daily during the past week. This has been put on board ships bound for Hongkong, for use there, and is entirely apart from what has been purveyed for the use of the steamers themselves.

The company is at present prepared to supply for carriage to Hongkong, 1,500 tons daily to steamers in the stream and at Pootung, while it is able to supply 4,000 tons to ships at the wharf. It is now making arrangements to augment its fleet by chartering launches and lighters, as and when necessary, but the expected demand has not yet materialized, as may be gathered by the first figures mentioned. A telegram received yesterday afternoon, throws some light on the reason for this small offtake from Shanghai, as reference was made in it to the lack of storage in Hongkong. Steps, however, are being taken to remedy this in the Colony.

It has to be borne in mind that the work the company is undertaking to supply these additional quantities of water to ships in the stream and Pootung is not altogether a simple one. The capacity of its own water boats is more or less equivalent to the demands made upon them by the ordinary shipping of the port which takes its supplies here. In view of the shortage of water in Hongkong more ships are taking on water here, so to give any considerable extra supply needs the chartering of the lighters and launches mentioned above. The ordinary water boat, in order to ensure stability has a bulkhead running fore and aft along the keel line, and it will probably be necessary to erect a similar temporary structure in the case of the lighters chartered. In addition, before it can be used for the conveyance of water, the ordinary lighter has to undergo cleaning, painting and sterilizing.

While, as seen above, the Waterworks Company is prepared to supply ships proceeding to Hongkong with 5,500 tons of water daily, it is interesting to note that at the present season it is supplying Shanghai with about 134,000 tons daily.

RIGHTEOUSNESS AND MISFORTUNE

Hankow Merchant's Heavy Loss: Timely Rescue of Another

From Our Own Correspondent

Hankow, June 12.

A gang of six armed robbers held up the "Righteousness Flourishes" dye store last night at 8 p.m., when the staff were busy checking money, and got off with $700. They made good their retreat and left no traces.

The experience of another gang who kidnapped Mr. Pen, a stone-merchant, was quite different. This man had gone out to the Chu Pi Hill, some five miles from Hanyang, to pay the sum of $800 to the quarrymen. Late in the day, one of the quarrymen turned up and reported that Mr. Pen had been kidnapped and his money taken. Later, another man arrived, who had tracked the kidnappers and said that they had taken Mr. Pen to a house in the outskirts of the S.A.D.3. Police at once made a raid on the premises, secured the kidnappers and released the victim.

HARBIN NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED

Peking, June 20.

It is reported from Harbin that the Chinese police have suspended the publication of the "Novosti Zhizni," the official Soviet organ at Harbin, on the grounds that it was spreading Bolshevist propaganda. The "Novosti Zhizni" was the last organ of Soviet opinion being published at Harbin.—Reuter.

PLANS FOR CITY OF NANKING

Eight Hundred Miles of Streets and Highways

Nanking, June 17.

Mr. E. P. Goodrich, Consulting Engineer of New York and Engineering Adviser to the National Government, is leaving for the United States on June 21. During his stay of three months in China in connection with the City planning of Nanking, he has initiated many special studies.

The work of preparing the City Plan of Nanking is under the general supervision of Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, with Mr. Y. M. Lin as Director of the City Planning Bureau. During his brief sojourn in China, Mr. Goodrich worked out the fundamentals of all the different parts of the City Plan. Among the more notable contributions made by him may be mentioned the selection of the site for the National Government Centre, which has been approved by the government authorities. Approximate locations have been established for roughly 350 miles of city streets and an additional 500 miles of rural highways. In connection with the street layout, it is interesting to note that all the main arteries have been designed for the most efficient and economical traffic signal light system, making possible continuous non-stop movement of vehicles. This is believed to be the first time that a city street system has been designed with traffic circulation given full weight as one of the most important considerations involved.

Car Ferry for Yangtze

Mr. Goodrich chose a new location for the main railway station, which met with the approval of both railroad engineers and advisers. The fundamentals of the plan for a comprehensive port development at Nanking and Pukow, including proper provision for rail facilities were worked out by him. Special study was made to solve the problem of car transfer across the Yangtze River, and a system of car-float operation meeting with the full approval of the railroad engineers and advisers, was planned out.

Suitable sites for municipal building groups and parks were selected and approved by the Nanking authorities. A special feature of the park system is the provision of wide parkways connecting the main parks and linking up important points of the city.

The old city of Nanking has an area of only about 18 square miles, which is far too small for the needs of future industrial, business and residential development. Mr. Goodrich accordingly laid out the boundary of a vastly larger area which met with the approval of the municipal government for inclusion in the new Metropolitan Area.

In order that the City may develop in an orderly way along the lines conceived as most suitable, it has been necessary to frame special forms of legislation such as municipal zoning ordinances and laws designed to permit adequate control of land subdivision by the city government.

Legislation as Well

So that the Nanking municipal government may be properly empowered to pass these laws, Mr. Goodrich contributed several sections to the new National Land Law. These include an Enabling Act for Zoning and Planning and special clauses on Condemnation and excess condemnation procedure.

One of the most pressing problems of Nanking is the question of an adequate water supply. The basic scheme for solving this problem was outlined and an ideal site for a high level water storage reservoir located. Mr. Goodrich also solved the sewerage and drainage problem, detailed studies of which are now in progress. These studies include a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the canal system.

Nanking is being planned as a thoroughly modern city, and as such must have airports and an aeroplane landing was selected and approved, and is now about to be developed with necessary facilities. A second air-port site was chosen and approved.

The efficient co-operation given to Mr. Goodrich by the Staff of the City Planning Bureau was a great help to Mr. Goodrich's accomplishments referred to above.—Reuter.

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TIENTSIN RIVER GOES STEADILY FROM BAD TO WORSE

Conservancy Scheme Approved by Nanking But Somehow Held up: The Haiho Turning into a Mudbank

By Flood Tide

Tientsin, June 10.

The local shipping fraternity have given up all hopes of anything being done to remedy the present deplorable and unsatisfactory state of the Haiho, either now, or in the immediate future, so they have decided to try and devise means and ways themselves with the view of endeavouring to eliminate as much as possible the inevitable and annoying delays in connection with the transport of cargo to and from Tientsin-Tangku-Taku Bar.

About a year ago the Chinese authorities had a project in view to build a public highway from Tientsin to Tangku suitable for heavy motor traffic which would enable motor lorries to make the journey from Tientsin to Tangku within the comparatively short time of a little over 40 minutes. Surveys were made, plans drawn up, engineers engaged, the estimated cost of the work carefully gone into, in fact, everything was all cut and dried with the exception of the most necessary detail, the hard cash. The road was supposed to be self-supporting, tolls were to levied, and vehicular traffic taxed according to the tonnage carried by the motor truck or lorry. But, as is usual when any public utility work is undertaken by Chinese municipal or government concerns, a hitch always occurs somewhere, and in this particular instance, a change of government took place. Peking was wiped off the map as the capital of China and Nanking became the seat of government, so the whole scheme fell through. There was half-hearted attempt to revive the scheme by the Administrative Bureau of the Three Special Areas, but as the Nationalist Construction Committee had in hand the carrying out of the palliative scheme for the improvement of the Haiho, it only stood to reason to expect that a wet blanket would be put on any other scheme, no matter how feasible.

Local shipping firms finding that there is now hardly any water in the river and rail transportation between Tientsin and Tangku is both unsatisfactory and expensive, have decided to build their own lighters and towboats. The Japanese merchants and shipping firms who are, perhaps, more interested in the development of the Port of Tientsin than other nationalities, with the exception, of the British, were the first to realize that something had to be done, and quickly too, if their trade were not to be entirely killed. They, therefore, called a meeting of their local Chamber of Commerce, weighed up the pros and cons of the whole situation and formed a Tug and Lighter Company called the Haiho Transport Company. The lighters and tugs are being built in Japan, the former being built especially for the peculiar conditions of the Haiho, the lighters were constructed on most modern lines for the quick and efficient handing of cargo, and in all other respects are of the same description as the ordinary registered lighter at present in use on the Haiho. To commence with, ten lighters of an average gross tonnage of 300 tons have been built, and three small tugs have been constructed to act in the capacity of tugs or towboats. The Haiho Transport Company expect to start operations during the course of the present month.

The Hamburg-Amerika Company, of which Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. are the local agents, are particularly interested in the matter of lighters and quick transportation of both inward and outward cargo to and from Tientsin-Tangku-Taku Bar, and negotiations are now proceeding between the agents of this company and the Haiho Transport Company for the handling of all their export and import cargo.

Heavy Costs of Delay

Demurrage is a heavy and costly item for the large ocean freighters outside Taku Bar, and to cite an example of the delay caused recently to a freight steamer consigned to Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. which was lying outside the Bar, it took over three weeks to discharge her inward cargo of flour and general cargo from the ship's side into the customary registered lighters, the delay being caused through paucity of lighters.

With the present prescribed 8 ft. draught limit as laid down by the Harbour Regulations for safe navigability of steamers to the upper reaches of the Haiho, that is as far as the French Bund and the International Bridge, an ordinary steamer, leaving Shanghai for instance, is unable to load more than 300 tons of cargo, based on weight measurement, as any further tonnage would increase the eight ft. draught and the vessel would be unable to proceed up the river without going aground, or running the risk of meeting with some other accident which the present state of the river renders unavoidable.

On the other hand, while native lighters have been tried by some shipping companies, they have turned out not to be so satisfactory as was at first anticipated, principally on account of insurance, as it is well known that these lighters are subject to pilferage on the way up river, more so than the registered lighter, and this stumbling block tends to hamper business for the Native lighters.

Wanton Neglect

In looking over the International Bridge into the muddy waters of the Haiho, it is forcibly brought home to one's mind what a terrible state the river has been allowed to lapse into through sheer neglect.

The Haiho is a river in name only, and the sight which meet one's gaze from the International Bridge which was built especially to allow vessels to go beneath and proceed right up to the Japanese Bund upon which thousands of dollars had been spent by the Japanese municipality in the hope that one day they would witness the welcome sight of seeing their own steamers moor alongside their own bund, was a thick, muddy stream of water and innumerable junks stuck up on the mud. A small coasting steamer was lying alongside the French Bund, or, to be more correct, about thirty feet away from the bund, with a heavy list towards the opposite side of the river, two narrow wooden planks were stretched out from the bund to the ship and down these planks coolies gingerly made their way taking a risk at every step of falling into the water, or correctly speaking, the mud, the planks being at a very sharp and dangerous angle, to bring up baskets of sand from the hold of the steamer and dump them down on the shore.

Alongside this small steamer were a couple of lighters which further looked up the already ever decreasing width of the navigable channel, the cargo of which was being discharged via wooden planks stretched across several small water craft until the shore was finally reached.

The Smallest Steamers Give Up

Things have now got into such a bad shape that even the small Chinese steamers plying between coastal ports and Tientsin, who were in the habit of braving the vagaries of the Haiho and riskine collisions on the way up, let alone going aground several times and after a series of unfortunate adventures finally moor at the ex-Russian Bund in the vicinity of the British Cigarette Co.'s wharf, have begun to think that the risks they run are not worth taking from a financial point of view as far as the owners' interests are concerned. They have come to the conclusion that discretion is the better part of valour. Two of these steamers have now omitted Tientsin as a port of call and only go as far as Tangku where they discharge all their cargo.

Although the Harbour regulations still specify eight feet as the safe draught limit for steamers proceeding to the upper reaches of the river, at certain periods, and these are pretty frequent, there is not more than six feet, and sometimes five feet of water at certain spots in the river near the French Bund.

Should the river deteriorate further, even lighters which are built especially for the Haiho will have to take a smaller load if they do not want to go aground.

Pessimistic Companies

River conditions are serious and pessimistic opinions are heard from all sides, especially from the shipping companies and consignees of cargo.

A short while ago there was a small ray of hope that something would be done in the way of a temporary remedy, but to ask anybody now if anything is going to be done to improve the Haiho will be to receive a reply in the negative.

There are, however, a few optimists still in Tientsin who believe that something is going to be done. Has not the palliative scheme for the amelioration of the Haiho been officially passed by the Nanking Government, and are not the banks ready to lend $4,000,000 for the carrying out of this temporary or palliative scheme? In fact, the bonds are supposed to be already in the hands of the printers. Work is going to be started right away and next summer we shall have plenty of water in the river. All this sounds very nice, but even if work were started this very day, there would be no immediate improvement in the river as far as more water is concerned.

The first thing to be done is to buy the necessary land for the drainage basin, which is supposed to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Peitang, and this takes time. Again, even supposing that the work could be finished by next summer which is doubtful, what is going to happen to the river in the meantime?

The Danger of Floods

Should we have a heavy rainfall in the mountains this summer there is a possibility, nay a probability, that Tientsin will be faced with a recurrence of the disastrous floods which occurred in 1917. But the *laissez faire* attitude of the Chinese authorities seem to make it impossible for them to realize the seriousness of the situation, and all the time, talk and trouble which has taken place to bring home to the powers that be that something must be done to avert such a crisis, has, apparently fallen on deaf ears and come to naught.

General Shang Chen, the Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, who is also President of the Haiho Improvement Commission, is one of the few persons belonging to the Nationalist Government who has realized the urgency of the Haiho scheme being immediately carried out, and it was mainly through his untiring efforts that the Nanking Government officially passed the scheme and promulgated the necessary regulations for the work, issuance of the bonds etc, but for some unaccountable reason, which can only be attributed to Chinese politics, matters have been held up at the eleventh hour. General Shang Chen was supposed to have come down to Tientsin last week from Peking to attend a final meeting in this connection, but owing to more pressing problem in Peking of a political and military nature, he has been compelled to postpone his visit till a later date, which, possibly, will not materialize at all. General Shang has, however, telegraphed to Nanking asking for instructions with regard to putting the work in hand at once, but so far it is not known what reply he has received from Nanking, if any.

Very Rotten Indeed

As Hamlet said "There is something rotten in the State of Denmark," and had the Prince of Denmark lived in Tientsin and had looked into the muddy waters of the Haiho from the International Bridge he would surely have remarked "There is something rotten in the state of the Haiho," and present indications point that the rotten state of the Haiho is likely to remain so for many moons to come.

There is no gainsaying the fact that politics play a great part in Chinese commercial affairs, and when once a conservancy scheme, or any other public utility work for that matter, gets mixed up with politics the chances are 100 to 1 the scheme falls through.

If nothing is done to the Haiho now, after the Nanking Government have officially agreed to practically everything, then there must have been a vigorous pulling of the political wires from some source. Probably the $4,000,000 would be of more use for military purposes. In the meantime, the Haiho is slowly and surely developing into a mud bank.

Mr. FUAD BEY, Turkish Minister to China.

THE "Shunpao" reports that the principals of the municipal schools of Soochow have tendered their resignations *en bloc* because of the failure of the authorities to pay them and their staffs their wages. No settlement is yet in sight, it is said.

VIGOROUS protests are being lodged by the Chinese Government with Japan against the latter country encroaching on Chinese territory and causing breaches of China's sovereign rights by taking the initiative in developing Antung harbour without China's premission, reports the vernacular press.

NOTES FROM NORTH MANCHURIA

Check on Too Demonstrative Students: Belitsky Arrested

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, June 8.

The anti-Japanese student demonstrations here have been effectively stopped by the Chief Administrator having the ring-leaders of each of the schools who took part dismissed. Over 70 boys and girls were forced to leave and there was likely to have been more trouble had not the Chief Administrator decided that the dismissed pupils could join any other school they might wish, but not in Harbin, and he contributed $300 compensation to each student. The feeling in Kirin province among the Chinese is very high against the Japanese, on account of the rights they have acquired to build railways.

Lenient Court Decisions

Court decisions in Harbin in criminal cases against Russians are sometimes most suprising to Westerners. A Russian policeman who shot his sweetheart through jealousy got off with four years hard labour. The man was on point duty when the girl passed with two companions coming home from a dancing hall. The policeman hired a taxi and following them, deliberately shot the girl on the door-step of her home. The policeman went to his station and reported his crime.

The youthful forgers in the National City Bank case, four in number, who succeeded in getting over $20,000 of the bank's money also got off very lightly. The chief culprit was sentenced to eighteen months in prison, whilst the others were sentenced to from three months upwards, the judge no doubt taking their youth into consideration. Two of the accused were caught in Shanghai, where they were spending the money they had acquired.

Belitsky Arrested

Belitsky, the Police passport officer, who was arrested in Shanghai, returned to Harbin and was caught by the police on Sunny Island, the summer resort on the Sungari. He was lodging with some boatmen.

Railway Troubles

The dismissal of railway employees continues, whilst there has been a wholesale cutting down of estimates for improvements and repair work to buildings, etc., but these economies will not avoid a deficit in the balance sheet for the three summer months, when the railway always loses money on account of the stopping of export cargo. With the taking away of the Telephone Department, the control being given to the Telegraphs, the income has been further reduced, and, as there is no reserve of liquid cash in the railway coffers, the railway again will be in difficulties in liquidating its running monthly expenses and paying salaries.

It was the same thing last year, but the difficulty was got over by borrowing a couple of million dollars from the Chinese banks. It is doubtful whether this can be done again, as even the interest has not been repaid. The whole trouble lies in the fact that, when the railway is earning money in the winter months, when the export season is at its height, the profits immediately are divided by the Chinese and Soviet owners and the money shipped away from Harbin, so that there is never any reserve fund.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. June 17.—A degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred to-day at Wesleyan commencement ceremonies upon Count Kabayama of Japan. The Count graduated from Wesleyan in 1889. —By United Press.

MANILA, June 18:—Father James Drought, formerly a Catholic missionary in South China and more recently in charge of three university dormitory halls in Manila, sailed for Shanghai to-day on board the str. Aki Maru. He expects to proceed to New York, either across the Pacific or via Siberia. Father Drought is a member of the Mary Knoll Order and is one of the best-known of the Catholic workers in the Far East.—United Press.

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FIVE MISSIONARIES RELEASED

Mr. Ernest Weller Still Kept a Prisoner

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, Ho., June 11.

The latest word from Rev. Francis S. Joyce, Director of the China Inland Mission for this province, now in the Nanyang district, trying to effect the liberation of the Shekichen group of missionaries, is that he had seen Gen. Shi Yu-san, as he passed through Hsuchang and was assured that there was not a soldier at that time between Nanyangfu city, and Hsianghsien, and so it would be very dangerous for him to proceed far to the south. Notwithstanding, he was to start for the city of Fangcheng, fifty li distant from Shekichen, and "hoped to effect the liberation of the ladies, at least."

Since Mr. Joyce left the city here, we have learned that the troops of Marshal Ho Yin-ching are supposed to have penetrated into the Nanyang district, and that the Hankow troops of General Shi chi have gone up the line as far as Sinyangchow. Thus there may be effectives to assist in freeing the city of Shekichen from its invading bandit troops.

How the Captures Were Made

June 14.

Word received from the local headquarters of the China Inland Mission is to the effect that Mr. Joyce was not able even to proceed to Fangcheng, as reported in my last message, concerning the capture of the group of missionaries belonging to that mission. Fang-cheng, the nearest county seat to Shekichen, on the Nanyangfu big road, has come in for some attention from the brigands. Mr. Joyce could only say that he had been advised by the Hsianghsien authorities that it would be very dangerous for him to go to that city.

From the Provincial headquarters of the Post Office it has been learned that the branch office in the city of Fangcheng has been looted by brigands, so the inference is that either the party that captured the city of Shekichen and have the five missionaries in their hands, have advanced their line to Fangcheng or that another party has taken advantage of the absence of troops to carry on their nefarious calling.

Food Rationed by Bandits

From mission stations adjacent to Shekichen it is reported that the city gates of that city were opened by some of the local militia, who had taken over charge of the place. The brigands, who seem to be a left-over band of General Fang Chung-hsiu's men, thus gained an unopposed entry into the city. They looted, burned and killed that night, Saturday, June 1 from midnight onwards. During this time the mission homes were entered and things were stolen. Later the chief made his headquarters in the Mission Hall, and gave instructions that the foreigners were not to be molested. Not only so: he also released some of the Chinese workers and ordered them to act as his secretaries. The chief made his own headquarters in the lower rooms of the Wellers' home, and cooped the family up in the upper quarters.

Treachery of Defenders

The robbers report in Shekichen that they are the "Chien Kwei chun," or "Establishing the Country Army." As they desire to be received into the National army they are purported to be willing to use the foreign captives well, in order that they may become the "medium of exchange" when the time comes for a final settlement. Mr. Joyce had been confident that he might be able to have the ladies released, could he but get as far as Fangcheng. This may be a possibility when the Central Government troops of Ho Ying-ching get well into the Nanyang territory.

Shekichen has on many occasions, since the death of White Wolf, been the target for bandit attacks, but the vigilance of the city people has always in the past saved the city. It was the treachery of the supposed defenders of the city that betrayed it into the hands of this horde.

Nanking, June 1.

In a telegram to-day to Dr. C. T. Wang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Han Fu-chu stated that he had taken steps for the rescue of the five missionaries who were recently captured by bandits in Honan.—Reuter.

Bandits' Terms

Hankow, June 17.

The missionaries of the China Inland Mission who were captured by bandits on June 8 and confined in the city of Shekichen, Honan, have succeeded in getting word through to neighbouring missions stating that they are all well and that they are not being unduly ill treated, but the brigands seem determined to hold them captive until their incorporation into the Nationalist Army can be accomplished.

June 18.

The China Inland Mission here has received a telegram from Honan stating that the Rev. F. S. Joyce, of the C.I.M. at Kaifeng, has effected the release of the missionaries of the C.I.M. who were captured by bandits on June 8, with the exception of Mr. Ernest Weller whose release is expected on Wednesday.

No details are given in the telegram as to how the release of the captives was effected, but it is believed that this was secured by negotiation.

The missionaries who have been released are: Mrs. Ernest Weller; Mr. and Mrs. John Walker and their child, and Miss J. P. Brook.—Reuter.

Locally Received Report

A telegram received in the local headquarters of the mission yesterday stated that the released missionaries had been safely escorted to Fangcheng, about 50 li north of Shekichen.

There has been considerable anxiety over the capture of the missionaries, especially as Mrs. Walker was known to be in very poor health. News of her safe arrival with her child in Fangcheng is therefore doubly welcome. No mention was made in the message as to the health and condition of the missionaries, and it is supposed that they are quite well.

PRIESTS' MURDERERS HUNTED

Hunan Military Authorities Still After Slayers

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Hankow, June 13.

Hunan military authorities are continuing to hunt the bandits who murdered the Passionist Fathers recently and their efforts have resulted in the killing or capture of six, with five still at liberty, according to reports to the American Consul-General to-day.

At present the troops are besieging a brigands' nest on Huang Shih Shan, a mountain near Chenki. During a fusillade they killed Chen Tsu-ming, the gang leader who shot Father Godfrey.—United Press.

OBITUARY

The Rev. W. O. Elterich

The headquarters of the Presbyterian Mission in China are in receipt of a telegram reporting the death on June 11 of the Rev. W. O. Elterich, PH.D., of Chefoo, resulting from a cerebral hæmorrhage. Dr. and Mrs. Elterich have been in the service of the Presbyterian Mission since 1889. Dr. Elterich had thus just completed 40 years service though but 61 years of age at his death. Mrs. Elterich and their daughter, Miss Helen B. Elterich, are now in Chefoo. Three sons are in the United States.

Mr. G. W. Frodsham

Peking, June 19.

Mr. George W. Frodsham, one of the best-known figures in North China, collapsed suddenly in the Peking Club this evening and died before medical assistance could be procured.—Reuter.

THE question of the disposal of the various arsenals will be discussed at the army engineering conference which is at present being held in Nanking. Arrangements will be made for co-operation between these institutions and their output will be standardized, says the Chinese press.

HARNESSING CHINA'S SORROW

Big Famine Relief Project for Immediate Operation

Peking, June 13.

A contract for a $600,000 irrigation project in the famine-stricken areas of Suiyuan Province has just been signed by the China International Famine Relief Commission and the provincial authorities. The project will assist in the stupendous task of converting "China's Sorrow," the Yellow River, into "China's Blessing." The first batch of five engineers, with 12 assistants, left the Peking headquarters of the C.I.F.R.C. this morning, via the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, for Saratsi, Suiyuan, to start work. Besides acting as an insurance against future famines, the project will feed 15,000 hungry families for a period of three to four months.

Suiyuan Province is arranging to transfer $100,000 to the C.I.F.R.C. immediately for the work, according to the contract, and will contribute a further $100,000 within two months from the date of the agreement, which was signed at Kueihua, Suiyuan, on June 6. The Commission agreed to advance $240,000, and both sides stipulated that the additional funds necessary will be obtained by means to be decided upon in joint conferences.

A Big Project

The irrigation project will water about 2,000,000 now and will extend a distance of about 200 li. It will start at Tengkow, at the entrance of the Yellow River, will flow eastward to the Black River and then drain back to the Yellow River The irrigation system will be contained in the districts of Paotow, Saratsi, and Tokoto, and will include main and lateral canals, with the necessary gates, bridges, drops, weirs, and pumping devices. The excavation is expected to be completed within three of four months.

Mr. Dwight W. Edwards, Executive Director of the C.I.F.R.C., went to Suiyuan Province with Mr. Y. S. Djang, Executive Secretary, to sign the contract. Governor Hsu Wung-chang and the Reconstruction Commissioner, Feng Hsi, signed for the province. Representatives of the Suiyuan Chamber of Commerce and the Farmers Guild were witnesses. Mr. Edwards shortly will go to Suiyuan as field manager for the task. Mr. O. J. Todd also will go to the province to take charge in his capacity as chief engineer for the C.I.F.R.C.

Opium Barred

A significant paragraph in the contract reads:—"Poppy planting: The provincial government and the Commission, being fully aware of the fact that the system is constructed solely for the production of foodstuffs, mutually agree to allow no one to plant poppy in the land irrigated by the system. The government further undertakes to hold all offenders, if any, against this provision to strict account and to afflict upon them the most severe punishment for such offences prescribed by law."

In the contract, the province agrees that all money advanced by the C.I.F.R.C. is on the loan basis, to be repaid with interest by yearly installments with funds to be derived from the revenue of the system. The C.I.F.R.C. undertakes to design and construct the entire system and to operate it upon completion till ownership shall be assumed by an irrigation association which will be a sort of public utility board. The province also undertakes to exempt all supplies for the task from any likin or other taxation, and to exempt the system itself, when completed, from similar levies prior to the full retirement of its obligations.

Fifteen thousand famine victims will be recruited in the area for the task. They will be hired at soup kitchens, from among those given free relief, and others affected by the famine. They will be paid in grain, enough to feed them and their families.

SEIZED BY BANDITS

Italian Railway Engineer

Information has been received in Shanghai that Mr. Riva, an Italian engineer in the employ of the Lunghai Railway, was carried off by bandits at Tiehmen, a station about 46 kilometres west of Loyang on the 14th instant.

The bandits are asking a large ransom for his release.

APPALLING TRAGEDY IN KANSU

Nearly Two Million Now Dead and a Million Starving

The following letter from the Rev. W. W. Simpson to the local office of the Associated Mission Treasurers, gives a graphic description of the horrible conditions prevailing in Kansu, under the afflictions of famine, disease and rebellion:—

On May 4 I was forced to sent you a telegram to resume sending us money orders to Minchow. I did not do so until I had tried every other method to get money through, all in vain. The Postal Commissioner for Kansu wrote that he has to bring money from other places to meet the needs of the post-office and will henceforth have to charge me the same commission as he has to pay, even when he can spare me a little cash. The truth is that the militarists have "scraped the earth's skin" as the Chinese so aptly express it, and there is no money in Kansu even for ordinary uses. Why doesn't one of these wonderfully efficient fliers do some real good as well as make a big name for himself by bringing us a few million dollars by aeroplane? That would be a flight worth while!

Great Need for Money

If I could only get the $10,000 now in the bank to my credit into my hands here I could take in 1,000 more children and support them till harvest. As it is we have well over 300 in our three buildings and I have just taken another house across the street to accommodate 100 more and give room for a shoe shop where a score of boys can learn the trade. Am negotiating for a large tract of land at Tanchang where 100 boys can support themselves by farming, milling and bee-keeping. Others are to learn carpentry, mat-weaving, coopering, etc.

Rebellion and Pestilence

The famine is now literally grinding and crushing the people to death. At least 1,000,000 people in Kansu to-night are actually in the very process of starvation and 2,000,000 more never know what it is to satisfy their hunger. Nearly 2,000,000 have already perished. The Moslem rebellion is still spreading to other regions sweeping myriads to ruin and death in rivers of blood. They have now taken Ningh-hsia, formerly the second city of Kansu, but just recently made the capital of the new province of the same name, the Governor Gen. Men, having to flee for his life leaving nearly 100,000 people to the mercy of these mad fanatics.

To add to the horrors of the situation a strange disease is sweeping over the land sparing neither age, sex or class. Mother and child walk along hand in hand. The mother staggers, falls, dies. Bystanders bring the child to us. Some children are playing. One leaves, goes in the house, climbs on the kang, lies down with a groan, is gone! A strong man goes about his work, stops suddenly, throws up his hands, reels, drops dead! These are the worst cases, lighter ones last a few days, while some recover.

SOUTH SHANTUNG FAMINE

How Money Sent from Shanghai Was Distributed

The Associated Mission Treasurers, of 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, send us the following report from Mr. Roy Allison of Tenghsien, Shantung who appealed some time ago through the newspapers for help in the famine work in that region:—

There has been a long delay in issuing the statement of the distribution of famine relief funds sent by friends in Shanghai and in many other parts of China.

We were able to give out this relief at a time when it was especially needed and when it brought hope and encouragement to many people. As a rule we went on the basis of one dollar to adults and fifty cents to children but in cases where familes were large we gave a smaller amount.

In one locality where their homes had all been burned they said that the little we gave them would help them to sow about 1500 more more of land. One woman of nearly sixty, who formerly with her husband belonged to the wealthy class but was now reduced to begging for their food, was so glad to get a dollar each for her husband and herself. Another woman said that all her relatives as well as her husband and his relatives had been killed by bandits. The need was often beyond description and the people were most grateful for the help that your gifts brought to them.

Fourteen people, five of whom were Mission workers and nine volunteer workers assisted in this work. The total number of adults receiving aid was 8,554, and children 5,024 a total of 13,578.

Funds received were as follows:

From friends in Shanghai and in many parts of China	$3,753.00
From Persia	13.33
From India	53.32
Through Dr. W. M. Hayes from friends in America	6,100.00
	$9,966.65
Operating expenses	23.13

We have no adequate way of expressing our grateful thanks to those who have so generously given to this work but perhaps the knowledge that your money has met a real need for those who were reduced to the verge of starvation will be a satisfaction to you.

AMERICAN PRESSMEN IN MANCHURIA

Entertained at Dinner by Young Marshal

Mukden, June 15.

A party of twelve distinguished American journalists arrived in Mukden on June 13 as the guests of the South Manchurian Railway. In the afternoon they called on the Japanese Consul-General.

Yesterday they visited the Fushun coal mines, and in the evening they were the guests of honour at a dinner given by Chang Hsueh-liang.

The Marshal made a speech welcoming the journalists on behalf of the 30,000,000 inhabitants in Manchuria. He hoped that they would receive a true impression of existing conditions.

The party will leave for north Manchuria some time to-day.—Reuter.

TIENTSIN TRAM STRIKE

Now Extending to Employees of Power Station

Tientsin, June 14.

The strike of the employees of the Tramway Company is now extending to the employees of the Power Station.

The Tramway Company to-day advertised for 300 workers to act as substitutes for the strikers. The Labour Union inserted an advertisement under the Company's advertisement, stating that any person applying for employment with the Tramway Company would be regarded as "counter revolutionaries" and would be dealt with as such.

The Company states that there are sinister motives behind the walkout.

Employees and Families Kidnapped

June 17.

The position in the strike of the Tramway Company's employees is unchanged. The Chinese police have removed the trams standing in the Native City to the Bund where they do not obstruct the traffic. A fairly normal service is being maintained in the French and Japanese Concessions.

Two more loyal employees with their wives and children have been kidnapped by the agitators and their furniture has also been removed.—Reuter.

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VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAPAN

Three views of the crater of Komagatake, lava from which has destroyed villages in the vicinity. Parts of the crater are always in a state of effervescence, while others show no sign of life. The latest news from Japan indicates that while villagers were forced to flee from their homes, there have been no casualties despite earlier reports.

KOMAGATAKE IN ERUPTION

Outbreak Increasing in Violence with Two Villages Already Wiped Out: No Casualties

Tokyo, June 17.

Komagatake, an active volcano at the head of Muroran Bay, in the Hokkaido, erupted to-day, emitting quantities of ash and smoke and causing tremors.

Falling ashes set fire to the thatched roofs of neighbouring farmsteads but no serious damage has been reported so far.

June 18.

Although no casualties have been reported so far, the latest press despatches from Hokkaido report that two villages at the base of the volcano Komagatake, which erupted this morning, were wiped out and another partially destroyed, while communications have been been disrupted.

The evacuation of inhabitants from the neigbouring villages has already started.

The flames and smoke emitted are rising in clouds to a height of over 10,000 feet, forming an awesome spectacle which can be seen for miles around, while lava is flowing down the mountain-side.

According to the official report received by the Home Office this morning, the eruption of Komagatake is increasing in violence. Stones from four to five inches in diameter are falling in the villages of Ikulhagawa and Shikabe, making it dangerous to walk in the open. The village of Shipkaba is "reported to be completely ruined," but details of the destruction have not yet been received. The lava flow has reached a point a mile from Mori, an important station 25 miles north of Hakodate, and the railway there is menaced.

No Casualties Reported

No casualties have been reported up to the present, but the official report states that 1,300 refugees have arrived in Mori. Owing, however, to the approach of the lava, preparations are being made for a wholesale evacuation in the direction of Yakumo.

Fires are endangering the popular summer resort at Onuma, south of the volcano, and all the inhabitants are being brought into Hakodate in special trains.

The first foreign witness of the eruption to reach Tokio is Lloyd Lehrbas, late of the "China Press," who was travelling in a train between Otaru and Hakodate when Komagatake burst into activity. Describing the sight, Mr. Lehrbas said they had just reached Onuma when smoke, pierced with shafts of flame, enveloped the top of the volcano, hiding the cone. Then rose a plume of smoke as far as the eye could see while ashes fell thickly in the villages and heavy earth-shocks and rumblings were experienced. Mr. Lehrbas said that he saw the railway stations thronged with villagers, although a real exodus from the scene had not then begun.

According to the latest official report from Hokkaido, the eruption of Komagatake subsided early this morning and refugees are returning to their homes.

Ten school-children from Shikabe and a party of six mountaineers are reported to be missing.

Press despatches mention various groups as being missing, but there has been no confirmation of these reports as far.

Further Eruption: The Lava Flood

Later.

Press despatches report that there was a further eruption from Komagatake at 10 o'clock this morning, throwing up quantities of stones and ashes which fell on the neighbouring villages. The eruption ceased again an hour later.

At Shikabe lava is reported to have destroyed the village administration office and the school while 31 houses were burnt.

Ashes are lying two feet deep in the village of Isoya while the electric power plant near Onuma is reported to be practically buried.

Great damage is reported to have been inflicted on the fox raising and other farms in the vicinity.

June 19.

Despite press reports stating that 36 persons had been killed and 16 missing, the morning's official report regarding the eruption of Komagatake asserts that investigations reveal that there have been no casualties, while six persons who had been reported missing have now been accounted for.

The official report states that a flow of lava 20 to 50 feet deep has reached the coast, while the whole district is covered to a depth of five to six inches with ashes.—Reuter.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION

Hankow Association Levies Heavy Fines

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 11.

The boycott against the Japanese is ended—on paper. The Boycott Association has ceased to function—in theory. The local "Chung Shan" newspaper states that the committee of the association met at 1 p.m. on the 8th inst., to consider several items of business of which the following were the two most important. Firstly, a dealer in sea delicacies, named Yu Cheng, was accused of having removed 200 bags of sugar from a Japanese godown. Accused proved that the sugar in question was of Dutch origin, but that the persons from whom it was bought had shipped it by a Japanese steamer without his knowledge. The bags had therefore been unloaded into the Japanese godown. The decision was that the offence was not a serious or wilful one, so Yu Cheng is only fined one-tenth of the value of the sugar, which is $2,237.

Secondly, Heng Fou was accused of having purchased fifty lengths of Japanese cotton cloth valued at $320. The goods were undoubtedly of Japanese origin so excuses were not admissible, and he was fined one-half of the value of the goods. Now, there is no reason to question the accuracy of these statements, for the paper concerned was taken over by the new authorities when Hu Teng-tu left Hankow and all its contents are passed by official censors. The only possible conclusion is that the Association has not been abolished and does not expect to be.

Military Vandalism

Officials of the Bureau of Finance for this province have concluded an inspection of the Government paper mills which are situated at Seven Mile Creek, below Hankow. The mills have been in the occupation of the military for a long time and it is obvious from a glance at the outside that they have been seriously damaged. Those who have been inside say that every removable piece of metal has been taken. The officials report that the mills ought to be re-opened at once to supply the local need for paper and to provide work, but they estimate that not less than $1,000,000 will have to be spent in putting the plant in order again. That is about one-third of its original cost.

One wonders if the officials concerned know that the pulp-making part of the plant was never installed, as the official in charge when the mills were built cut that out of the contract with the foreign firm, though he did not cut the corresponding sum off the amount he drew from the Viceroy.

Buddhists on Defensive

Roused by the recent over-drastic attacks that have been made on their faith, the Buddhists have appointed a strong delegation to visit Nanking and demand that there be no discrimination against the Buddhist religion. If religion is to be suppressed, or religious properties confiscated, then they demand that all religions should be treated on the same footing. The petition which was prepared and sent in advance of the delegation has been received by the Nationalist Government and the delegation has been promised a hearing.

The move is a neat one, for the many Christians in office must either agree to attack their own religion as well as Buddhism, or else they must show why the Buddhists are denied the religious liberty promised under the Constitution of the Republic while it is granted to others.

A New Deadlock

June 12.

The Government-controlled "Chung Shan Pao" after recording during the last few days the activities of the Japanese Boycott Association now suggests that the resignation of Col. Li Fang from his post as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs is impending. The paper states that, though the activities of Col. Li have resulted in the withdrawal of the Japanese naval forces, he is unable to make any progress in getting the 5,000 coolies taken back by the Japanese firms in the port.

The Japanese Consul-General simply declines to consider the question, pointing out that most of these men never have been employees. The paper therefore suggests that the Commissioner may have to present his resignation, or else that the negotiations may have to be transferred to the Foreign Office at Nanking.

THE PATHETIC END OF A GENTLE LIFE

Suicide of Young Woman Who Sorrowed Over Failures

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 13.

The "Chung Shan Pao" tells the story of the suicide of a student in the Normal School at Wuchang and, incidentally, reveals something of the hopelessness which fills the minds of so many of the young people of China to-day. Miss Wang Hao was known as one ever ready to sympathise with others in their sorrows. Her conduct was excellent, scholarship good. All in the school loved her, while her teachers constantly praised her, but neither friendships nor praise lessened the sorrow that she constantly felt for the people in this time of unrest and lawlessness. She also pondered deeply over the failure of so many of the young people to discover real happiness in their married lives. She often stood looking into the distance as she pondered these problems, seemingly quite oblivious of the presence of her fellow-students. They rallied her in a kindly way and argued with her, but her one theme was the sorrow around her.

News reached her of the sudden death of her father, and she felt that this deprived her of the one who could help her as she faced the future. After this letter came she ate little, though her friends plied her with dainties. Coming back from a solitary excursion into the city, she carefully arranged her books and papers and settled down to write several letters. As she showed these to no one, there was a certain amount of anxiety about her, but she seemed quite normal. At 5 a.m. the next morning, one of the women who attends to the students in the dormitories noticed that Miss Wang was breathing heavily. She reported matters to the principal and doctors were summoned, but nothing could be done and the young life came to its end.

The portrait that is published shows a fine, intelligent face lying calm in death. The letters which her friends had received show no signs of any mental storm, but just the shrinking of a sensitive soul from the burden of sorrow and hopelessness.

THE village near the Tsin Wan Police Station, Hongkong, was all agog one day last week when someone discovered a python, which had come down from the hills and was apparently watching its opportunity to make a meal on some of the poultry near one of the huts on the outskirts of the village. An Indian constable was notified of the presence of the reptile and succeeded in killing it after emptying his revolver into it. The snake was fully seven feet long.

OIL VENTURE FOR CHINA

An Interesting Project Now Afoot in Kuangtung

A project of great importance is being undertaken in Kuangtung by Mr. T. T. Cheng, a well-known Hongkong merchant who is a director of the Industrial & Commercial Bank, Ltd., of Shanghai and Hongkong, and a group of other wealthy Chinese merchants in Hongkong.

These gentlemen, with the co-operation of a few technical experts from the United States, have formed a company which is to be registered under the laws of Portugal to develop China's oil industry. The organization is to be known as the Industrial & Commercial Oil Refining Co. and it will have offices at 101 Rue de Praia Grande, Macao, and properties at Kam Sing, a place known in English as Golden Star, in the Chungshan District of Kuangtung, which is very near the home of Mr. Tong Shao-yi. A large force of men already have been employed for this, the first Chinese attempt to develop China's oil industry.

We have been unable to learn the names of the capitalists behind the scheme but we are informed that it is proposed to extract kerosene, gasolene, lubricating oil, transformer oil and road oil from crude oil and shale, which is abundant in this country. The promoters have been after concessions in the interior for some time but it is not known whether they have succeeded or not in obtaining them. For instance, we believe, they have made surveys in Kiungchow, Kueichow and Szechuan. The National Government, however, realizes the importance of the oil industry and its immense potentialities so it has been exceptionally difficult to obtain monopolies and concessions.

Some years ago, if we remember correctly, the Standard Oil Co. of New York entered into an arrangement with the Chinese Government to survey the country in search for oil fields but the findings were not made public. Meanwhile, what is known to the public is not considered favourable, a representative of this paper was informed.

The new organization consists of men who, after years of special training and experience in every branch of the oil industry, really believe that there are unlimited oil resources in this country, hence an effort is being made to establish a real oil industry in China. The controlling interest is vested in Chinese citizens who are evincing a keen interest and who are giving their hearty co-operation.

The foundation on which the company is attempting to build the Chinese oil industry is firmly embedded in tried and proved methods, it is claimed, so an appeal is made for co-operation from all Chinese citizens.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

COUNCIL'S TROUBLE WITH REFUSE

Chinese Eleventh Hour Embargo on Disposal: Impracticable Demands on Settlement

Further difficulties have arisen between the Settlement authorities and the Greater Shanghai Municipality affecting the disposal of refuse from the Settlement in Chinese territory, which lend colour to the belief that the urgency of the problem, which is of extreme importance as regards the health of the Settlement during the hot weather, is being used as a political lever to obtain a number of concessions. These concessions have no connection with the only feasible objection which could be advanced by the Chinese, namely the effect on public health of a quantity of refuse being dumped anywhere in the neighbourhood; but concern bridges over the Soochow Creek, licensing of bakeries, arrest of students in uniform by Settlement police, etc.

The matter has once again come to a head upon the expiration of the agreement between the Council and its contractor for the disposal of refuse. A new agreement was entered into with the same contractor who disposes of the refuse from Nantao and the French Concession and this was due to last for two years from June 16.

It is understood that the Chinese authorities were aware of the new agreement but did not raise difficulties until the day before it was to come into force. Then a suggestion of co-operation in incinerating refuse of the three municipalities, International, French, and Chinese, was put forward. Objections were stated to the contractor taking the refuse up river.

A Sample of Co-operation

Overtures by the Municipal Council agreeing to co-operation in the matter of incineration were met with a reply that the Chinese authorities required "co-operation in a friendly spirit" on all outstanding questions. Various matters were then mentioned, among them some of those already quoted, and the Council's negotiators were placed in the position of having to give a blank promise of "friendly co-operation" which meant little more than consent to the adoption of a number of things which had been proved by experience to be impracticable within the Settlement.

An instance of thi s"co-operation" may be quoted. The experiment of allowing inspectors from the Greater Shanghai Municipality to view foodshops in the Settlement with the object, if possible, of establishing one system of licensing for foodshops within and without, was blocked by Chinese obstruction of similar facilities for inspection of foodshops outside, by Settlement inspectors. The result, if "co-operation" had been agreed to then, might have been a general lowering of the standard of health precautions insisted upon within limits, to conform with the standards permitted outside.

Alternative Arrangements

The only alternative to shipping Settlement refuse up the river is dumping it in the Whangpoo and the Soochow Creek. If refuse were allowed to accumulate here, it would undoubtedly become a great menace to public health in this confined area, with its enormous population This action was taken by the P.W.D on June 15, from the garbage chute at North Yangtze Road and the Peking Road pontoon, but this is not to continue, another temporary outlet having been found.

The increased pollution of the river as a result of this is, according to the Shanghai Waterworks, not to be feared. It is of minor importance when compared with what comes from shipping in the river. However the P.W.D. have come to a temporary arrangement for the dumping of refuse elsewhere, and it is hoped that a solution of the deadlock may be found before the situation again becomes critical.

No Concern with Health

We learn authoritatively that the S.M.C. is prepared to consider a co-operative scheme for incineration of refuse from the three municipalities. Mr. Harpur, Commissioner of Public Works, is now at Home studying various methods of incineration, and it is difficult for the Council to come to any conclusions on the matter until they have his report.

Meanwhile it is quite clear that considerations of health have nothing whatever to do with the Chinese authorities' refusal to allow the Council to get rid of the garbage in the old way, as they make no objection to the French Concession and Nantao dumping their refuse on waste Chinese ground.

French Concession Experiment

The first step towards a permanent solution of the question of disposal of local garbage was taken on June 17 when the Provisional Commission of the French Concession authorized the establishment of an experimental incinerator. Last year the Concession authorities had an expert in Great Britain, Europe, and the United States gathering data on systems of incineration, and the proposed experimental incinerator is one result of his investigations.

The new incinerator will be built bordering the Siccawei Creek. No estimate as to its probable cost has yet been made public, but the necessary plant is being ordered from Paris. The installation will be completed as soon as possible.

The Need for Experiment

Like the International Settlement authorities, the French Concession P.W.D. has been considering the advisability of an incinerating system for some time. Investigations in other countries, however, revealed that there were a number of difficulties which can only be met by local experimentation. For instance, the type of garbage in Britain can be burned without the assistance of fuel, while that of America needs a mixture of fuel to make it burn.

The type of garbage in Shanghai is different from any in other countries where incinerating plants can be found. And the method of dealing with it will have to be different. Much of the garbage of Shanghai is vegetable refuse, which is difficult to burn.

The experimental incinerator will probably be constructed in 16 cells, it is understood, with each cell capable of burning about 30 tons of refuse. When a proper system of incineration, capable of meeting all special local needs, has been discovered, it is planned to erect a large incinerating plant at a cost of between a million and a half and two million taels.

A Probable Power Plant

Such an incinerating plant would, we were informed, be capable of providing electric power equal to that already produced in the French Concession electric power plant. The heat of the burning garbage would be used to create steam in boilers which in turn could be used as motive power for electrical generators. This plan depends largely upon the type of incinerating plant used, but would be possible if the French type were decided upon. A decision as to which type will be most suitable depends, of course, upon the results obtained from the experimental incinerator, and when sufficient data has been collected from the working of this, it is possible that an engineer will be sent to Europe to make further investigations.

French Concession authorities were unable to say definitely when construction on the experimental incinerator would be commenced.

A Chinese View of the Case

In regard to the garbage controversy between the International Settlement and the Chinese an interesting Chinese point of view was given to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" by Mr. Siow Choon-leng, of the Health Service and Intelligence Bureau, who has recently returned from Manila, where he has been investigating a local plague of flies.

Mr. Siow stated that the whole method of the disposal of refuse as practised by the International Settlement, the French Concession, and the Chinese municipality in dumping it in waste land up river, is wrong. He stated that contractors should not be employed on such a task, but trained and qualified municipal government employees. The dumping of garbage on waste land some distance from Shanghai does not do away with the menace of flies to the public health. It may, he said, rid this immediate area of the pests, but the country people in the neighbourhood of the dumping ground suffer.

Indirectly, he pointed out, the Shanghai area suffered also. Large quantities of water melons and peepahs were imported into Shanghai from the surrounding districts, and if any of these were infected by, say, cholera germs from flies, they would spread the disease to other flies in the Shanghai area and it would not be stamped out.

The Position in Manila

Mr. Siow advocated a properly prepared dumping ground such as existed near Manila. There, he told our representative, garbage is placed in layers as it arrives, is rolled out and covered with quick-lime or some other disinfectant. By this means flies are unable to breed in the garbage. The fly pest in Manila he attributed to breeding of flies in decayed algae or water-lilies, which in themselves would not be suitable to breed flies but when in contact with other refuse would be a good breeding ground.

Mr. Siow said that Chinese were pleased that the dumping of garbage up river had been forbidden, and on being asked why the International Settlement had been selected for the prohibition and not the French Concession and the Chinese municipality, he suggested that one reason might be that the coolies employed by the former contractor of the Council, in fear of molestation as a result of the old controversy, might have been tempted to throw the garbage into the Whangpoo before reaching the dumping grounds.

Question Grows Acute

The Municipal Council may be forced to take to dumping garbage once again into the Whangpoo unless a solution is quickly found to the *impasse* existing between them and the Chinese authorities, it was learned on June 19. Neither the Chinese, who refuse to permit the S.M.C. contractor to use the dumping ground at Lunghua Point—although this ground is used by the French Concession and the Shanghai Municipality—nor the Council have budged from their original positions when the controversy started. Settlement garbage is just now being dumped on a piece of land lent by the Whangpoo Conservancy in the neighbourhood of Black Point, but this, a "North-China Daily News" representative was informed, cannot go on for long.

With the hot weather the problem becomes increasingly urgent, as it is impossible for the Municipal authorities to keep large quantities of potential disease-producing refuse within the Settlement. It is the contention of the Municipal Council that the settlement of the garbage question should not be made dependent upon a number of other outstanding questions between them and the Chinese Municipality as appears to be the case. Any holding out on other and irrelevant issues merely proves the insincerity of the Chinese plea that public health is their prime consideration.

An Incinerating Plant

In the meantime a cable has been sent to Mr. Harpur, Commissioner of Public Works, who has just reached in English, to commence investigations of incinerating systems with a view to bringing a suitable arrangement for one here back with him, requesting him to hurry his inspection. He is to tour England and America in search of something suitable to local conditions.

It is the present plan of the Council to build an experimental plant at first, in order to deal with special local problems of garbage incineration. Owing to the enormous expense of an incinerating plant for the whole International Settlement, which would cost something like two million taels, it is considered essential that a small, experimental plant should be erected beforehand to test the feasibility of incineration locally.

THE SINGAPORE ROAD FATALITY

Accused British Soldier to Face Court-Martrial

A court-martial on the man who was concerned in the affair at the transport lines of the Wiltshire Regt. in Kiaochow Road on May 19, which resulted in the death of a Chinese tea-shop proprietor of Singapore Road, will be opened on June 24. So far, no venue for the court martial has been announced, but it is understood that it will be open to the public. A certain amount of compensation has already been paid by the British military authorities to the relatives of the deceased, as a result of an official inquiry into the matter.

The affair has been the occasion of considerable agitation in Chinese circles and highly coloured accounts of the alleged assault on the tea-shop proprietor and his son have been published in the native press. Differing accounts have been given by the son of the deceased and the soldier most intimately concerned, Pte. Price. According to the latter, he was visiting the latrine between 9.30 and 9.40 p.m. on May 19, when he heard some one coming through a hole in the fence. He seized the person and held him until other soldiers arrived. They then pushed him out of the gate of the camp. While doing so, it is alleged, Pte. Price received a blow on the head from a bamboo stick.

According to the Chinese version of the affair, Pte. Price attempted to assault the person coming through the fence, a boy of 16 years. The boy's father answered his cries for help and in the attempt to rescue his son received injuries which resulted in his death the following morning at the Lester Chinese Hospital.

DREDGING SOOCHOW CREEK

A Notoriously Inadequate Waterway: Chinese Scheme

A report has been published by the Kuo Min news agency that, in order to lessen the danger of vessels grounding, fresh dredging is to be begun by the municipality of Greater Shanghai, in the Woosung River. "The estimated cost, it was said, is $800,000, which will be shared between the municipality and the Kiangsu Provincial Government.

Inquiry of a Whangpoo Conservancy Board official shows that it is probably the Soochow Creek which is meant. This creek is known in Chinese as the Wu Sung Ching and rumours have been prevalent for some time that dredging would be carried out in it, though no definite date was set.

Under the present plans the creek is to be deepened to five feet under the present low water mark and in many places the channel is to be appreciably widened. Though the exact length of the creek to be dredged has not been made public by the extra-Settlement authorities, it is believed that the section from the Garden Bridge to Jessfield is the part in mind and it is expected the work will be let out to contractors on tenders. The work is expected to take several yars.

Conservancy Board's Efforts

In 1919 the Whangpoo Conservancy Board called public attention to the urgent necessity of properly dredging this section of the creek and expressed its willingness to cooperate in this respect with the outside authorities, but no working agreement was ever reached nor were funds found available.

Some years before, however, a body called the Woosung Creek Conservancy Bureau carried out extensive dredging between Jessfield and the Garden Bridge from funds provided by Chinese merchants in Shanghai and farmers of the eight districts through which the creek runs. The dredging contracts were let out to native contractors and were successfully carried out, but the creek rapidly silted again.

From the figures given in the telegram our informer was of the opinion that the proposed dredging on this occasion will be more extensive than ever before and it is hoped that the work will be started in the very near future. It is very badly needed.

BIG CONTRACT FOR TELEPHONES

Automatic System in Greater Shanghai and Hankow

The announcement has been made by the Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., 142 Szechuen Road, of the signing of a contract approximating G$3,500,000, with the Ministry of Communications for the installation of dial telephone systems in Greater Shanghai and in the Hankow Area. Some time ago the company completed a similar contract for the installation of dial telephones in Nanking on which work is about to start.

The unit to be employed is manufactured by the company and is known as the "Strowger" system "It has had considerable success in Europe and is the first telephone system to be adopted on a major scale by the Nationalist Government" according to Mr. Harry S. Janes, general manager for the Orient, who was interviewed by a representative of the "North-China Daily News."

Continuing Mr. Janes said,

"The system to be installed at Nanking as well as the equipment which is covered by this new contract will be the same as adopted by the British Post Office in England. This same system has been adopted by the Government of Australia, New Zealand, Canada India and Japan. Also, there are several million lines of the Strowger system in use in the United States, Cuba, Honolulu and the Philippine Islands.

"In China proper, the Strowger system is now in use in Harbin, Dairen, and Tientsin, and plants are being installed in the Chinese city of Mukden, and also for the Colony of Hongkong.

Already Adopted in China

"The system to be installed in Greater Shanghai will consist of three complete exchanges operating on a five digit basis, and the system will have an initial capacity for 14,00 lines. One of the exchanges will be installed in the Pootung area, and will be connected through submarine cables to the main exchange in Nantao. One of the exchanges will be installed in the Chapei district, and will be connected through underground cables to the main exchange in Nantao.

"The Nantao office, which at the present time is equipped with the manually operated plant, will be entirely rebuilt. The building will be enlarged, a complete automatic system installed, and the present out-of-date manual equipment will be discarded. The Nantao office will be equipped with a centralized information bureau, and also a special switchboard through which connections will be made with the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co.'s system in the International Settlement.

"The system to be installed in the Hankow area will consist of three complete exchanges, having an initial capacity for 20,000 lines. One of these exchanges will be in the area known as Wuchang. One new office will be built on the Hankow side of the river, opposite the district known as the Hangyang branch office. The present Hankow main exchange will be completely rebuilt, and a complete automatic equipment installed to replace the existing out-of-date manual equipment.

"The Hankow main office will be equipped with a centralized information bureau, and the regular manual switchboards for handling complaints and for testing facilities.

Several Firms Interested

"Due to the magnitude of this work, it has been arranged for the equipment to be supplied from several different automatic equipment manufacturing plants. There are several of such factories in the United States and Canada, in England and in Germany now producing the "Strowger" system, which has been adopted throughout the world, as follows:—

The Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co. of Liverpool, England,

The Siemens Bros. Co., Ltd., of Woolwich, England, and

Siemens & Halske A. G. of Berlin, Germany.

"It is understood that the work involves an expenditure of approximately G$3,500,000. A substantial amount has already been paid, and the balance will be paid by future instalments as the work progresses.

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KING'S DAUGHTERS SOCIETY

Good Work Accomplished During 1928 as Always

In calling attention to the urgent need of funds and to the magnificent work accomplished by the Shanghai branch of the International Order of the King's Daughters, we cannot do better than reproduce the motto of the society which is as follows:—

"I expect to pass through this world but once; if, therefore, there is any kindness I can show any fellow-being, let me do it now, let me not defer nor neglect it for I may not pass this way again."

The report for 1928 states that the executive committee during that year was composed as follows:—

Leader: Miss M. Jansen, Vice-leader: Mrs. Porter, Over Treasurers: Mrs. Hodges and Mrs. E. O. Wilson, Assistant secretaries: Mrs. Bachrach, and Mrs. Mousley; Nursery & Tenement House representative: Mrs. Pearson Grant, Leader Western Circle: Mrs. Porter, Gaskin Circle: Miss G. Evans, Junior Circle: Miss Atkins, Convalescent Home Representative: Mrs. Cruttwell, Representative members: Mrs. Kale, Misses A. Allen, O. McKay, and K. Leach. Library: Mrs. Tyrer.

An Active Year

The report of this committee says that the annual meeting of the society was held on May 16, 1928 when reports and accounts for the year 1927 were read and passed.

"The general meetings have been held once a month and have been very well attended. The reports of Circles and Sub-committees have been keenly followed.

"The executive committee has met 11 times during the year.

"Members visited the Convalescent Home in September in response to an invitation by the committee in charge and found much to interest them.

"Following our usual custom the annual Children's party was given in the Union Church Hall. Over 200 sat down to tea and we would once again like to thank the children of the Union Church Sunday Schools for providing most of the gifts at this party.

"Members and friends were also responsible for the Home-Made Sweet Stall at the Foreign Women's Home Sale of Work, when Mesdames Pearson Grant, Hodges and Newcomb were in charge, and a sum of $200 was realised.

"Our thanks are due to Mrs. Wheen, Miss Morrison and Mrs. Wilchensky for their unfailing co-operation in the work of our Society.

"As the reports are being printed, one of our most valued members, Mrs. F. E. Hodges is on her way to make her permanent home in England and we shall like to place on record our deep appreciation of all that she has done in her work as hon. Treasurer and as chairman of the Charity Organization Committee.

The report is signed by Miss I. Turnbull, the hon. Secretary.

Many other ladies and gentlemen assisted in the work of the society.

The Convalescent Home

Patients admitted to the Convalescent Home situated at 137 Hungjao Road totalled 214 and were made up as follows:—Russian 172, Portuguese 21, Polish 5, Swede 1, American 5, British 9, Korean 1.—Total 214.

Applications for admission mostly come from the different hospitals, from doctors, and charitable organizations.

Patients are generally in need of convalescent care after such illnesses as typhoid, dysentery, or have been suffering from general debility caused through lack of nourishment.

Twenty-four women and children, predisposed to tuberculosis were sent by the T. B. Clinic, and each admitted to the Home for three months.

It is always gratifying to watch the improvement in the health of the patients, particularly noticeable in the Pre. T. B. some gaining as much as 11 pounds.

The following cases may prove of interest:—

A member of a family which the Society has under its care, was long an inmate in the Home suffering from a weak heart. He has now returned to school and seems able to hold his own with other boys.

A child, admitted the year previously in a weak state of health, was returned to his father strong and well, when it was found that domestic arrangements had made it possible for the boy to become again one of the household.

A patient, who had become well known to the King's Daughters as "Katie" spent the greater part of the year at the Home suffering from an incurable disease. Her release has come and those who have watched her these many months are thankful her sufferings are over.

The Ministering Children's League, whose generous support for many years is greatly appreciated, has had a special cot in the Children's Ward. This has been occupied by "Tommy" a little fellow who needs a good deal of attention which his mother—a wage earner—is unable to give him.

Steady and Increasing Demands

In the report of the Charity Organization Committee it is noted that the year has been one of steady and increasing work.

It may give some idea of the extent to which the work has grown if we recall that up to 1925 it was possible to arrange that the secretary and assistant secretary should each take a month's holiday during the summer, as the work could be carried on during the slack months of July and August by one of them alone. During 1926 the then assistant secretary was in poor health and could not be left in charge, and also did not wish to leave Shanghai for a holiday, so the custom was broken.

The secretary went on furlough in 1927 and the acting secretary and the new assistant secretary both found their time fully taken up during the summer months. And again this year both secretaries were too busy for it to be possible to leave the office in the charge of one person, except for a day or two at a time. This means that the problem of vacations is one to be faced in the coming year, as there are no indications of a decrease in the work of the office. There has been a steady increase in the co-ordination of charitable efforts and accordingly more filing and correspondence. To a much greater extent than in the past, benevolent societies use the office for the distribution of relief and the secretary practically acts as almoner, as the organization has no funds of its own for charitable distribution. Needless to say, the duties of the hon. treasurer do not grow less as the work increases.

The committee will be faced with the task of securing satisfactory accommodation during the current year. They feel that premises as suitable as the present and as moderate in rent will be difficult to find.

The Accounts

Turning to the accounts we note that strict economy has been followed in all branches and the summary of balances shows the following result:—

	$
Convalescent Home	212.16
Charity Account	3,113.65
Western Circle	103.02
Gaskin Circle	58.65
Junior Circle	33.00
K. D. S. Room account	140.06
C. O. C. Working account	490.39
Total	5,150.33

A DISTRICT NURSE IN SHANGHAI

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Life in Shanghai has many aspects, and the side of life which is seen by the King's Daughters District Nurse is probably one which is seen by very few readers of this paper.

We hear on all sides that times are hard. To know how really hard they are, one must go where she goes, and visit the homes she visits. Here are no houses built for the climate, or conveniently fitted flats, but single rooms over shops in poor streets, or tiny dwellings in dirty, noisy alley-ways. It is in these surroundings that she finds her cases, here a mother and three children crowded into one room, which must serve them for every purpose, there an old woman, bed-ridden in a room devoid of comfort; here a British family, there a Pole, here some Russian children, and there an old Portuguese woman.

Some Typical Cases

Among these the work of the District Nurse goes on, year in, and year out. She treats this old woman's rheumatism, and gives advice to that inexperienced mother. She weighs the babies brought to her clinic at the King's Daughters' rooms, and issues tickets for hospital treatment. And all these services are performed for those to whom life is very hard. she comes upon ill-luck and sordid misery, upon helpless and hopeless poverty, and sometimes upon stark tragedy. A glance through her report book will show this.

Mrs. A. British, three children. Husband out of work for six months. Family living in an alleyway off Yuhang Road. District Nurse called in to attend to child of four who is ill.

Baby B. Russian. This case found when visiting another case in same alley. Father out of work, and seldom at home, mother dead. Baby of six months cared for by brother of nine.

Mrs. C. Portuguese. Found ill with high fever, she and four children cared for by the grandmother. The entire family show signs of malnutrition.

How They Are Met

Cases of this kind could be multiplied indefinitely, they are of everyday occurrence to the District Nurse. Now, what is done for these cases? The A family is offered a flat at the King's Daughters' tenements until the father can find work. Milk supplied to them, and the District Nurse visits them regularly. Meanwhile their case is brought to the notice of societies who might help to find work for the man.

What of the little baby whose brother is making such a gallant effort to care for him? He is found to be seriously ill and is removed to hospital, and then is sent out to the Convalescent Home, there to grow from a veritable scarecrow into a sturdy youngster much better equipped for the hard battle before him. Brother goes out too, and good food and fresh air soon change him beyond recognition.

Mrs. C. who is found to have typhoid is removed to hospital, and milk is supplied to the family. The grandmother makes a little money by knitting, but is having trouble with her eyes. She is sent to have these examined, and is given glasses

Will the Public Help?

It is in order not to have to curtail their work among cases like these that the King's Daughters are endeavouring to raise money. Their work is among the poor of Shanghai, and they hope that the public of Shanghai will help them to carry on without the necessity of cutting down in any department.

FOREIGN LADY BURNED IN CURTAIN BLAZE

Outbreak Believed Due to Careless Cigarette Smoker

Mrs. C. P. Holcomb was burnt about the face and hands in a fire which occurred on June 15 shortly before 11 p.m. in her flat at the Ascot Apartments, 113 Bubbling Well Road, while she attempted to extinguish a blazing window curtain. Machines from Sinza Station answered the alarm and quickly put out the fire, doing little or no damage. Mrs. Holcomb was given first aid and then taken to the General Hospital, where she was treated and allowed to return to her home.

It is surmised that the fire occurred as a result of a cigarette thrown from a flat above being blown into the apartment and setting light to the curtain. Mrs. Holcomb attempted to beat out the flames and received injuries to her right hand and to the side of her face.

WRECK OF KANGTAI

Salvage Operations Abandoned

The work of salvaging the str. Kangtai which sank outside Woosung as a result of a collision with the Italian man-of-war Libia on March 28 has been abandoned by the Imperial Salvage Co., the Japanese concern which has brought off many fine feats of salvage work on the China coast. The ship is therefore considered a total loss, having settled on to the hard bottom, through which it is impossible to pass hausers under the hull, so that she can be refloated.

PRESENTATION TO MR. D. MACGREGOR

Horticultural Society's Tribute to Honorary Director

In the judge's chambers in H.M. Supreme Court on June 17, his Honour Judge King, as President of the Shanghai Horticultural Society, presented a handsome silver cup on an inscribed blackwood stand to Mr. D. MacGregor, on his retirement. Members of the committee of the society were present and after the simply ceremony of handing over the memento, drank the health of Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor with applause.

The inscription on the stand of the cup was as follows:—"Presented to D. MacGregor, Esq., by the Shanghai Horticultural Society on the occasion of his retirement after 24 years as honorary director, 1905 to 1929."

In presenting the memento Judge King said: "Mr. MacGregor, it is a great pleasure to me on behalf of the Shanghai Horticultural Society to hand you this cup and this letter, which I will read."

The letter was as follows:—On behalf of this society I ask you to accept the accompanying gift as a token expressing the collective good wishes of the members towards you upon your retirement after 24 years as honorary secretary and director. Your untiring efforts have been much appreciated and have resulted in considerable pleasure and much enlightenment to a large body of members and also the general public, both foreign and Chinese. Your fellow members all wish you and Mrs. MacGregor the best of luck and good health and many years to enjoy them. Yours sincerely, G. W. King, President.

"The sentiments in the letter," the president continued, "are, I am sure, endorsed by every member of the Society past and present. It has been said that no man is indispensable; but there are exceptions. During the long years you have been in Shanghai you have been a tower of strength to the Society. Your expert skill and untiring efforts have been invaluable and your departure leaves a gap which it will be very hard indeed adequately to fill. The Society, all members past and present, will long remember your name. Shanghai will also remember your name. Its parks stand a testimony to your skill in your art.

"We can remember when they were started; they were barren and unattractive, but to-day they are beauty spots which the city, or any city in the world, can be proud of. The change will always be associated with your name."

In reply Mr. MacGregor remarked that he was not good at making speeches of thanks. He felt there ought to be a special form drawn up for these occasions and no speeches at all. He expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the gift and his regrets on leaving Shanghai. Though he was leaving, he said, he would continue to remember Shanghai.

The president then proposed the toast of Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor, which was honoured by all present.

Striking Chinese Tribute

That Mr. MacGregor will be sorely missed by Chinese of all walks of life—gardeners, farmers, officemen, horticulturists, and others—is attested to by the following sentiments, which were sent to us yesterday by 267 of his Chinese friends:—" During the 25 years, which Mr. MacGregor has lived in Shanghai, he has, as creator of parks and instructor in horticulture, created a living, growing monument, such as falls to the lot of few to create.

"He designed and laid out our parks and gardens, and introduced to Shanghai many of the plants now grown here. He taught us how to grow them, to to select and differentiate between species, and how to market them. To-day flowers can be purchased in Shanghai cheaper probably than in any other city in the world, while the markets are full of vegetables.

"As the hon. secretary and director of the Shanghai Horticultural Society, he was the guiding genius, and superintended the annual flower shows, where flowers and vegetables were on display. Those who have attended the National Balls which were held in the Town Hall may well remember the splendid decorative effects, for which he was responsible. Mr. MacGregor, likewise, will be remembered for his efforts on the committee which designed the Memorial Park, dedicated to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in Nanking.

"Mr. MacGregor had the good fortune to complete his education in an agricultural college, and applying modern science to horticultural problems of Shanghai and the vicinity, has done a noble work which is by no means forgotten by his Chinese friends, and we know, his foreign friends also. Pranus MacGregoriana, Dalesia MacGregoriana, and MacGregor's Silver Bell are enduring records of his skill.

"We sign ourselves, Zee Yoo-sing, Pao Sen-lee and 265 others."

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT'S EXPERIMENTS

Tests of Cut Glass Reflectors Not Proving Satisfactory

The traffic department of the municipal police has been conducting a number of rigorous tests to determine the efficiency of odd-shaped bits of red glass as deterrents to speeders.

The glass mechanical devices are arranged as reflectors of light, without a mercurized base. Observant motorists passing Medhurst Road intersection with Bubbling Well Road, will have noticed a red gleam on the Sikh policeman's stick. That others have not noticed it, is probably the reason that the police have not found that the reflector on the stick is successful in its operation.

On the "S" curve in Markham Road, the department has experimented with a number of these cut-glass reflectors—others are moulded in elevated and depressed concentric circles, while others are composed of seven or eight knobs of glass on an iron frame. In a statement officials of the department said that they were far from satisfied with the tests.

In America the red light reflectors have been placed on all curves and dangerous sectors of boulevards by highway departments of the more progressive states. There they have proved very successful.

For city use such as in Shanghai, no record is at hand of the success of this type of danger sign. There are two reasons, perhaps, why this system will not work in Shanghai—(1) there are present on most roads a number of other lights, whose reflections are diffused by the devices (In America the highways are without lights), and (2) Shanghai motorists do not drive with bright headlamps, therefore not enough light is furnished to allow the driver to distinguish the danger signs. One motorist of the port has, however, attached a triangular device to the rear of his car. On it are eight or nine raised knobs of red cut glass. The driver of a car behind him can always see this, inasmuch as his lights are focussed directly on the preceeding car, and should his tail light be extinguished because of mechanical defects, he will at all times have an effective tail light for those behind, provided their head lights are burning.

The traffic department are not dismayed because they are dissatisfied with their tests, but are continuing with these, and others, including luminous paint.

WEDDING

Valentine—Nicholson

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. James Valentine, late of Shanghai, will be interested to know that the marriage of their eldest son, Dr. Douglas James Valentine, to Miss Nina Emily Nicholson took place in Hongkong on June 18.

Dr. Valentine was born in Shanghai, and went to England for his education. He served during the Great War, first as a lieutenant in the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and later in the R.A.M.C. where he attained the rank of major. He was awarded the Military Cross in April, 1918.

Since 1920 Dr. Valentine has been a medical officer in the Hongkong Government Medical Service, and at present is officer in charge of the Kowloon Hospital.

His bride arrived from England by the Empress of Russia.

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STRIKING PROTEST BY A DEPUTY

Mr. Ramondino on Attitude of Chinese Judges

A protest was made by the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. Ramondino, in the Provisional Court on June 19, following a decision by the Appeal Court upholding the court of first instance that a 23-year old chauffeur employed by the Taylor Garage Co. should pay a fine of $500 and an additional $1,000 to the family of a man he knocked down and killed while driving an automobile.

The accident took place on December 21 last on Avenue Haig when the accused was driving car No. 2872. The police arrested him on a charge of reckless driving after he had collided with a cyclist who died shortly afterwards in hospital.

The case was heard on January 10 by Judge Kuh and the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. Van den Berg, and resulted in a disagreement when the accused was represented by Mr. E. T. Maitland which the court held to be a violation of the Rendition Agreement. It was then heard before Judge Chau and the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. Burdett, and on May 1 the fine of $500 was imposed and the order to pay $1,000 to the family of the deceased against which Mr. Burdett wrote a protest stating that in his opinion there was no evidence of negligent driving on the part of the accused.

The police appealed and the findings of the Appeal Court confirmed the judgment of the court of first instance.

Mr. Ramondino's protest read in part:

Other Protests Upheld

The accused Sz Moo-tao, a chauffeur employed by the Taylor Garage, was charged before the court of first instance with recklessly driving a motor car, contrary to traffic regulation 5 and with causing the death of one Dan Yui-san through negligence, contrary to article 291 of the C.C.R.C.

During the trial the Deputy, Mr. Van den Berg, who first heard the case in the traffic court, made some remarks with regard to the private prosecution instituted by the deceased's family and the utter carelessness shown by the deceased himself.

Mr. Burdett, before whom the case was remanded from the traffic court, made a protest against the decision of the Judge who finding the accused guilty, fined him $500 and ordered him to pay to the deceased's family $1,000 as compensation.

Having sat as Senior Consul's Deputy in the court of appeal, which has confirmed the judgment of the court of the first instance, I agree entirely with the opinion expressed by Mr. Van den Berg and with the protest made by Mr. Burdett.

The fact, however, that the Judges of the court of appeal did not reverse the judgment of the court of first instance, thus giving their sanction to a gross miscarriage of justice, compels me to review this case in detail in order to explain the attitude of the Chinese judges in cases of this nature and to lay bare a vicious practice invariably followed in this court.

A Certain Frame of Mind

After reviewing the facts, Mr. Ramondino said:—

"The fact that the Judge of the Court of First Instance and the Judges of the Court of Appeal thought fit to sentence an innocent and blameless person against the weight of the evidence, the spirit of the law and the superior sense of human justice may astonish many persons, but should not surprise those who have a certain comprehension of the Chinese mind in general and are in daily touch with Chinese people. There are certain peculiarities in the Chinese way of reasoning which conflict with the terms of the Criminal Code but nevertheless form the basis of many decisions given by the Chinese Judges of this Court. One of these peculiarities is that in every fatal motor car accident, and in fatal accidents generally, the mere fact that death has been caused is interpreted as casting "responsibility" on the person who caused the death and as necessitating the punishment of that person. For primitive man such a conception was quite natural, indeed it was the orthodox view in Biblical days. In these enlightened times, however, when China is supposed to have assimilated Western principles such "reasoning" can only be looked upon as archaic.

Whether the driver has or has not been negligent punishment must be inflicted on him. Even if the deceased himself was entirely to blame, as in the case under review, pecuniary compensation must be paid to his family. Hence the eagerness always shown by the Chinese Judges, when holding inquests, to find blame attached to chauffeurs, the sympathy which they show to the claims of mercenary relatives who exploit a corpse in the hope of getting money, and their readiness to convict the accused so that the civil claim can be established.

The chauffeur in this case earns $25 a month. If he paid his whole salary it would take him 5 years to pay the fine and the compensation. Of course, the learned Judges of the Court of Appeal expect the foreign owner to pay.

Whilst protesting against this miscarriage of justice it is my opinion that neither the fine nor the compensation should be paid and that the amount should be returned unconditionally to the defendant.

DINNER TO MR. FITCH

Popular Leader's Great Work for the Y.M.C.A.

More than 250 members of the Foreign Y.M.C.A., members of the Board of Directors, and friends attended the dinner held on June 18 in the building, in honour of Mr. George Fitch, executive secretary and organizer of the institution, who is leaving for America on Home leave.

Mr. H. H. Arnold, chairman of the board of directors, presided, and spoke on the "Origin of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. and its influence on the Young Men of China". He dwelt on the hearty interest which Mr. Fitch had taken in the progress of the building and, since its completion, his keen attention to the welfare of members. Because of his able leadership, the "Y" had advanced materially.

Mr. W. J. Hawkings gave a very humourous talk and was heartily received. Dr. David Yui, president of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., spoke on the potentialities of co-operation between the two institutions, while Dean Trivett outlined the Christian influence of the institution. Messrs. W. S. Fleming, V. G. Lyman, W. W. Ritchie, and Rev. G. W. Shepperd also contributed to the programme, at the conclusion of which Mr. Fitch was presented with a handsome purse, subscribed to by members and officers of the Foreign Y.M.C.A.

SALE OF PROPERTY

Mr. Heuckendorff's Residence Sold for Tls. 140,000

An important property auction took place on June 18 in the salesroom of Messrs. L. Moore & Co., when there was a good attendance of interested persons. Three lots of land, on two of which were *exceptionally fine buildings*, were offered for sale and, although the bidding was very brisk, two lots, one at 562 Rue Bourgeat and the other in Lincoln Road, were withdrawn because the buyers' ideas did not correspond with those of the sellers.

However, the property at 1415 Avenue Joffre of Mr. A. T. Heuckendorff was sold and fetched a very good price. Apart from a very superior English type of residence, this included a parcel of land measuring 13.42 mow with frontage in Avenue Joffre and Rue Prosper Paris. Bidding opened at Tls. 130,000 and, in less than five minutes, it had reached Tls. 140,000, at which price the hammer fell. The purchaser, we are informed, was a foreigner whose name was not disclosed.

RECENTLY it came to the attention of the Presbyterian Mission Press that its name was being used by propagandists, printed on the wrappers of rolls of subversive printed matter, in order that the contents should escape confiscation in the Post Office. The Mission Press has no connection with said contents, which were widely mailed, being heard of in the Philippines, Java, Japan and elsewhere. Previously the names of other large firms in Shanghai have been used in like manner.

OBITUARY

Dr. R. A. Belilios

The death occurred on June 19 in the General Hospital of Dr. Raphael A. Belilios, the well-known eye specialist, after an illness which lasted nearly a month. Mr. Belilios had been in poor health for a considerable time, and last year went to America where he was operated upon for kidney trouble. A month ago here he was again operated upon for appendicitis, and everything seemed to be going very well with him. On June 13, however, complications, following his previous operation on the kidneys, set in, and eventually he passed away amid the very sincere regrets of a large circle of friends.

From Business to Medicine

Dr. Belilios was a cousin of the Belilios family of Hongkong and before coming to Shanghai in 1912 he had spent four or five years in the Colony. He was born in Calcutta 54 years ago, and at a very early age was taken by his parents to England, where he received his education in London. He did not originally intend to become a member of the medical profession in which he ultimately gained such distinction, but after a trial of business he entered Edinburgh University, taking his M.D. and F.R.C.S. there.

After leaving the university he spent seven years in the study of the eye, during which time he was attached for a period to the Moorfields Eye Hospital. From this he went into private practice at Muswell Hill, just outside London, but continued his special study of the eye.

He arrived in Hongkong in 1907 where he set up a general practice, coming to Shanghai in 1912, where he has been practising since, latterly specializing in the eye. His intimate friends tell of some of his early difficulties here when, being anxious to set up as an eye-specialist and being prevented by the laws of his profession from advertising his presence, he had to wait for his practice to come to him. And come to him it did in time, until at his death he was recognized as perhaps the foremost authority on the eye in the Far East, and his reputation extended even to the Home countries.

A well-known member of the local Jewish community, he did not join extensively in the general social activities of this port, though he was a member of all the principal clubs, the Shanghai Club, the Race Club, the Cercle Sportif Français and the I.R.C. at Kiangwan. But though of a retiring dispositoin, he endeared himself to many by his unobtrusive generosity, especially in giving freely the services of his profession.

His Great Generosity

His generosity was such that few persons who needed his help were refused it. People from all over China came to consult him, and there were *innumerable cases* of hardship in which he gave his expert assistance for no remuneration. St. Luke's Hospital had always his services for eye cases.

On the arrival of the British Defence Force he was appointed eye specialist to the force, and many of the troops have benefited by his skill. In British army circles which knew him he was very highly *spoken of*. He leaves a wife who is at present on the Continent. His brother pre-deceased him by a few years; he had been medical officer of health at Wimbledon.

The funeral took place on June 19 in the Jewish Cemetery in Baikal Road. Acting Rabbi Jacobs officiating. The ritual was read in the chapel, after which friends bore the coffin to the graveside on their shoulders, the rabbi chanting on the verandah and along the line of march. Others joined in the chant. Friends and comrades formed a procession behind the remains. Mr. C. S. Gubbay was the chief mourner.

Owing to the short notice, not as many friends as would have wished were able to attend. In addition to a representative gathering of the Jewish community, many of the foreign and Russian medical fraternity were present.

Among those who sent wreaths were the following:—The Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. O'Driscoll, S. Charles Fells, Mr. L. Gran, L. C. Mow (office boys), Mr. S. F. Zee, Dr. and Mrs. Furstenberg, Dr. and Mrs. C. Bennett, Mr. Graeff, Dr. and Mrs. H. Cooper Patrick, Stanley, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. O'Hara, Dr. and Mrs. Chadwick Kew, F. S. Loh, Mrs. Edward Ezra, Arthur and Theodore Sopher, President and Members of the Shanghai Medical Society, Emanuel, Dr. Marshall and Partners, and Misha.

"Beachie"

The career of "Beachie," once familiar in social circles of Shanghai, came to an end in a Shanghai hospital on June 16, when overtaken by illness, he had to be carried to the bed on which he died.

"Beachie" arrived in Shanghai a great many years ago, having been sent to responsible position in one of the local banking establishments. There was a scandal, and "Beachie" averred that he had been "made the goat." At any rate he lost his position.

Refusing to return Home, he obtained employment as pianist for he was an excellent musician in one of the bars in the Eastern district. His livelihood was sufficient for him, but the proprietor of the bar waxed fat on the custom which his pianist attracted to the establishment.

Catastrophe overtook "Beachie," however, for, one evening while leaning on the bar, his mug of beer before him, some fellow in a joking manner, struck him on the top of the head, crashing him on the mug which splintered. Most of "Beachie's" nose was cut off by the glass and surgeons could do nothing for him in those days.

A Letter Writer

Even his employer had no more use for him and "Beachie" went from bad to worse. He became an habitué of the Public Gardens and the waterfront, but the police say that there is not a single record of "Beachie" soliciting alms.

Even though "on the beach," much of "Beachie's" brilliance remained with him. Other unfortunates had him write letters to their parents, to a mother, a brother, or a former sweetheart. It is related that two correspondents to the correspondence column of this paper, would search out "Beachie," and tell him what they wished to tell the editor, whereupon he would write the subject matter in University English.

But matters got worse for him. Last winter his clothes were in rags. A newspaperman, who knew of his case, gave him an overcoat. Later he saw him, the overcoat, worn over a much longer one. He slept during the cold night alongside the steam pipes in the Conservatory near the Garden Bridge.

At Christmas kind-hearted men, wearing the Municipal blue uniform *made up a purse of more than* $100. "Beachie" came monthly for his allowance and signed the receipt, as he had signed thousands while a banker.

With the advent of summer, the heat was too much for him. Almost unconscious in his deserted nook, "Beachie" went to hospital, but died before noon.

Mr. Oscar Max Pflug

The "Japan Chronicle" regrets to announce the death, which took place at the International Hospital, Kobe, on June 11 of Mr. Oscar Max Pflug. Mr. Pflug was an inspector in the service of the Vacuum Oil Co., and was generally regarded as one of their rising men. He came out early in the year to inspect the offices of the company in the Far East, and temporarily took over the management of the Shanghai office. While thus occupied he contracted dysentery, and, as it did not get thoroughly cured in Shanghai, he came over to Japan to recuperate. He had a relapse, and went into hospital about a week ago, the weakness resulting from the illness bringing on nephritis as a complication. On June 10 he suddenly collapsed and died the following morning.

During his short stay in Japan Mr. Pflug made many friends, being of a very genial nature, and his death will be regretted there as well as among his friends and relatives in America.

THE recommendations of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs regarding the abolition of the lunar calendar have been submitted to the Ministries of Interior and Education in Nanking for examination. If they are found in order, they will be embodied in a new law.

A CHINESE BUILT AEROPLANE

Six Passenger Machine to Fly from Foochow to Shanghai

Two interesting items on aviation have appeared in the Chinese newspapers, one relating to the Shanghai-Nanking air mail service and the other to the flight of a huge Chinese-built seaplane from Foochow to Shanghai.

It is said that the seaplane concerned, the Mah Vi, was constructed in Foochow by the staff of the Naval Aeronautical Works and took nearly a year to complete. With accommodation for six passengers, apart from the pilot and the mechanic, the 'plane is fitted with an engine of 360 horse power and is capable of attaining a speed of approximately 100 miles an hour at cruising speed. Its high speed it 120 miles, p.h. The Mah Vi is due to arrive in Shanghai in a couple of days and will land on the Whangpoo River opposite the Admiralty House at Kaochangmiao.

The other item deals with the Chiaotungpu's air mail service and says that, if the Shanghai-Nanking service proves satisfactory, it will be extended to Hankow without delay. An agreement has been entered into with the Postal Administration by the Aviation Administration, whereby the former will assume responsibility for the air services whilst the Aviation Administration will take charge of the purchasing and assembling of 'planes from abroad.

The Ministry of Communications, it is said, has already obtained the necessary land at Chenju for a flying field and hasty arrangements are being made to lay this out. Before the work is finished, however, the Hungjao flying field will be used as the service landing station temporarily. In Nanking, machines will land at the Central Aviation Bureau's field.

After the service has formally been inaugurated, flights will be made from Shanghai to Nanking twice a day, and vice versa and it is estimated that the trip can be made in two hours.

Air mail will be accepted by the Central Post Office and its branches. Special stamps already have been printed and these will be placed on sale on the day of the inauguration of the service. In addition to the four cents stamps, a charge of 15 cents will be made on mail weighing less than 20 grammes, making the fee 19 cents per letter. The charge for express letters will be 31 cents, 15 cents for the air mail fee and 16 cents for the express charge. Parcels weighing one catty or less will be charged at the rate of 60 cents and those weighing less than twice that weight will cost an additional 30 cents.

The service, it is said, will be inaugurated at the end of this month.

THE DEFENCE OF THE BOUNDARY

Erection of Iron Gates Part of Two-Year-Old Plan

The Chinese and Japanese papers have called attention to the erection of iron gates along the roadways leading to Chapei in the West Hongkew, Hongkew and Harbin Road districts. Further they state that the barricades have been taken down.

This information is perfectly true, but there is nothing in it to cause any speculation among residents of Shanghai. As long ago as April, 1927, defence plans were laid down by the authorities, under the supervision of the S.V.C., and even while large numbers of troops were here, the establishments of block houses was begun. On North Thibet Road and the vicinity, these were in evidence 18 months ago. In April, 1928, several concrete machine gun nests and iron gates were constructed at North Honan and Boundary Roads.

THE Shanghai District Kuomintang has received a letter from the National Government to the effect that the Waichiaopu has been ordered to take up with the members of the Diplomatic Corps the question of an early settlement of the Chinese claims arising out of the May 30 tragedy.

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MEETINGS

SHANGHAI ART CLUB

A lecture was given by Mr. E. C. Smith at the Shanghai Art Club on June 12 on "Some Theories of Modern Art."

The speaker referred to the many movements, saying that there probably never had been such a profusion of ideas as exist to-day, and in many cases it was difficult to label an artist, as so many were by no means faithful to one definite theory, but were influenced from all sides. However, there were a few contemporary painters who were working out their own ideas. Some of these movements seemed to be interesting and sensible, some sensational and some seemed to have passed beyond the border line that separates genius from madness, but there was no doubt that all sincere painters with modern tendencies had the notion that the art which was to express the civilization of the 20th century, was different from that of the foregoing centuries. This might not be a consciously held notion, but they feel that the art of the academy had been said over and over again, and that they would rather say something different or nothing at all.

Civilization had expanded and changed, and so it was not surprising to find that artists also had done so. Consequently the great variety, and the difficulty of discovering the standards for modern paintings to be judged by.

Modern painting was primarily concerned with organization: the composing, building up, or design of the pictorial element.

The modernist was not separated from the academic by such a wide gulf as was generally supposed. Traditions had varied all through the history of painting, from Cimabue to Chirico,—the 13th to the 20th centuries, and the changes had been more or less gradual.

The art of painting as we knew it, was supposed to have originated with the Italian Primitives of 700 years ago, in the transition from the Byzantine mosiac tradition, paint offered better scope for the three dimensional suggestion, than the tesserae of mosiacs, and so we found the roots of representation taking the place of symbolism.

The Florentine tradition probably culminated with Michael Angelo and Raphael. Then the Venetians with Titian added a more colourful conception to painting. Poussin developed both to form an early French tradition, and Rubens grafted the Venetian ideas on to the French School.

Then there was El Greco, Velasquez and Rembrandt each working along more individual lines.

Constable at the end of the 18th century had difficulty in persuading the public that landscape contained bright greens, and not only dull greens, ochres and browns. The Romantic School of landscape with Corot at it's head followed on.

Throughout all these varying traditions a literary motive was evident but becoming less and less important. Finally visual effects came to the fore, and the subject matter became secondary.

No doubt in early days the shortage of books was responsible for the story-telling picture, but to-day the moderns insisted that more creative energy was required to build up a composition, than to depict some natural incident. Hence their preoccupation with arrangement, and their disregard for merely copying nature.

Perhaps the biggest step taken from the old tradition was taken by the Impressionists. The pioneers of this were French, working mostly in the second half of the 19th century. Their great concern was with colour effects and light. Shadows were now painted in colour, and even more stir was caused when they painted trees with blues, when Constable painted them with bright greens. Impressionism led to Post-impressionism.

Cezanne may be called the leader of this group, which was perhaps more rightly called 'Expressionism'. This considered that the effect of nature on the individual was more important than the colourful vision or impression.

The beginning of this century saw rapid advances in what was often termed the machine age. This naturally had it's influence on art. The first big mechanical movement was Cubism. It might be argued that Cubism was more concerned with mathematics, and as such, it was more difficult to understand and appreciate. Nevertheless it had a great influence on art. Cubism reduced the importance of subject matter to a minimum.

A movement was next brought to light in which paintings had no connection with the natural world. Kandinsky, a German artist who aimed at raising the level of painting to the level of music, argued that a musical composition conveyed an emotion without reference to nature, and, therefore, a pictorial composition should do the same.

Another school which stopped short of abstraction, called itself 'Purisme' Geometry, it maintained, provided the forms necessary to express our modern civilization. The first purely visual sensation was that of 'pesantem' or weight, which was expressed by the vertical. The horizontal gaves repose. All other lines in the composition were relative to these two directions.

Futurism, which had perhaps little to do with art aimed to present the sensation of movement. Obviously this idea had to be left to the movies. Another stunt associated with Futurism, and which had been termed Plank Art,' consisted of using pieces of tin, wood, gingerbread, and other things on the canvas with the paint. This too died a quick death.

The most recent movement was 'Surrealiste,' which endeavoured to depict the visions of the subconscious mind. Perhaps of this group Chirico was the easiest to follow. R. H. Wilenski the London critic wrote of his paintings, 'The easiest thing to do is to laugh at them, and go away, the silliest thing to do, is to say the artist must be mad or fooling, and the wisest thing to do, if you can manage it, is to go and stay there, until you realize that you are in the presence of a complex mind.'

The speaker concluded by saying that he had only touched briefly on abnormal modern ideas, but he thought it was a mistake to treat them as a joke. We all had a weakness to ridicule that which was strange to us. In all schools there was a big percentage of unimportant work, but modern critics defended, or rather excused it to some extent, on the principle that any sign of originality was to be welcomed and preferred to the process of imitation.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

An appeal to the general public, and especially to members, for contributions to the building fund of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was voiced on June 20 at the Society's annual meeting which was held in the R.A.S. Hall, Museum Road, when Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott presided.

The chairman having delivered the opening remarks, the hon. librarian's (Mrs. E. C. Enders) report was read as follows:—

Perhaps the most encouraging note for the past year is that there has been a noticeable increase, both in the number of readers using the library and in the number of volumes issued. Also, in spite of continued lack of funds for the purchase of new books, the library has bought 21 volumes, while 47 have been presented. Five magazines have been added to the exchange list. Again it is sincerely hoped that the coming year may bring a much needed condition of prosperity which will enable better housing of the books and an increased addition of publications.

Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, the hon. curator, in presenting his report, said:—

The report upon the Society's museum this year can be little more than a repetition of that of last year. Mainly due to the unsatisfactory condition of the building and the lack of accommodation, little has been done in the museum beyond keeping the specimens in condition. A few additions to the collections have been made, all as donations. During the year, the Museum has had 6,665 visitors.

There is considerable interest being taken by the public in Shanghai in the Museum, but it is nothing to what would undoubtedly be the case if we had a properly equipped up-to-date one, with the specimens attractively displayed in settings representing their natural haunts, as in all important museums in Europe and America. It is important for Shanghai to have not only a show place as suggested but a place where young scientists can come and work. For this adequate space is needed for good cabinet collections of Chinese fauna and flora, as well as tables to work upon, and, most important of all, a good zoological and botanical library.

It is to be hoped than in any plans for a new building, which we hope will take some material form in the not too distant future, allowances will be made for these requirements.

The hon. treasurer, Mr. A. S. Henchman, in his report, drew attention to the fact that the accounts showed a deficit of $611. This was the first time in the Society's history that this had been the case, he said.

Mr. R. D. Abraham then delivered his report, as follows:—

During the season several addresses were given, which were all well attended and greatly appreciated, both by the members and the public. They are as follows:—"Did Chinese Civilization come from Egypt" by Dr. H. Chatley, D. Sc.; "Some Notes on Asia's Ice Age," by Dr. A. L. Englaender; "Travels in Tartary, the Ordes and the Alashan," by Dr. George B. Cressey, PH. D. "Some Chinese Theories of History," by Dr. Chang Hsin-hai, M.A., PH. D. "Gold in China, in its Historical, Practical and Financial Aspects," by Mr. Eduard Kann; "The Mohammedans of China—When and How they First Came," by Mr. Isaac Mason, F.R.G.S.; "Notes from my Thibetan Diary," by Mr. J. H. Edgar, F.R.G.S.; "Chinese Translations of the Christian Scriptures prior to Morrison," by the Rev. G. W. Sheppard; "Angkor," by Dr. Anne Walter Fearn; and "The Establishment of Confucianism as a State Religion during the Han Dynasty," by Dr. Hu Shih, B.A., PH. D.

Membership

Thirty-nine new members were elected and nine members resigned. The death was recorded with regret of four members—Mr. P. L. Bahr, Mr V. Dent, Dr. Franz Oppenheim and Prof. John Fryer, who was a member since 1866 and was made an honourary member of the Society in 1886. The net increase in membership is 27, making a total of 643.

The Council regrets the retirement of its president, Sir Sidney Barton. The following resolution, expressing the Council's appreciation of his services, was sent to him:—

"The Council of the Royal Asiatic Society, North China Branch, received with great regret the resignation of Sir Sidney Barton, K.B.E., C.M.G., from the office of President on his departure from Shanghai. For 23 years, he has been a member and for the past eight years the President of the Society. During his term of office, he has, in innumerable ways, both official and private, in time of stress and anxiety as well as in time of peace, given himself unsparingly in thought and deed for the advancement and welfare of the Society. He has adorned the presidential chair with grace and dignity. The Council takes this opportunity of recording their deep appreciation of his distinguished services and of wishing him the fullest success in his new sphere of activity."

Members' List

It is earnestly hoped that members will make an effort during the year to bring their outstanding dues up to date. This will simplify the task of revising this list.

New Building

The fund raised for this purpose now stands at $750. The last annual report records the formation of a sub-committee to raise Tls. 100,000. Members are probably anxious to know what has been done so far. Expert advice was obtained and the committee was advised that it was absolutely necessary to have at least half a dozen large subscriptions before it could approach the public for donations. The heads of some of the large firms were interviewed but, sad to say, very little encouragement was received owing to bad trade conditions.

An important matter not to be lost sight of is that the site of the building reverts to H. M's Government if the Society ceases to use it; and, unless it is given absolutely free of all restrictions, the Society can do nothing in the way of using it as a security to raise money upon.

Sir Sidney Barton, when in London this year, put the case before H. M's Government, who are now considering the matter.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has approached the Society, suggesting the housing of both the public and our Libraries under one roof. The reply sent was to the effect that the society would be glad to cooperate with the Council, provided that they erect a suitable building on the site to house the Society's Library, Museum and Auditorium and also provide reading rooms and librarian's offices. It was pointed out that the Library, Museum and Lecture Hall were used by the public as well as by the pupils of both foreign and Chinese schools. It is, therefore, to the advantage of the public to have both the Public Library and that of the Society under one roof.

The Council has replied that it is considering our suggestions. For the present, the building is being propped up and patched as occasion arises; it certainly looks battered and worn-out.

The building fund has had a very small start but it is hoped it will serve as a nucleus and the Society appeals to the Shanghai public to assist it in the work.

Officers and members of the Council were then elected for the ensuing year as follows:—

President, the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.; Vice-president, Isaac Mason, F.R.G.S., and the Rev. Evan Morgan, D.D.; Curator of the Museum, Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, F.Z.S., Librarian, Mrs. E. C. Enders; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. S. Henchman; Editor of the "Journal," the Rev. G. W. Sheppard, D.D.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. D. Abraham; Councillors, Mr. C. Kliene, Dr. C. Noel Davis, Mr. Ch. Grosbois, Dr. Hu Shih, Mr. G. L. Wilson, Dr. H. Chatley, and Mr. J. R. Jones.

Mr. Eduard Kann then suggested that the membership should be increased to between 2,600 and 3,000 and he recommended that as many Chinese as possible should be invited to become members. In that way only could the Society extend its activities.

Dr. Hawks Pott favoured this suggestion and added that the Chinese were beginning to appreciate and take a keen interest they were indeed making great use of them in the museum, library and and lectures. If the Chinese could be induced to become members, the membership naturally would increase greatly and the activities of the Society could be extended. Dr. Pott was proud to see the name of Dr. Hu Shih as a member of the Council.

Mr. Sowerby concurred with the suggestion, after which the meeting adjourned.

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LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

SIKHS DEPORTED

In H.M. Supreme Court on June 15 before his Honour Judge King, an order of deportation was confirmed by his Lordship in a case in which Indar Singh, Asa Singh, Narain Singh, Hakim Singh and Isher Singh were charged by the Crown, represented by Mr. V. Priestwood. Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for the deportees. A re-deportation order was also made against Charan Singh.

In confirming the order, his Lordship addressed the men before him and said that the behaviour of many Sikhs in Shanghai was subversive to law and order and an abuse of a friendly Power. He would not tolerate such conduct and would deal severely with offenders in the future. It had come to his knowledge that the conduct of some Indians in the Gurdwara was prejudicial to the British Government, and that Charan Singh, being the President, permitted such a situation to continue.

Commenting on the recent murder trial, his Lordship said that the police in this case had to work unaided and were not assisted by the local Sikh community. Indeed, it had been shown that the police had been hindered in their work. He would deal severely with any future misbehaviour and confirmed the order made by the Registrar.

INDIAN PROMISSORY NOTES

"Why should I hold a summons over the defendant's head?" asked the Acting Judge, Mr. G. W. King, in dismissing an action for $750 brought in H.M. Supreme Court on June 17 by Taba Singh against Munshi Fazil Elahi. The sum was claimed on a promissory note due on July 15, 1929, in which the defendant agreed to pledge his deferred pay. Mr. N. A. Ivanov appeared for Taba Singh and Mr. E. T. Maitland for the defendant.

Mr. Ivanov in answer to His Lordship's question why the action had been brought to recover a sum of money not due until July 15, explained that he had approached Mr. Edwards, secretary of the S.M.C., where defendant is employed, and had learned that the deferred pay could not be handed over to his client without a special letter of authorization from the defendant, which the defendant refused to sign, saying that he had already signed the promissory note. He therefore asked the court for judgment so that when the deferred pay became due, his client could have it paid to him.

Mr. Maitland described the action as one which should never have been brought. It was vexatious, he said, the money not being due from his client. He, too, had been in touch with Mr. Edwards, who had told him that no one else had seen him regarding the matter.

Here Mr. Ivanov indignantly repeated that he had seen Mr. Edwards and discussed the matter with him.

His Lordship then dismissed the action with costs.

Ten Dollars a Month

Sarain Singh also brought an action against Fazil Elahi on a judgment summons, given in October last year, on which the judgment debtor had paid only $40. The debtor explained that he had been paying $10 a month as he could, but last month he was ill. He was willing, he said, to pay $10 down and another $10 on the first of next month. It was established that he drew a salary of $95 a month, out of which he paid his wife $50. He also had other creditors. His Lordship adjourned the summons sine *die* on the debtor's statement that he would pay $10 a month.

H. M. POLICE COURT

MORE SIKHS DEPORTED

In H.M. Police Court, on June 17, before the Registrar, Mr. A. J. Martin, Karn Singh and Naurang Singh were charged with having acted in the Sikh Gurdwara, Paoshing Road, in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and to the defence, peace, and security of His Majesty's dominions. Mr. V. Priestwood conducted the prosecution.

Asked if he pleaded guilty or not guilty, Karn Singh replied:—"God knows; I cannot say. We are captured as the dogs are captured."

To the same question, Nauran Singh replied that he was not guilty and asked why, if he had committed such an offence, it was such a long time before the charge was preferred.

Det.-Sub-Inspr. Ross gave evidence of arrest and the defendants were remanded, bail being allowed in the sum of $250 each, with two sureties.

On July 20, two documents and their translations were given as evidence. The documents were the reports of speeches made at the Gurdwara, which Naurang Singh denied, saying he did not utter a word there.

When the documents had been read Karm Singh was told that he had not been arrested before as he had been standing trial for the murder of Hacharan Singh, and it was thought that the charge made then against him might affect the decision of the jury in the murder trial.

Fauja Singh was another witness called and he told the Court he had attended the Gurdwara on May 27 last when speeches were made. Karm Singh was one of the speakers and urged Indians to unite in the effort to obtain freedom, as the Chinese had done. On June 10 Karm Singh had compared the justice of the British Government to a monkey, who, when appealed to by two cats to divide equally between them a piece of cake, ate the whole himself, and when asked by the cats what justice was this, replied it was his own. He related the tragedy of Jallianwalabagh. On July 8 Karm Singh made another speech of the same kind. The witness said that on the mornings after the meetings he had written a report and handed it to Det. Sub-Insp. D. B. Ross.

Asked if they wished to cross-examine Karm Singh said that "one could ask questions where there is hope of justice but the Court can do what it likes with me." Naurang Singh said that it was four years since he was in Shanghai and he did not know the witness. Witness said he knew the accused but did not know if accused knew him.

"The Common Enemy"

Tara Singh, the next witness called, a police watchman from 12 Hankow Road, said that he had known the accused for two years and had met them at the Gurdwara which he attended every Sunday. They were members as was witness of the Eastern Oppressed People's Association, and were working committee members of the Shanghai branch. Forms had been filled in by the two at witness' place, on which were asked the name of the applicant, etc. and their common enemy. Both accused filled in "British" to the last question. The forms were accompanied by photographs and were given to witness to give to Hacharan Singh, the Sikh who was later murdered, to send to Nanking. The object of the association was to cooperate with the eastern oppressed people, Chinese and Russian, and the Hindustan revolutionary party in America, to open branches in different parts of China, to recruit members, and thus be ready to fight the British to get self-government. Literature was published at Nanking. There were seven on the Committee in Shanghai, of which three were the accused and the witness, and weekly meetings were held. Conferences were held at Nanking once or twice yearly and representatives were sent there, the last sent, on January 27, 1929, being Naurang Singh and Hacharan Singh. Witness recognized a copy of the Ghardie Dhandore, published by the association, which mentioned the name of Naurang Singh.

Imprisonment and Deportation

This closed the case for the prosecution, which was conducted by Mr. Victor Priestwood, and the accused were called upon to make their defence. Neither, however, had any statement to make nor any witnesses to call, both holding that they were not guilty and deportation would be an injustice.

Mr. Martin, after addressing the Indians at some length, convicted the accused and sentenced them to one month's imprisonment each, to be followed by deportation.

THE "WHEEL" CASE

H.M. Police Court resounded with laughter on June 17 when Mr. Tycho Wing engaged in the defence of one of the defendants in the "Wheel" case, his sallies regarding the merry and bluff King Hal (the prosecution having been brought under an Act of King Henry VIII) convulsing the people of all grades of local society with whom the Court was crowded. The case came before the Registrar, Mr. A. J. Martin, and the defendants were:—Messrs. J. S. Graham, J. H. Blakelock, R. J. S. Davies, H. O. Pickford, and W. Sutherland. They were charged for that they "did haunt or resort to a common gambling house carried on in certain premises known as 151C, Bubbling Well Road." The latter four previously had pleaded guilty, whilst Mr. Graham reserved his plea and defence, so that he could be represented by Mr. Tycho Wing. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. G. H. Wright, assisted by Mr. P. Urban.

Mr. Wing said that his client pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Wright explained at length the legal view of the case according to the prosecution, stating that proceedings were instituted under the statute known as 33 Henry VIII. This proclaimed certain games as illegal and authorised the arrest of all persons found in any establishment where such games were carried on, without consideration as to whether they were the keepers of such houses, whether they were actually found playing, or whether they were merely in the houses. The penalty was that a person so arrested should be bound ever not to frequent such places in the future. The game played in 151C, Bubbling Well Road was roulette, which, under 18 George II, was an illegal game.

The Registrar—Roulette, otherwise roly-poly.

The Essential Point

Mr. Wright—Exactly.

The Registrar—It all depends on it being a gaming house. You will have to prove that.

Mr. Wright—I shall do so.

Major J. W. Hood, of the S.M. Police, was then called and stated that, acting under instructions, he visited 151C, Bubbling Well Road in the early morning of May 26. He got in quite easily and was taken in a lift to the top flat. There he found a large room in which were three tables, with a roulette wheel on each and the game was being played. He estimated there were nearly 150 people in the room. Witness paid a croupier $10 and received ten counters representing $1 each. With these he played.

Witness said he could identify a few of the people who were present. He did not then know Mr. Graham by name, but he identified him as being in the room.

Mr. Wing—There is no question of identity. That has never been disputed for a minute.

Major Hood continued that, after the police arrived at the building, the wheels were hurriedly taken away through a back entrance. All the players were paid their winnings, the drinks, sandwiches, etc., were taken away, the counters were rolled up in the roulette cloth, and also removed, and the tables were covered with green baize. The people then gradually drifted to the door.

Cross-examined You have had this place under observation for some time?—I cannot answer that.

Have you had this place under observation for some time?—I have not.

When you got your instructions that night, it was the first time you knew of this place?—That is so.

You say that on your oath?—I say that on my oath.

Apparently Decent People

You went in mufti and were received as an ordinary visitor?—Yes.

Was everything quiet?—Perfectly.

What sort of people were there? A collection of toughs?—No, not by any means.

A perfectly quiet resort of apparently decent people?—Exactly.

And, except for the heinous crime of playing roulette, you could find nothing much to say against any of them?—Nothing at all.

Probationary Sergt. S. J. Gazeley said that, on instructions, he kept observation on 151C, Bubbling Well Road from 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. on June 2, during which period 87 foreigners entered the house.

Cross-examined, witness said he had heard of the house before, but he had not previously had it under observation. He could not say how long it had been in existence.

Mr. Wing—Which of you gentlemen in the Police does know anything about these things? Can you suggest any name?—I can not.

Because everyone who does not belong to the Police has known of its existence for 1½ years. Have you had any complaints about the manner in which it has been conducted?—I have received none.

Do you know of any?—No.

Det.-Sergt. E. G. Trodd said that he kept the house under observation from 9 p.m. on June 1 to 2 a.m. on June 2, during which time 117 foreigners entered the premises.

Mr. Wing said he objected to the whole of this evidence, but was over-ruled.

The Registrar—You are not admitting that this is a common gaming house?

Mr. Wing—I admit nothing except that we were there. (To witness) You say 117 people went in and I suppose 117 came out?—No, at 2 a.m. twenty had come out.

Contention for Defence

This was the case for the prosecution. Opening his defence, Mr. Wing said:—"Mr. Graham is a gentleman of a very senior position in the S.M.C. and a perfectly responsible gentleman, who, instead of taking the easy course which the others have done and pleading guilty, has taken a definite stand and says that he has done what he was perfectly entitled to do and he is not in the least ashamed of having done it.

"The prosecution have not made out any case at all. The Henry VIII statute under which the prosecution is proceeding refers to 'within this realm.' The prosecution obviously have not attempted to establish the essential part of their case, that Shanghai was within the realm of Henry VIII. Henry VIII had no knowledge of Shanghai. My knowledge of English history is getting a little rusty, but I do not suppose that Henry VIII would be more averse to permitting his subjects to spend their Christmas at Monte Carlo than would our present good King George V."

The Registrar—You mean if he reigned now?

Mr. Wing—I think, from what little one knows of Henry VIII, he probably would be found there himself. This is purely a local statute. It was made because people—and I am afraid that I am rather with the bulk of the public myself—preferred to play roulette rather than practice with the crossbow.

The Registrar—Certainly they preferred these games and that was the reason for the statute.

Mr. Wing—Exactly, and that is why I say the prosecution have not made out a case. It is a local statute. I do not admit that this is a common gaming house at all and I make a formal submission that there is no evidence to that effect.

Mr. Wright replied that there was a decision of the Supreme Court which distinctly held that the Gaming Acts were not territorial but applied to British subjects in Shanghai, and that that decision was binding on the Registrar, whether he agreed with it or not. It was binding until it was reversed by a higher court. He quoted the case of Rex v. Harper and Rodda as proof of this. Regarding Mr. Wing's second point, he submitted that the evidence of Major Hood was sufficient to show that the place was a common gaming house. Roulette was an illegal game and a bank was kept there.

The case was adjourned for a decision.

The Decision

On June 19, Mr. A. J. Martin, the Registrar, delivered judgment as follows:—

The accused are charged for that they, on May 26, 1929, unlawfully did haunt or resort to a common gaming house carried on in certain premises, known as No. 151 C, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, contrary to 33 Henry VIII, c.9, s.9. The facts are that, on the early morning of May 26 last, nearly 150 people were at 151C, Bubbling Well Road in a large room in which were three tables with one roulette wheel on each table, and roulette was being played and a bank kept there. It is not denied by any of the accused that they were there, but the first accused, J. S. Graham, in his defence maintains that the Act 33 Henry VIII, C. 9, under which he is charged, is not applicable to British subjects in China, and, further, that there is no evidence that 151C, Bubbling Well Road is a common gaming house.

The Act's Origin

As Mr. Tycho Wing states, the Act under which this charge was brought was originally passed in order to prevent people using their spare time in playing games instead of practising archery. It seems to have been passed with a view to the defence of the realm rather than to prevent gaming as a vice injurious to the morals of the people, and it made tennis and quoits and other games illegal at the same time.

Section 14 of the Act authorizes Justices of the Peace and other officers to enter houses where unlawful games are suspected to be played and to arrest and imprison the keepers of the houses and also the persons there haunting, resorting, and playing, and imprison them until they have found sureties to be bound, by recognisance or otherwise, no longer to use, keep, or occupy any such house, play, game, alley, or place. Section 14 further provides that the persons there found may similarly be bound, in their own recognisances or with sureties, no more to play, haunt or exercise from thenceforth, in, at, or to any of the said places, or at any of the said games. 2 George II, c.28, s.9, refers to 33 Henry VIII, c.9, as a good and profitable Act and enables Justices of the Peace to bind people over when they have been proved by two or more credible witnesses to have been playing.

The original object of the passing of the Act of Henry VIII no longer has weight, and the Act of Henry VIII must have been regarded as profitable at this time for other reasons than those which caused it to be passed. The latter Act 2 George II, c. 28, enables Justices to deal with people playing at common gaming houses in cases where they were not found playing there by the Justices themselves.

The Gaming Act

The next Act to which I must refer is the Gaming Act, 1744, 18 George II, c. 34, the effect of which is to make roulette an unlawful game and which, among other things, makes persons convicted of playing roulette, or roly-poly, liable to forfeit the sum of £50. The Gaming Act, 1845, 8 and 9 Victoria, c.109, repeals so much of 33 Henry VIII, c.9, as makes games of skill, such as bowling, quoits, tennis, etc., illegal and also those parts which make the practice of archery obligatory, but leaves the section under which the accused are charged to-day in force. The recital of this Act reads:—"Whereas the laws heretofore made in restraint of unlawful gaming have been found of no avail to prevent the mischiefs which may happen therefrom, and also apply to sundry games of skill from which the like mischiefs cannot arise." It is clear from this that the parts of the Act 33 Henry VIII, c.9, now in force were left in force deliberately and because they provided a means of dealing with the evil of unlawful gaming.

Section 2 of the Gaming Act, 1845, enacts that, in default of any other evidence proving any house or place to be a common gaming house, it shall be sufficient to prove that such house or place is kept or used for playing therein at any unlawful game, and that a bank is kept there by one or more of the players exclusively of the others, or that the chances of any game played therein are not alike favourable to all the players, including among the players the banker or other person by whom the game is managed, or against whom the other players stake, play, or bet; and the section concludes:—"Every such house or place shall

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be deemed a common gaming-house, such as is contrary to law and forbidden to be kept by the said Act of King Henry VIII and by all other Acts containing any provision against unlawful games or gaming-houses." I am satisfied by the evidence of Major Hood alone that 151C. was on May 26 last a common gaming house.

Among Those Present

It is perfectly clear from the case Murphy v. Arrow, L.R. 2 Q.B.D. 1897, p.527, that a person can be bound over under the Act under which the accused are charged, notwithstanding that there is no evidence against him beyond the fact of his having been in a common gaming house, and that it is unnecessary to prove that he has been playing. This is not contested by any of the accused.

It is argued for the defence that the Act of Henry VIII, under which the charge is brought, is not applicable to British subjects in China. I fail to see why it does not apply by virtue of Article 39 of the China Order in Council 1925 and hold that it does apply to British subjects in China. To hold otherwise would be to hold that the Gaming Act, 1845, does not apply in China, or any of the other Acts dealing with gaming. No case has been cited showing that the Judges of H.B.M. Supreme Court have ever refused to apply the general law of England relating to gambling to British subjects in China. The Gaming Act, 1845, has been held not to extend to India (Thackooseydass v. Dhoudmull (1848), 4 Moore's Ind. App. Cases 339; Mews Digest, vii, 496, 501). But that is another matter entirely.

A Local Ruling

Sir Frederick Bourne, in the case Charles Arthur Harper v. Crown Advocate, an action brought by the plaintiff for the return of his possessions, states as follows:—"Section 6 and 7 of the Gaming Act, 1845, and Section 48 of the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839, are in point, but these sections apply only to the Metropolitan Police; and we are here in China to administer the general law of England and not the law for London." Later on he refers to the Act under which the present charge is brought, as follows:—"These agreements (I.O.U.'s) are not only void but they are for an illegal consideration, it being by 33 Henry VIII, c.9, a criminal offence to gamble in a common gaming house." (The "North-China Herald," Vol. 105, page 202.)

Sir Frederick Bourne's judgment in the case Rex v. Charles Arthur Harper and William Hodds shows that the Gaming House Act, 1854, 17 and 18 Vict., c.38, has been applied to British subjects in China. (The "North-China Herald," Vol. 105, page 271.)

I am of opinion that the Act under which the accused are charged is applicable to British subjects in China. I order that the accused be bound over in their own recognisances in the sum of $200 each not to resort hereafter to any common gaming house in Shanghai.

Some Sad Reflections

The Registrar continued:—

I have given my decision in this case, but I have one or two observations to make on certain aspects of it. In the first place, I doubt whether any of the accused were aware that, in visiting the Wheel at 151C. Bubbling Well Road, they were breaking the law. I must confess that I was not aware of the fact myself until application was made to me for summonses in this case. I hope that the fact that it is known to be contrary to law will be sufficient in itself to deter most British subjects from frequenting the place, quite apart from any penalties.

In the short period in which I have been Registrar of this Court, I have, as Registrar, come across three cases in which indulgence in commercialized gambling by young British subjects has brought disaster. In one case it resulted in suicide and in the other two in prison sentences and ruined careers for men who had borne good characters. In two cases it was the Wheel and in the other pony and greyhound racing. I hope that these facts will come to the notice of those responsible for the carrying on, and deriving profit from, commercialized gambling here. I doubt whether this is the full tale of mischief, but, even if it were, I think it justifies the Shanghai Municipal Council in taking action against what has become a nuisance.

I am sure the Council will agree with me that action taken against British frequenters of the Wheel is an inadequate measure for dealing with the whole question of commercialized gambling in Shanghai, and I can only hope that they will take all possible measures to deal satisfactorily with what is a very difficult problem. I realise that, if there were not obstacles in the way, the persons conducting the Wheel and those responsible for it would have been charged. I think it would have been fairer to the five accused if summonses had been taken out at the same time against all the people whom the police are charging with frequenting the Wheel on this occasion.

An Appeal

Mr. Tycho Wing (for Mr. Graham)—My client will, at once, as I think he is entitled to do, enter an appeal under the Order-in-Council Art. 39 (II) and Art. 92. Art. 53 entitles him to appeal on a question of law.

The Registrar—I do not think there is any question of asking for leave to appeal on a point of law.

Mr. Wing—No, but it is more in accordance with practice to mention it to you.

The Registrar—Until the judgment is over-ruled, it remains in force. Therefore, the recognisances will have to be entered into.

Mr. Wing—I am quite sure my client will not go there again until it is decided.

Mr. Graham then signed the recognisances. His co-defendants did not answer to their names.

Further Cases

Following this, a similar charge of "haunting or resorting to" a common gaming house at 151C. Bubbling Well Road was preferred against Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cendle, Messrs. S. D. Kentsky, R. F. Phillips, W. E. Anderson, W. R. Lemarchand, L. H. Lawford, and F. Nissim. All pleaded guilty except Mr. Phillips, who was represented by Mr. Ranald G. McDonald, with whom was associated Major C. P. Holcomb.

Mr. McDonald said that he had only recently been instructed and he would like a few days in which to consider the judgment in the previous case and the law generally as it affected the charge.

The Registrar granted an adjournment as regards Mr. Phillips's case, and bound the others over similarly as in the first case, remarking:—"You understand that you owe the King $200 each and that money is forfeited if you visit a gaming house again."

The recognisances all were signed before those concerned left the Court.

MEXICAN COURT

CARLOS GARCIA IN COURT

Mr. Carlos Garcia, who was arrested by Municipal police on June 19 and charged with conducting a gambling establishment, appeared before Mr. N. F. Allman, Mexican Consul, on June 20. He was further charged with threatening to shoot Chief-Det.-Inspr. Quayle, who made the arrest.

Mr. R. T. Bryan appeared for the police and Dr. O. Fischer represented accused.

The heading resolved itself into an argument between counsel as to whether a Mexican citizen enjoyed extraterritorial rights. Mr. Bryan contending that the Mexican Court had no jurisdiction. Other than evidence of arrest given by Mr. Quayle, the prosecution withheld evidence against accused.

The Court allowed bail in the sum of $5,000 and ordered that Garcia should deposit his passport with the Mexican Consul.

The charges against Garica follow:—

For that he, Garcia, male, Mexican citizen, 57, jobber in charge of 113 Bubbling Well Road, in May, 1929 and on divers dates prior thereto was a partner, manager and agent and did set up a house for prohibited games of chance and hazard at 151C Bubbling Well Road for the purpose of gambling and at the said house and premises did keep a gaming device commonly called a roulette wheel for the purpose of gambling for money, contrary to Sections 869, 871, 877 and 878 of the Mexican Penal Code.

Further for that he did use threats of violence against a public officer, to wit, did threaten to shoot Chief Detective Inspector J. A. Quayle whilst in the execution of his duty at 113 Bubbling Well Road at 8.15 p.m. on June 19, 1929, contrary to Mexican Law.

The Argument in Court

Mr. Bryan: Before proceeding, I would like to say that the Shanghai Municipal Police contend that this Court has no jurdisdiction to try this case or any other case in which Mexican citizens are involved. I might state that this defendant is before this Court only in pursuance of the well-defined policy of the Shanghai Municipal Council with regard to treaty rights, namely, that we do not admit that your consulate can determine whether you have juridisdiction. We have had information that the Treaty of 1899 between Mexico and China was abolished in October 1925 and from that time Mexican citizens have not had extraterritorial rights in China. As your Honour well knows Consular Courts such as the Mexican Court, the United States Court for China, the British Supreme Court, are special courts with limited jurisdiction—jurisdiction is a matter of proof. There are several other reasons in addition to that of the abolition of the Treaty why this Court has no jurisdiction. Before referring to them, I would like to state that I personally went to Nanking last Monday to make inquiries to ascertain the status of Mexican citizens in China and I was definitely told, as I have just stated, by a person in authority that the documents relating to the cancellation of the Treaty are in Peking and your Honour will, in the course of a few days or weeks, receive official notice from some judicial channel relating to the abrogation of the Sino-Mexican Treaty.

Jurisdiction Questioned

If you refer to the Treaty of 1899, you will find that apart from the extraterritorial rights of Mexican citizens in China, there is nothing in the Treaty which creates a Consular Court in Shanghai. The Mexican Government failed to pass legislation regarding the creation of Consular courts in China and if they fail to do this, they have failed to carry out their part of the Treaty.

There is another point: I do not know whether your Honour's appointment is simply that of a trade representative of the Mexican Government and whether that appointment gives you judicial powers. This your Honour alone knows but I submit I have not seen your appointment as a Judge of the Mexican Consular Court.

For these reasons I submit that you have no jurisdiction to try this defendant and that the only Court which can try him is the Shanghai Provisional Court. I may state here for your Honour's benefit that we have been informed by the President of the Shanghai Provisional Court that Mexican citizens have no extraterritorial rights and that his Court will take jurisdiction. An attempt was made to arrest this defendant on a Provisional Court warrant and according to what I have been told, he threatened to shoot any police officer who may attempt to arrest him or who comes to his apartment. In order to prevent trouble, perhaps loss of life also, the Police did not execute the warant but applied for a warrant from your Honour for his arrest. We have brought him here this morning only because we have received a letter from your Honour as Consul for Mexico addressed to the Commissioner of Police and reading as follows:—

Consulado de Mexico

"Shanghai, June 20th. 1929.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,

Sir,—With reference to the complaint against Carlos Garcia, I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Garcia is a Mexican citizen, and I am prepared to take jurisdiction over him, having already issued a warrant for his arrest.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) N. F. ALLMAN,
Consul for Mexico.

I suggest that as your Honour is not sure whether he has jurisdiction over this case that this case be remanded until such time as your Honour is satisfied that he has jurisdiction or that he has no jurisdiction. I request that this defendant be remanded in custody. There is every reason to believe that if he be allowed on bail he would not be here when called upon.

Dr. Fischer's Reply

Dr. Fischer:—I consider it a very painful duty to have to reply to these arguments of Mr. Bryan. He has come here as the representative of the Shanghai Municipal Council with apparently the object of breaking down the extraterritorial rights of foreigners in China. The Treaty of 1899 has been in existence for 30 years within which the Shanghai Municipal Council has recognized the judicial powers and extraterritorial rights of Mexican citizens, and he now dares to come here and say that this Court has no judicial rights over Mexican citizens—and this he does after 30 years.

He says that he went to Nanking last Monday to find out the status of Mexicans in China and somebody in authority told him that this Consular Court will receive in a few weeks an official notification that the treaty has been abolished. I submit that it is conclusive proof that Mexican citizens enjoy extraterritorial rights in China because he admits that so far that not even the Chinese Government has seen fit to notify the Consulate of the change officially. We all know that the Chinese Government has been trying during the last two years to cancel the extraterritorial rights of foreigners in China by simply giving notice to the other contracting party to the effect that this Treaty has been cancelled.

The Council's Position

I think it is needless for me to point out that the attempt has been unsuccessful. The Consular Body in Shanghai have discussed this matter at several meetings after receiving a communication from the Spanish Consul asking whether the Shanghai Municipal Council would execute the orders of the Shanghai Provisional Court and pointing out that the Chinese Government had given notice to the Spanish Government that the treaty had been cancelled and was no longer in force.

The Consular Body unanimously decided and instructed the Commissioner (?) that the Chinese Government had no right to cancel a treaty and that the Shanghai Municipal Council cannot accept any orders from the Chinese Government with reference to nationals of those Powers having extraterritorial rights. The position of several other nationals in this respect is much weaker than in the case before you, Spain for instance, Portugual, Italy, Japan have all been notified by the Chinese Government that their treaties had expired and therefore were automatically cancelled. These Governments however, as is well known, took up the attitude that the Treaty is not a unilateral affair but requires the consent of the other contracting Power if it is to be cancelled.

Provisional Court Case

I do not wish to argue whether the Powers in adopting this attitude are in the right or in the wrong but so far as the Shanghai Municipal Council is concerned official instructions have been given them by the Consular Body that extraterritorial rights are still in force. Recently the police charged a Mexican citizen in the Shanghai Provisional Court with keeping a gambling house but later they withdrew the case after realizing that Mexican citizens enjoyed extraterritorial rights in China. This was in May 1928 and the case was heard by your Honour in the first week of June last year.

With regard to Mr. Bryan's second point that you cannot exercise jurisdiction because there is no provision for this in the Treaty of 1899, I submit that this is a most ridiculous statement and if my friend Mr. Bryan will take the trouble to look up the treaty with Italy he will find that there is absolutely nothing stated about the Italian Consulate Court. The same remarks apply also to Spain, Japan and other nations. All these Treaties, however, contain a clause that the Consul of a friendly Power shall exercise jurisdiction if a nation has no Consul available in order to assume jurisdiction over a national who has committed a criminal offence.

The Arrest of a Peruvian

I remembered the arrest of a Peruvian citizen. There was no Peruvian Consul here. The man was brought before Mr. Blackburn sitting as Assessor in the old Mixed Court. I raised the question that Peruvian citizens enjoyed extraterritoriality rights whereupon Mr. Blackburn gave me sufficient time to communicate with the Peruvian Consulate in Japan with the object of nominating the Consul of a friendly Power to assume jurisdiction in the case.

With reference to Mr. Bryan's third point that he has not seen the appointment of this honourable Consulate I submit that Mr. Bryan evidently knows that the Shanghai Municipal Council is the executive organ of the Consular Body and as its subordinate it is not entitled and has no right to question the powers and the rights of a Consulate which is recognized as a member of the Consular Body.

Mr. Allman:—Mr. Bryan said he did not know the extent of my appointment.

Dr. Fischer:—He cannot question anything. It has been the practice for the last 50 years that when the Shanghai Municipal Council receives instructions or orders from any Consulate they have to execute them without being entitled to question any thing. This extraordinary statement is being made by the Police Prosecutor of the Shanghai Municipal Council in order to try to break down foreigners rights and privileges in China. I submit that there cannot be any question about your right to assume jurisdiction in this case and I ask the Court to decide this point. As I am not prepared to defend this case this morning, the question of bail has to be fixed.

Mr. Bryan:—I must say that I am rather astounded over the line Dr. Fischer has made. He evidently did not listen to what I said. He did not listen or did not want to listen.

Dr. Fischer:—I am not deaf.

Mr. Allman:—Delete all personalities.

Mr. Bryan:—At the outset I said that pursant to the well-defined policy of the Shanghai Municipal Council, that the Chinese Government alone did not have the power to cancel a treaty without the consent of the other Power concerned. I further quoted this letter and read. I also said that the accused is here this morning on account of this letter.

Garcia and the Provisional Ct.

Mr. Allman:—We were informed first by Mr. Garcia that the police held a warrant for his arrest issued by the Shanghai Provisional Court and that he objected to the warrant being served. The police then applied for a warrant from the Mexican Consulate and this, I understand, was immediately served. Garcia is here this morning on that warrant. Mr. Bryan has said that the Consular Courts have limited jurisdiction and jurisdiction is a matter of proof. This point has never been raised before as far as the Mexican Consulate is concerned. Do I understand Mr. Bryan, that you raise this point?

Mr. Bryan:—I do raise this point and I submit that I am entitled to raise it.

Mr. Allman:—The question has also been raised of the cancellation or abrogation of the Sino-Mexican Treaty of 1899. As far as I know that point has never been raised before at all. Also we have never been informed that this treaty has been cancelled or abrogated. This matter is purely a political question and is not within the competence of this Court to decide and since this point has been raised it is necessary for me to refer this matter to the Mexican Government for decision, as I have no authority or competence to decide a political question of this nature. Mr. Garcia, have you read this warrant or has it been read to you?

Mr. Garcia:—Yes, I understand.

Mr. Allman:—There are two charges on the warrant, you understand the charges and, therefore, we have no further need to read this warrant.

Mr. Bryan:—Would you like us to give evidence of arrest?

Mr. Allman.—Yes.

Evidence of Arrest

Chief-Det.-Inspr. J. A. Quayle was then called.

Mr. Bryan:—You are a police officer in the S.M.P.?

Inspr. Quayle:—Yes.

Question:—Did you serve a warrant on Garcia?

Answer:—I served the warrant on Garcia at 11 p.m. last evening at

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the Ascot Apartments Room No. 301. I read out the warrant and cautioned him that anything he said would be used in evidence against him.

Q:—Did he say anything?

A:—He apologized for having deceived me.

Q:—Were you present when the phone was made?

A:—It was made to me personally.

Q:—Will you please state what the conversation was.

Dr. Fischer:—I object.

Mr. Allman:—I do not not think it is necessary at this stage.

Mr. Bryan:—(continuing the examination-in-chief):—After you arrested him where did you take him?

Paper Questioner:—To the Central Police Station, where he has been detained since as far as I know.

Question:—Until he was brought here?

Answer:—Yes.

Dr. Fischer:—I reserve my cross-examination.

Mr. Allman:—Now about the question of bail.

Dr. Fischer:—The accused is charged under two articles of Mexican law which provide that if the accused be found guilty a fine only is imposed. According to Mexican law and rules of procedure and the Mexican Constitution my client is entitled to bail. Therefore I make application that he be released on small bail. As regards the allegation that my client may abscond it is absolutely unfounded; on the contrary I may inform this Court that my client is most anxious to defend the case.

Mr. Bryan:—In view of this question of jurisdiction which has been raised it is possible that this Court will find that it has no jurisdiction and if this Court does not have jurisdiction the defendant in this case will be prosecuted under Chinese law.

Dr. Fischer:—I fail to see on what ground my friend is opposing bail in charges of such an unimportant nature.

Mr. Allman:—What is the penalty under Chinese Law?

Mr. Bryan:—There are three sections. Under section 278 it is provided that gambling may be fined any amount of not more than 1,000 yuan, and under section 279 a sentence of two years' imprisonment will be imposed, in addition to a fine of 1,000 yuan.

The Sentence for Conducting

Mr. Allman:—What is the average sentence?

Mr. Bryan:—Anything from six months to one and half years for conducting. There is in this case a further charge of threatening. I do not know what the penalty is under Mexican Law but in Chinese Law it is very serious. I suggest that if this man is allowed bail he may abscond. I am not at all satisfied with Dr. Fischer's assurances. If bail is allowed I submit that it should be of a very, very substantial amount. I might also say that as this question of jurisdiction has been raised it is problematical whether your Honour has authority to allow bail.

Dr. Fischer:—Accused has been brought here on a Mexican warrant and therefore he is entitled to Mexican rules of bail. It is not for us to consider what may happen at a late stage.

Mr. Allman:—I will admit bail of $5,000. Accused is to deposit his passport with this office.

Mr. Bryan:—Will the Court issue an order restraining 151 C. Babbling Well Road from operating pending the determination of the questions raised in this case? The person living at 151 C. Babbling Well Road also claims to be a Mexican citizen. I may add that in the telephone book (not the new one) there appears the name of Garcia for 151 C. Babbling Well Road.

Mr. Allman:—You allege that gambling is now being carried on at 151 C. Babbling Well Road?

Was There Any Gambling?

Mr. Bryan:—I allege until the night before last that the place was being run as a public gaming house.

Mr. Allman:—As at this time we have not sufficient testimony that Garcia is carrying on gambling there I do not think that we can issue a restraining order.

Mr. Bryan:—I do not wish to disclose the evidence at this time. I may add it is known to every body in Shanghai and to your Honour officially that the place is a gambling house.

Dr. Fischer:—You will have to prove everything.

Mr. Allman:—You said this place was closed last night?

Mr. Bryan:—My information is it was not operating last night.

Mr. Allman:—If you find it is operating you may make application and produce evidence that it is operating.

Dr. Fischer:—And operated by the accused. I want to have everything proved and I am entitled to this according to Mexican Law.

The Court adjourned until July 9.

PROVISIONAL COURT

THE CASE AGAINST EUGENE PICK

The trial of Eugene Pick, *alias* Eugene Kojevnikoff, *alias* Raphael Born, M. Levitsky and L. A. Gordin, Russians, was continued at the Provisional Court on June 14, before Judge Chau and the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. J. Van den Berg.

The accused are held on seven charges, including the alleged obtaining of $12,000 by fraudulent means from a wealthy Chinese, Chang Tz-yuan, the alleged forging of the signatures of H.M. and U.S. Consular officials and the alleged forging of the seal of H.M. Supreme Court and the seal of the U.S. Consul-General.

The Police Advocate, Mr. R. T. Bryan, conducted the case for the prosecution whilst Mr. F. L. Schuhl and Mr. N. E. Lurton represented Pick; Mr. K. W. Luchich and Mr. E. H. C. Platt defended Livitsky; and Gordin's interests were watched by Mr. O. Fischer.

At the outset, Mr. Schuhl asked the court for permission to correct a statement made by Pick at the first hearing of the case to the effect that five men in the police, including Mr. T. P. Givens, Assistant Commissioner, had received bribes. The statement should have been that four police officers had received bribes; Mr. Givens had not accepted any bribe. Pick did not speak English well and the resul. was that he made a mistake.

Pick likewise denied the statement and Mr. Bryan had no objection to the correction being made.

Mr. Van den Berg:—Then four men received bribes?

Mr. Schuhl:—Yes.

Complainant was then subjected to a very searching cross-examination by Mr. Schuhl and said that he had not charged the man Yao because Yao had told him that he had been swindled and informed him of accused's presence in Shanghai. Witness was asked if he wished to change the testimony he gave at the last hearing so asked permission to explain, when Mr. Schuhl demanded an answer in the affirmative or negative.

Opening Shots between Counsel

Mr. Bryan:—Let witness explain. The Judge understood him at the last hearing.

Mr. Schuhl:—Don't get excited, Mr. Bryan. The records will speak for themselves.

Mr. Bryan denied that he was getting excited. Witness explained that he went to the C.I.D. last year and saw Mr. Gilbert, who told him that there was no such man as a Mr. Born in the police. Witness went to M. Gilbert about his case and the latter asked him whether he wished to take action. As accused were away at the time, witness did not think this advisable. Since the last hearing, he had not spoken to any members of the police. Yao had made the suggestion that he should sue accused.

Mr. Schuhl asked whether or not Yao worked for witness for a long time in a gambling house which witness here, to which witness replied that he did not know Yao well; he did not keep a gambling house and Yao did not work for him.

Do you know Chang Chung-chang?—I have heard of him but I don't know him. I am not a counter-revolutionary. Anyhow, what has Chang Chung-chang to do with this case?

Never mind. Did you not declare that Thompson machine guns for Chang Chung-chang? That has no connection with this case. I will not answer. Will you prove your allegations or do you want me to sue you for making libellous statements and defaming my good reputation?

Mr. Bryan:—I ask that Mr. Schuhl should be made to prove allegations. Are you going to prove them?

Mr. Schuhl:—I'm not going to answer just now. Every time Mr. Bryan feels that he is losing ground, he jumps up and objects.

Pick then shouted out "He works for Chang Chung-chang through Chung-chang's compradore Nieh in conducting a gambling house. He now claims to be a merchant!"

Mr. Schuhl:—Keep quiet, will you. Let me conduct this case.

Mr. Schuhl's Promise

Mr. Bryan:—I suggest that we should proceed in a proper and orderly manner. This is a trial at law, not mud-slinging contest.

Mr. Schuhl:—If you want mud-slinging, we'll give you plenty of it.

Continuing, Mr. Schuhl was asked by Judge Chau what was the the relation between the machine guns and the present case.

Pick:—There is a strong relation.

Witness then went on to describe certain photographs and Mr. Schuhl asked him why the most important part of a photograph of an important document had been destroyed. Witness said he knew nothing of the arms and refused to answer. "If you insist that I should answer, I will take this matter up with you personally," he said. The visit to the British Consulate was mentioned after this and witness said that Levitsky had gone there with him and told him to wait in the car. Levitsky went upstairs and returned soon afterwards, brandishing a paper and smiling happily. At witness's request, Levitsky handed this to him and, after a photograph had been taken, he returned it

Mr. Schuhl's demand that witness should give the number of his old motor car brought forward a strong protest from witness who again refused to answer. "What has that to do with the case? he asked. "I have been cheated of my money. Why should I be compelled to answer all sorts of silly questions about my motor cars, my family affairs, my banking accounts and my money? I am not a robber. Why not ask me about every one of my friends? I'm not going to answer any more of your silly questions."

Complainant's Protest

Witness's refusal resulted in an appeal to the Court and witness was directed to reply. Witness (to the Judge):—"I am angry. I have been cheated and now I am being subjected to ridiculous questions." Finally, however, he gave the number as 2400 and wrote down the name of his chauffeur who had driven to the British Consulate.

Mr. Bryan:—May it please the Court, I have listened to all of this with great patience and am sure that it is purely a waste of time. What difference does it make if complainant has one car or 100 cars? It has nothing to do with this case? I can't see where it is leading.

Mr. Schuhl:—Mr. Bryan is trying to find out my line of campaign. I am not disclosing them now and I am reserving my defence. Why should I explain to Mr. Bryan what I propose doing? Mr. Bryan insists on having his say but when anybody has anything to say which he does not like, he objects.

Mr. Bryan:—Of course I do. The case must finish some time. I don't care if you ask him questions provided they are relevant. Mr. Schuhl knows very well that his questions are not relevant.

Mr. Schuhl:—I deny it.

Mr. Bryan:—Since Mr. Schuhl denies it himself, I think he is even more ignorant than I thought he was.

Mr. Schuhl took strong objection to this and reiterated that, because he was police prosecuter, Mr. Bryan thought he could do anything he liked or say what he wished, but he was wrong. The defence must have something to say. Mr. Bryan must not think that, because he was prosecutor he could have everything his own way.

Proof of Payment

After witness had declined to answer further questions, he was examined by Mr. Luchich. He said that the document purporting to have been issued by the British Consulate bore no signature though it did have the letters "H.B.M." Witness saw immediately that it was not genuine. He had given Levitsky $10,000 but nobody had seen him do this.

The Judge:—Do you have anything to show that you paid the money? You may say you paid $1,000 or even $50,000.

Witness:—I am no enemy of accused, but I can swear before heaven that I paid.

In answer to Dr. Fischer, witness said that Gordin came to his house only once and was not present when the money was paid.

Mr. Bryan then produced a letter which witness had addressed to Mr. W. G. Clarke, Director of the C.I.D., in which he asked for an appointment as he had a secret which he wished to disclose to that official personally and witness admitted that he wrote it. He gave his address in this as *in care of* St. Peter's Church, Avenue Road.

After expert evidence had been given by B. Naidis, N. Warpuly and M. Tobaroff regarding the lettering of typewriters alleged to have been used in the correspondence in the case, the Court adjourned for tiffin.

Handwriting Evidence

Pierre Chazelle, Chief of the C.I.D. of the French concession was called as a witness and said he was a handwriting expert having studied handwriting in France and having over 20 years experience in that branch of criminal detection.

Mr. Bryan showed him enlarged photographs of the various signatures introduced as evidence, personal papers, letters, etc., belonging to Pick and the bottom of the alleged licence, and after giving them careful scrutiny witness replied that he believed they were all, with the exception of the licence, written by the same person.

Mr. Schuhl objected to the use of the enlarged photographs saying they had been marked with certain characteristics by the hand-writing experts of the S.M.P. and would, therefore, be leading the witness to the same conclusions as the Settlement police. Mr. Bryan took exception to the objection and was sustained by Mr. Van den Berg whereupon Pick shouted, "They were all fixed up by Clarke, anyway. This is framed."

The witness pointed out to the court that the letters "a" and "o" were the same in all cases also the width of the letters and the spacing he believed a sure indication that the same hand had penned them all. He was shown Pick's notebook and said the written contents were penned by the same hand. In some cases different pens had been used but witness was sure one person had done all the writing.

The Two Signatures

As for the signature on the bottom of the alleged licence the witness said "G. Cunningham" was obviously a "fabrication" of the signature of the American Consul-General, Mr. E. S. Cunningham, and could not be considered an "imitation." He was shown the true signature of Mr. Cunningham and said "there is nothing alike between them."

The signature A. D. Blackburn, supposed to be that of Mr. A. D. Blackburn, H.M. Vice-Consul, which was directly below the Cunningham signature, witness said had been traced on the licence from an original signature which he was shown, and he "obviously could not tell who did the tracing."

James Dickson, Det. Sgt., S.M.P. attached to the finger print division was called to the witness box and after looking at the signatures said that in his opinion they were all made by the same person. The witness "did not believe the signatures on the licence were made by the same person."

Supt. George Gilbert, C.I.D. said that on Sept. 11, the complainant Chang had come to his office to see the Director of Criminal Investigation, Mr. Clarke, "about a Rafael Born who had obtained 12,000 for charitable purposes from the proprietor of a dispensary on Sewarl Road and he also asked if this Born was attached to the C.I.D."

Chang had been told that Mr Clarke was very busy and he should call again but whether he did or not the witness did not know.

Supt. Yorke's Attitude

Supt. Yorke, C.I.D., was called to the witness box for the purpose of re-examination by Mr. Schuhl and said that he only knew Pick "by sight."

Mr. Yorke:—Mr. Schuhl I may save you time by saying that I resolutely refused to meet Pick at any time. Mr. Clarke suggested that I meet him, but I had other ideas. I had not the slightest desire to know him or to have anything to do with him."

Zau Pao-foo, 329 Haining Road was then called and said that he knew Livitsky, the second accused, and had once been employed with him by a foreign firm at 60 Kiangse Road.

The firm was "an export house and dealt in salt fish, Japanese goods and mats.

Mr. Luchich:—Are you sure that is all the house dealt in?

Witness:—Yes, I'm sure. Nothing else.

Exchanges Between Counsel

The case was continued on June 19.

Only one witness was called during the entire session, and the hearing was marked by heated outbursts between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Schuhl and Mr. Bryan and Dr. Fischer.

At the opening of the case Mr. Bryan said that following an order of the court at the last hearing the police had searched the various photograph shops in the Settlement seeking to recover the negative from which was made the photographic reproduction of the alleged licence around which the case centres. The search so far had been unsuccessful but the entire Settlement had not been covered and if the court would be lenient the search would continue.

Yao Ching-ming was then called to the witness box and said he resided at 748 Boone Road and was 36 years of age. He was in the enamel and earthenware business and maintained no office nor did he keep books. His business he said "was in his pocket."

He was an old friend of Zau Pau-foo, who testified at a previous hearing, and had known him for over ten years. Through him he had met, in July of last year, he second accused, Levitsky, and had been taken by the latter as an interpreter though no wages were ever paid. The meeting took place in the office of the Far Eastern Information Bureau which witness described as "an import company dealing in Japanese things."

Through Levitsky, he had met Pick and Gordin outside the Post Office one night in July and had accompanied them to the home of Chang. On the way Pick had told witness to call him "Born" and in the future his name was always to be "Born."

They found Chang at his home in Avenue Road and witness said he had heard Levitsky tell Chang that they had come regarding the licence he wanted. Pick had remained outside but Levitsky had told Chang the licence was easy to get "as I have a friend, Born, who is a brother-in-law of Capt. Clarke of the police."

Other meetings were held at which the obtaining of the licence was discussed and finally a dinner was arranged at the China United Assurance building at which Pick was present and "had a long talk quietly with Chang." Witness said that at this dinner Pick signed a paper "Raphael Born" and gave it to Chang and the witness identified it among the papers held by the court as evidence.

At this dinner the witness heard Pick say to Chang,—"As you want to open a club, I can get a special licence for you."

In the American Style

Another meeting was held at the home of a friend of Chang's in Myburgh Road and the witness went there with Levitsky. "About nine o'clock the American Vice-Consul came in with Pick and was introduced to Chang. His name was Kruse or Krauss and he had his card which said American Vice-Consul. They shook hands in American style."

Considerable cross-questioning then took place in which Mr. Bryan and the witness referred to Gordin as "the American Vice-Consul." The witness had identified the third accused as the man who was introduced by this title.

Mr. Schuhl:—Do you mean Gordin? We can't understand what this is all about. What is it you're talking about, Mr. Bryan? Will the Court make him call the man by his right name?

Mr. Bryan:—You know well enough who I mean. You're just trying to confuse the case. If you don't understand English, you'd better learn it!

Witness said that Pick and Chang had talked together in the room for about 30 minutes and that Pick suddenly turned on him and Levitsky and "drove us from the room saying 'Get out, you beggars.'"

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Witness and Levitsky had waited outside.

A short time after, Pick came out with "the Vice-Consul" and the party walked away. The witness had asked:—Anything to be done?

Pick:—Chang gave me $2,000 which I gave the Vice-Consul but it is no business of ours.

Two days later the witness, Chang and Levitsky met again. They entered Chang's motor car and were driven to the British Consulate. Levitsky entered the building and soon returned with Pick. The party then drove to the Revenue Department S.M.C., and Pick went inside and soon came out with a roll of paper in his hand. They then drove to the Police Department and Pick entered and returned with the paper still in his hand.

Pick's Warning

From there they drove to the American Consulate-General, and Pick went inside and came out shortly after, saying, "The Consul is not in." The party then broke up and Pick warned the witness "never to go to Chang's house again. Keep away from him."

The witness was then shown a statement by Mr. Bryan which he was asked to sign. Mr. Bryan explained that the statement had been given by the witness to the police but through an oversight he had not signed it.

Dr. Fischer:—This is absolutely illegal. I never heard of such a thing as asking the witness to sign a statement in court he made outside. It is contrary to all law and has never been done under Chinese law. No court in the country would allow it and I have the Criminal Code here to prove it. Just look at Article 7. Just look at it (waving a small book at the Court.)

Mr. Bryan:—Well, Dr. Fischer, you're going by an old law. That's the code of 1923 you're reading. We've had a new one since then.

Dr. Fischer:—It is not. It is not. Just look at Article 7. This is absolutely illegal and I have the book to prove it.

Mr. Bryan (laughing):—You're going under the code of the Peking Government. I follow the one of the Nationalist Government. Look at the date on your book.

Dr. Fischer:—No, I'm not. This says "the Criminal Code" and you can't ask the witness to sign that.

Mr. Bryan:—Well, I always ask witnesses to sign statements and the Court never objects.

Mr. Van den Berg:—Please, Dr. Fischer, read the Rendition Agreement. That holds good in this court.

Mr. Schuhl then entered the argument and censured Mr. Bryan's request that the witness should sign the statement.

Mr. Schuhl:—I object too.

Mr. Bryan:—Well, anyone who knows anything about Chinese law wouldn't object.

Mr. Bryan's Admission

Mr. Schuhl (to the Court):—I think a great deal of this procedure is made up by Mr. Bryan without any authority.

Further questions were put to the witness about the statement and he replied that "some of it" was correct.

Mr. Bryan:—Read the part that is not correct.

Mr. Schuhl then undertook to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Schuhl:—Have you ever been a boy in a gambling house?

Pick:—Sure he has, I know him.

Mr. Bryan (after repeated questions about gambling):—You're simply helping my case by trying to prove the witness is connected with gambling. I don't care if he is. I admit it. You're only helping my case by your tactics.

Mr. Schuhl:—Yes, everything will help your case, but the decision.

The witness could not give Mr. Schuhl any idea about his earthenware business but said that at some time he had been associated with a "Mr. Nei" but that Nei was out of business and so was the witness "for a long, long time. And we met very often to talk business."

Mr. Schuhl:—So neither of you had jobs and you met to talk about it?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Bryan then made an objection that the questions had no bearing on the case and were put to the witness to confuse him.

Mr. Schuhl:—You're just like a jumping-jack. Why don't you sit down?

Dr. Fischer then undertook to put questions to the witness bearing on the visit of his client, Gordin, to the home of Chang. The witness said Gordin was in the house "some time" and Dr. Fischer recalled that Chang had said at a previous hearing "a few minutes."

Considerable argument ensued when the Court interrupted and the case was adjourned to June 26.

A SPECULATION IN COTTON

An important legal point was decided in a civil suit in the Provisional Court on June 15 when Sapt Textile Products, Ltd., a Swiss corporation, sought recovery of Tls. 2,331.16 from Mr. Chow Tsouchuen, a cotton broker. The question was whether buying cotton future was a form of gambling.

The defendant, it was stated, had bought a quantity of American cotton for future delivery from the plaintiffs on three contracts. The sum claimed represented the loss on these contracts when the plaintiffs were forced to liquidate them.

Part of the defence was that speculation in future is a form of gambling, but the court found otherwise, ruling that the transaction in question was a perfectly ordinary one, recognized by the government. Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiffs. There had been an appeal from the original judgment for the plaintiffs in the lower court.

Dr. O. Fischer represented the plaintiffs and Mr. T. Y. Lee the defendant.

CLAIM BY MARINE SURVEYORS

An action for Tls. 865 with costs and interest since June 1, 1926, was decided in favour of Angus & Co., plaintiffs in the Provisional Court on June 18 before Judge Kuo, against the China Coast Navigation Co., Ltd., and W. K. Lee, chairman, defendants.

The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Alexander Ting of Messrs. Hansons.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated to the court that the action was based on work performed for the defendants by his client for which payment was never made. He said that on June 13, 1926, his clients who are marine surveyors were called by the defendants to do certain work on the str. Hwa Tai which had been damaged in an accident. A month later the plaintiffs were again called to the str. Hwa Tai and the str. Ruby Castle both belonging to the defendants and for such work a bill of Tls. 865 was rendered.

The charges were never contested but plaintiff alleged that the defendants had evaded payment, and they asked judgment in the sum of Tls. 865 with costs and interest which was given. The action was not contested.

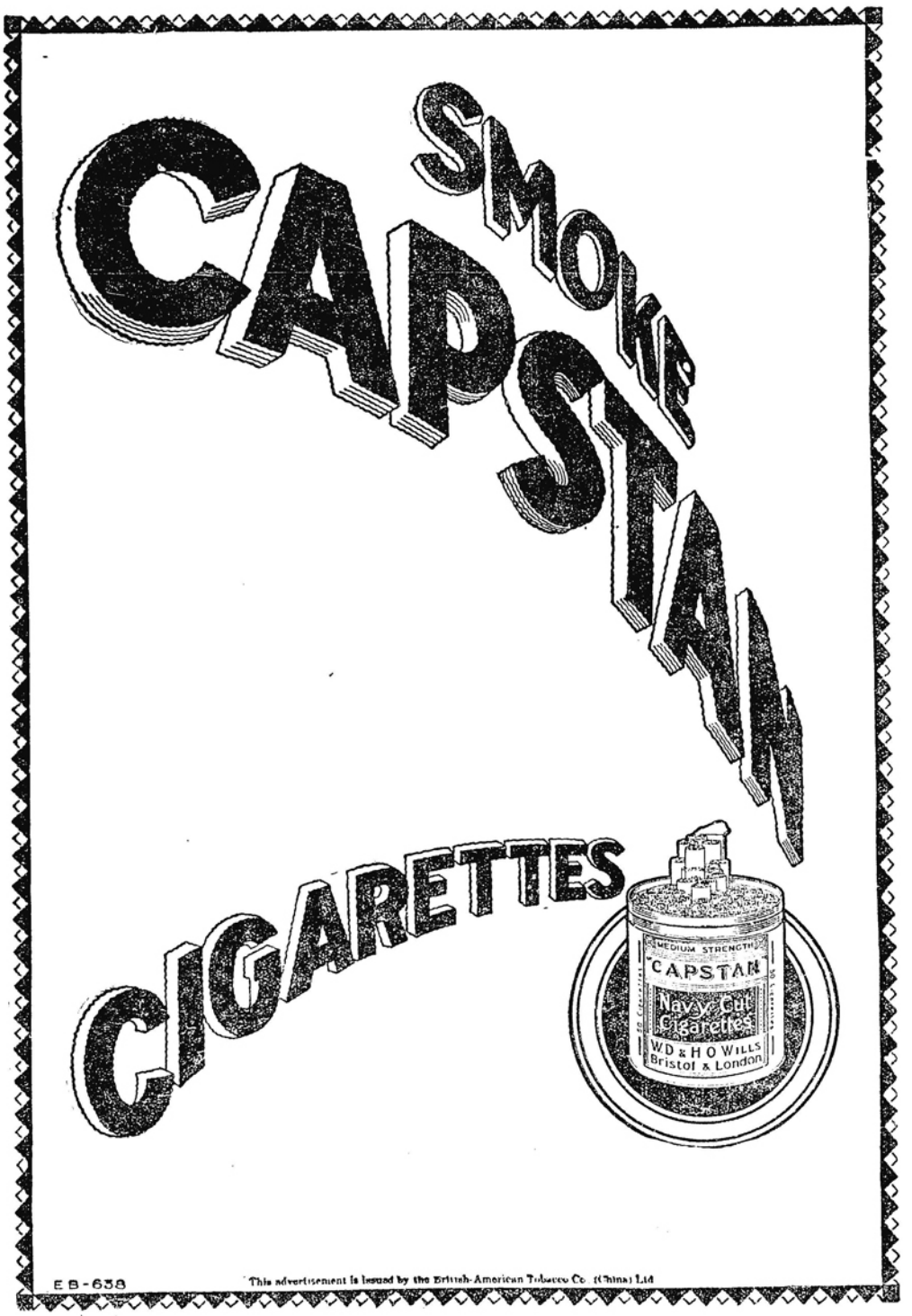
SEQUEL TO MURDER OF P. S. HALES

Sentence was passed by Judge Chau and the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. H. E. Stevens, at the Provisional Court on June 18 on the five accused who were implicated in the murder on February 4 of Probationary Sergeant C. W. Hales, who was shot when attempting to intervene in a fight that took place outside Sun Sun ball-room.

The leader of the gang was sentenced to life imprisonment and the four accused to five years each in gaol. The case was prosecuted by Court Inspector Mason.

The deceased police officer was walking on Nanking Road when he heard shots coming from the ball-room entrance. He saw a crowd of loafers at the door struggling among themselves and he hastened to place them under arrest when he was struck in the forehead by a bullet and died almost instantly. He had not time to draw his pistol and it was the opinion of the police that he was shot by a wild bullet fired in the general mêlée.

The case of a cook at the Sinza police station who was arrested for having carried a note from the gang leader to his wife was dismissed by the court and the police filed notice of appeal. He admitted having received two dollars for the errand and said that the note was a request that the wife should come to visit her husband in his cell.



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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

Bar Silver	24 7/16

DEMAND SELLING RATES

£1 at 2/4 1/2=T3.48 at 71.55=$11.85
G$100 at 57½=T175.05 at 71.55=$244.65
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling T71.95
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying T71.55
Native interest per day on T1,000 T.07
Copper cash per T100, 419,000
New York on London G$4.84 29/32

OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—Tel. transfer	2/4¼
Demand	2/4 5/16
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	G$57
Demand	57⅛
PARIS—Demand	Francs 1462
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 158½
BATAVIA—Demand	Gulden 142
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 82¾
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 77½
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 98½

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand	2/5 1/16
4 months' sight credits	2/6
4 months' sight docts	2/6¼
6 months' sight credits	2/6 5/16
6 months' sight docts	2/6 7/16
NEW YORK—Demand	G$59
4 months' sight credits	60
4 months' sight docts	60½
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 1540

GOLD BAR:—Opening	T370.10
Highest	370.80
Lowest	369.60
Closing	370.40

American Oriental Bank

BANK CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S.	G$100.00	Mex.	$240.97
Stg.	£1.0.0	„	11.66
Fcs.	100.00	„	9.57
Yen	100.00	„	106.39

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S.	G$100.00	Mex.	$236.07
Stg.	£1.0.0	„	11.45
Fcs.	100.00	„	9.20
Yen	100.00	„	104.41

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Berlin/Hamburg T/T.
Tls. 100=Rm. 241.00
Berlin/Hamburg T/T.
Mex. $=Rm. 172.44

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Belgas 4.17	T1
Belgas 2.93	$1

The Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

It. Lire 11.10	T1
It. Lire 7.94	Mex. $1
Swiss Fcs. 3.92	T1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—
Morning 100=T71.7625
Afternoon 100=T71.7675

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=T61.625
Afternoon 500=T61.675

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=T58.5
Afternoon 500=T58.525

COPPERS:—
Morning 419,000 coppers=T100
Afternoon 419,000 coppers=T100

SMALL CHANGE:—
6 silver 20-cents and 5 coppers=$1
239 coppers=$1
24 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 5 coppers=10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=T.717625
T1=Mex. $1.3935

Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning	T.07 per T1,000
Afternoon	T.05 per T1,000

Domestic Exchange

Peking	T1,000=	Shanghai	T1,051
„	$1,000=	„	$1,000
Tientsin	T1,000=	„	T1,059
„	$1,000=	„	$1,000
Hankow	T1,000=	„	T1,022
„	$1,000=	„	$1,008
Tsinanfu	$1,000=	„	$1,005
Tsingtao	$1,000=	„	$1,007
Chefoo	$1,000=	„	$1,012
Foochow	$1,000=	„	$1,015
Amoy	$1,000=	„	$1,013
Mukden	$1,000=	„	$1,013
Nanking	$1,000=	„	$1,003
Hangchow	$1,000=	„	$1,003

Customs June Exchange Rates

The following will be the Rates of Exchange to the end of June, 1929:—

£1		Hk. Tls. 7.33
Gold $1		Hk. Tls. 1.52
Hk. Tls.	1	French Francs 16.79
„	1	Yen 1.47
„	1	Hongkong $1.37
„	1	Singapore $1.16
„	1	Rupees 1.81
„	1	Reich Marks 2.78
„	1	Guilders 1.65
„	1	Italian Lire 12.64
„	1	Swiss Francs 3.41
„	1	Belgas 4.75
„	1	Swedish Kroner 2.46
„	1	Norwegian Kroner 2.46
„	1	Danish Kroner 2.46
„	1	Spanish Pesetas 4.61
„	1	Czecho-Slav. Kronen 22.18
„	1	Austrian Shillings 4.67
„	1	Mex. $1.65

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Macintyre & Drakeford report business done on June 21 as follows:—

INTER BANK JULY DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	2/4 13/32	2/4⅜
U.S. G$	58 1/16	58 1/16
Yen	75 9/16	75 7/16

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING

£ T.T.	2/4 11/32 del. June
G$ T.T.	58 del. June
Fcs. T.T.	1483 del. June
Rs. T.T.	160¾ del. June

BANK BUYING

£ 4 m/s. l.c.	2/5 5/16 del. June
G$ 4 m/s. l.c.	59¾ del. June
Fcs. 4 m/s.	1521 del. June
Rs. 7 d/s.	173¼ del. June

BULLION

	Highest	Lowest
Gold Bars	370.80	369.60

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd.
Lond. pence per std. oz.	24 7/16	—
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	53	—

Market quiet.

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

At the close of business on June 20 the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 82,100,000 and $130,710,000.

These figures include Tls. 20,480,000 and $102,590,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 6,907 bars.

Bar Silver

Arrivals:—
1,065 bars from America
Shipments:—
212 bars to Yunnan

Sycee

There were no movements.

Dollars

Arrivals:—

$2,000,000	from	Tientsin
500,000	„	Nanking
200,000	„	Tungchow
50,000	„	Wenchow
$2,750,000		

Shipments:—

$1,050,000	to	Wuhu
1,000,000	„	Kiukiang
900,000	„	Hankow
800,000	„	Nanking
400,000	„	Hangchow
200,000	„	Soochow
$4,350,000		

Silver

The latest quotations were 24 7/16d. for ready and forward, an advance of ⅛d. in ready and 1/16d. forward from last week.

China was reported as generally a buyer; the Continent sold twice; and India was a small buyer on one day only.

Exchange

The official quotation for selling T.T dropped from 2/4½d. to 2/4¼d. shortly after opening on 15th and has remained at this figure during the week.

The highest quotation reported for near interbank T.T. was 2/4 15/32 and the lowest 2/4 11/32d.

The speculators' position is estimated at oversold in Yen 23 million and over sold in sterling and G.$ the equivalent of £4 lakhs.

Selling T.T. 2/4⅜d. June, 2/4 13/32d. July, 2/4 15/32d. Aug., 2/5 Sept. G.$58 1/16 June, 58 3/16 July, 58 7/16 Aug.

Buying 4 m/s 2/5⅛d. June. 2/5 7/32d. July, 2/5¼d. Aug. G.$60 June, 60½ July, 60¾ Aug.

U.S. RE-DISCOUNT RATE

New York, June 20.

The rediscount rate is unchanged.—United Press.

AMERICAN COTTON

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co. yesterday quoted the following prices for American cotton, June shipment:

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	T per pic. ex wharf
Strict Middling	22.02	52.10
Middling	21.42	50.70
Strict Low Middling	20.62	48.85
Low Middling	20.02	47.50

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co's quotations for the week ending June 21, June shipment, middling 7/8 inch were as follows:—

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	Tls. per pic. ex-wharf
June 15	21.31	50.35
„ 17	21.32	50.60
„ 18	21.42	50.70
„ 19	21.46	50.60
„ 20	21.41	50.70
„ 21	21.42	50.70

The following market report has been received from Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Fleming:

New York, date June 20.:—

Review of the week.—Continued favourable weather; slow domestic piece goods trade; prospects of reduction in consumption and near month liquidation are partially offset by advices of heavy boll weevil emergence.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Certain Important Tendencies in Piece Goods: Improved Position of Fancies

June 22.

Little change from a week ago is to be recorded in the local markets. While generally piece goods dealers are adopting a cautious attitude in view of the uncertainty of the political situation, there are certain favourable factors, such as Fancies and Korean cloths, which have caused a better feeling locally. The position of woollens is decidedly unsatisfactory.

Owing to the high prices which Chinese merchants have paid for cocoons the prospects of active trading in the silk market are not bright. In the produce section of the export market things are also generally dull.

Little business is doing in raw cotton, and, while clearances of yarn from local mills have been only moderate, a better position is anticipated shortly.

Piece Goods

More interest has been displayed this week in Italians, Venetians and Twills, and while a few lines have changed hands prices offered have generally been too low to admit of a large business. Most people with stocks of Blacks are sitting on the fence at the moment, realizing that prices are below replacement costs and that there is not too much of this cargo here. It has to be remembered that the season for these goods runs from now until China New Year, and sooner or later dealers will have to realize that there is no chance of Manchester going lower. One instructive feature of this demand is that Changsha is in the market as a general buyer, with perhaps a special interest in fancies.

With reference to the auctions it is interesting to note certain special demands. A recrudescence of the Japanese boycott in certain places seems to have excited an inquiry for Greys, while the possibility of a better market in Korea for Whites is distinctly a feature. Certain qualities of whites which have scarcely moved for months found a favourable market, and at the same time the River ports and Tientsin showed a renewed interest. The question of crops up-country is a disturbing element which has got to be reckoned with. During the week Chinese dealers have been showing concern about the position at Chinkiang where it is said that drought and the locusts have practically laid the fields bare.

At the Kungping auction on Tuesday bidding was brisk for all classes of goods with the possible exception of the heavier weights in Greys. Orders seemed to be fairly general, with the northern dealers having apparently the greater proportion. Prices for dyed goods advanced to two mace, and, while Whites were steady, Greys were on the average a trifle lower. Clearances were satisfactory during the week.

Yuenfong held a very satisfactory auction on Thursday when 339 packages were disposed of. All classes of goods were up—Venetians by 3½ mace, Velvets by 7½ and Italians by 2½. A strong speculative interest was manifested in Italians and Venetians, doubtless strengthened by the local belief in the coming possibility of a shortage in these classes. Velvets improved on a revival of the demand from Yunnan where this particular quality seems to be in favour. Greys were unexpectedly firm, possibly on account of a revival in Japanese boycott activities. Korea and the north showed interest in Whites, and apparently there was speculation on the strength of the possibility of Korea showing a further demand in the near future. Owing to the festival deliveries have been on the whole small.

Woollens

The position of woollens is very unsatisfactory, and it is reported that dealers are very much overbrought in Imperials, Gaberdines and Venetians. Owing to the expectation of a rise of as much as 25 per cent. Owing to the increased tariff and other causes, there were large purchases of these a year ago, and as the rise has not taken place, merchants have been left with these on their hands. In addition it is believed that dealers in such places as Harbin and Mukden have been buying direct from Home, so that the quantity now in hand is greatly in excess of requirements. Practically nothing has been bought for the winter trade, as apparently people are doubtful as to the carry-over from last year. One or two of the older chops are moving slowly into consumption, but this is the best that can be said.

It is reported that Japanese have shipped a great deal of cheap woollens to Manchuria, and the result of these operations is awaited with interest. Already it is said that complaints are rife about quality, and if this is the case it is expected that their trade in this respect will not be of long duration.

Silk

The silk market remains locally very firm, although there is only a small business doing. Some inquiry has been noted at low prices, but holders will make no concessions.

While arrivals of cocoons are normal, it is generally reported that the crop will be short, and this is a factor making for local firmness. Another point is that the Chinese dealers appear to have paid too high prices for the cocoons they have purchased, and it is expected that sooner or later they will have to come down.

The market in Japan is weak.

Produce

There continues to be a moderate inquiry from Europe principally for egg products. Transportation conditions up-country appear to be better, and cargo is coming forward rather more freely.

The local bristle market having advanced rather beyond the ideas of Home buyers, little business has been reported lately.

Cotton, Yarn, Etc.

On the local exchange yarn is about Tl. 1 higher for June on the week, being steady for forward delivery.

Chinese cotton is practically unchanged, though America is slightly lower. No large purchases of cotton are reported on the local markets.

Clearances from the mills have been moderate, but it is hoped that during the next week or two some improvement will be shown.

In their weekly report Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. state:—

China Cotton:—During the major portion of the past week, our market may be said to have pursued a steady direction, in that fluctuations moved in a very narrow range, but evinced a weaker tendency toward the close, evolving on the whole a decline of about Tls. 0.30 per picul lower than that current in the previous period.

As to the immediate future, the outlook does not seem to warrant the expectation of extreme fluctuations, and the probability, therefore, is for a continuance of rather narrow markets until the situation will shape itself in one way or the other in a more decided manner.

Weather conditions throughout the cotton belt have been so far favourable as the drought sections have been relieved by the recently beneficial rains. It is estimated that acreage has been increased to the extent of about 20 per cent. in the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan, but planting is very late in Shensi and Honan provinces, due to famine conditions prevailing and also to military movements now in progress there.

As to the demand for the local staple on the part of consumers, no marked improvement is as yet discernible, but no sooner further improvement evolves in the yarn situation there is no doubt that more activity will be engendered in the consumption of the local staple, in which event the indications would incline more to the policy of taking advantage of every break that may present itself as a precautionary measure against any sharp upward movement that may ensue.

Yarn:—We have no change to report in the fundamental conditions of the local yarn market, in that prices ruling are nearly the same as last week. New business for export has been booked about 8,000 bales in all counts at current prices.

Black Teas

The market is practically lifeless and very little business has been done during the week. There are hardly any fine Keemuns left and lower grades are still priced too high to attract attention.

Ningchows continue to be neglected.

Green Teas

As in the case of Congous, really fine teas are becoming scarce though there is a considerable quantity of lower grade Chunmee on the market which nobody seems to want.

Fine Chunmees, however, are still in demand, and although prices are lower, it is doubtful whether an easier market can be recorded as certainly quality has shown a decline.

Sowmees: The better grades are in very strong demand and prices are very high.

Gunpowders are scarce and are in strong demand.

Hoochows: Over 50 chops have arrived of which nearly all the fine ones have been cleared. Prices are firm for the better qualities: lower qualities have so far aroused no interest.

Altogether about 89,868, of Green tea (apart from the Hoochow chops) have arrived of which about 49,608, have been settled.

IMPORTED MOTOR VEHICLES

Amendment to the Import Tariff

A notice has been published by the Commissioner of Customs to the effect that instructions have been received from the Inspector-General of Customs that the classification of motor vehicles under Tariff No. 714 has been amended and that the duty is to be collected from June 7.

No. 714 of the Tariff now reads:—

Vehicles, Motor:	Per cent, Value
(a) Complete motor passenger vehicles (*i.e.*, motor char-a-bancs, etc.) with seats for not less than 12 passengers, or motor trucks or motor lorries (*including Truck Chassis*) over 1 ton carrying capacity....	12½
(b) Others (assembled or in parts) (including motor-cycles, motor-cars, motor *passenger vehicle* chassis, and all other motor vehicles not otherwise enumerated, and all parts, tyres, and other accessories for any kind of motor vehicle)	22½

The italicized words signify the amendments referred to above.

OKLAHOMA OIL

Increase of 23,350 Barrels Daily Over Past Week

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Tulsa, Okl., June 18.

An increase per day of an average of 23,350 barrels of crude oil over the past week is reported by the "Oil and Gas Journal" to-day.—United Press.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Dividend of 10 Per Cent. for the Past Year

A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for the year 1928 on the capital of the Netherlands Trading Society.

BIG CORPORATION TO DEAL IN TIN

London, June 15.

A British-American Tin Corporation has been registered here with a capital of £1,000,000 to buy and sell tin and to carry on business in mining and exploring.—Reuter.

ANOTHER RECORD

New York, June 14.

All records for trading in a single stock are believed to have been broken on the New York Stock Exchange by deals to-day in which 1,032,400 shares of Commonwealth Southern Corporation turned over within five hours.

U.S. BROKERAGE LOANS

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 13.

For the first time since compilation of brokerage loans began, the total stood unchanged to-day at the previous figure of $5,284,000,000.

June 20.

Brokerage loans for the past week showed a total of $5,420,000,000, which is an increase of $136,000,000, it was announced to-day.—United Press.

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THE SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

Review for the Week Ending June 15: The Silver Position and Cost of Production: Some Interesting Statistics

The exchange market has taken the course outlined in our last review. A temporary, though very pronounced reaction took place, due partly to bear covering and profit taking, and partly to war rumours. As soon as the force of both these factors had spent itself, a relapse was witnessed on Staturday, June 15, when the market turned easy once more.

The key to the situation is to be found in the visible supplies of silver stocks held by Shanghai banks; these stocks have been augmented during the week by the additional arrival of over Tls. 3,000,000 worth of bar silver. Before the consumption of a considerable portion of our surplus stocks, a real and lasting rise cannot very well be foreseen.

Going back merely ten years, one finds that the average amount of sycee and bars then held by Shanghai banks was about Tls. 35,000,000 (against Tls. 80,000,000 to-day), plus local dollars 25,000,000 (against $130,000,000 to-day). And yet the twofold increases in sycee weighs heavier on the market then the fivefold augmentation in dollars. Aside from the increase in the volume of trade, and the subsequent requirement of correspondingly large media of circulation, the actual situation has to be viewed from the following angle. Sycee taels have automatically gone out of existence and have ceased to be current China, except in Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow. Therefore excessive stocks of sycee at Shanghai do not serve any useful purpose.

Silver Dollars Favoured

Silver dollars, however, have sprung into favour and are now circulating freely all over the wide country. The dollar's popularity is largely due to its shape and value, for it becomes obvious that a uniform dollar is likely to circulate with much more ease than the unwieldly shoe of at least fifty taels. There was another reason why the stock of silver dollars had to grow here, namely the issue of banknotes, against which the bulk of these silver coins are being held as reserve. A decade ago the total issue by Shanghai banks of notes was very much smaller; and the silver reserves held thereagainst were proportionately also less. To-day the requirement of a 60 per cent. silver reserve against notes issued at Shanghai has become more or less universal. The observance of this rule alone is responsible for the retention of about 120,000.000 minted dollars in banks' coffers. It follows therefore that, while Shanghai could spare about 50,000,000 of its sycee taels, the silver dollars held here are not excessive in volume.

The daily off take of silver in Bombay averages now 230 bars, a very fair average. The quantity of bar silver at present *en route* to Shanghai is comparatively small, and may be estimated at about 3,0000,000 ounces.

When the local market was at its best here (on Friday afternoon), interbank transactions were done as high as 2s/5¼d for September delivery, with further buyers at this rate. The highest merchant import quotation was then 2s/5.[illegible]d for September. Export rates were raised to 2s/5[illegible]d, was $60½ and 15.27 francs for four months paper, June delivery. The premia for forward remain as before and are tending to become still larger; ⅛d, ¼ cent. and 6 centimes per month to at least September delivery are given and taken by banks.

Cost of Producing Silver

Whenever the price of the white metal shows a rapid fall, people wonder whether the situation would not righten itself automatically by the enforced stoppage of work in the world's silver mines. The problem which arises at such occasions ends in the querry: How much does it cost to produce an ounce of silver. Though an answer, free from all ambiguity, can be supplied, its tenor may not prove to the satisfaction of the investigator. The reply, in order to be accurate, must state that the cost of production varies at almost every mine, according to the richess of the ore, wages and labour conditions, cost of smelting and transporting the metal, existence of Government dues and royalties, etc. etc.

These factors show that, while certain mines can produce at a time when silver is valued at say 24 pence per standard ounce, others will be forced to stop work before this level is reached.

But there are other factors of greater significance on which the production of silver hinges. Only a certain percentage of existing silver mines are catering for silver only; these are termed "straight" silver mines. The majority deal principally with other metals and create silver involuntarily. In other words, the bulk of the white metal is produced from copper-lead-zinc-gold ores as a boy-product.

Obviously it cannot be asserted with any degree of accuracy what the ratio between "straight" silver mines and the other category is, for conditions vary enormously and change frequently. The output of silver as a by-product depends primarily on the quantity of ore treated, and contiguously on the content of silver, both of which being factors which are bound to vary from place to place and from year to year. Speaking generally, one may venture the estimate that at least 60 per cent. of the world's silver output is derived as a by-product from other ores. This statement amounts to the assertion that silver derived as a by-product from the treatement of other ores will appear on the world markets, regardless of the price obtainable, always provided that there is an active *demand* for any of the specific metals with which silver had been allied when ore. Whenever copper prices are high, one is bound to see an increase in the production of silver; when copper, or zinc, or lead are low priced and in poor demand, the world's silver production will automatically decrease.

Silver Supplies

Mexico is the largest single silver producer, supplying now *about 40 per cent. of world output.* No detailed figures are available as to the precise grouping, but it is reliably estimated that about 85 per cent. of the silver is obtained from "straight" mines, while the balance of 15 per cent. are derived as by-product.

The United States are responsible for about 25 per cent. of the world's silver production. Here we have exact figures at our disposal, relating to 1927, when the output was grouped as follows:

From dry and siliceous ore	From Lead ore	From Copper ore	Total (except Philippines) Fine ozs.
11,825,208 oz	33,243,897 oz	14,556,522 oz.	59,625,677

Figures relative to 1925 are as follows:

17,152,000 oz	30,255,000 oz	19,203,060 oz	66,710,000

Silver produced in the United States during recent years from "straight" mines, as expressed in percentages, was as follows:

	per cent.
1927	19
1925	25¾
1924	31½
1923	39½
1922	47
1921	53

From these authoritative figures it appears that the production of silver in the United States from "straight" mines is rapidly diminishing, while supplies from other ores, as by-products, are on the increase from year to year.

Canada is responsible for about 9 per cent. of the world's silver output, on the basis of present figures. According to the 1928 report of the Director of the United States Mint, the 1927 silver production in Canada is to be classified as follows:

From deep mines	Placer mines	From lead ore	From Copper ore	Total
12,272,576 oz	8,522 oz	9,406, 500 oz	925,536 oz	22,747,024 oz

Whether or not "deep" mines is synonymous with "straight" silver mines is not quite clear to the writer. These observations will show to the reader that it would be fallacious to indicate in general terms the cost of production of a certain unit of silver. The figures cited above will also prove that conditions as to production of silver show vital changes from year to year. The minor producers of silver, Asia, Africa, Europe and South America, are almost entirely producers of copper, lead, or zinc, so that the silver gained there is distinctly a by-product.

SHANGHAI CUSTOMS REVENUE

Decrease Recorded for the Month of May

According to the Shanghai Customs monthly returns for May imports amounted to Haikuan Tls. 23,000,000 and exports to Haikuan Tls. 30,000,000. A decrease of 60 per cent. is recorded in comparison with the *corresponding month* in 1928. This marked decrease is attributed to the following reason: (1) unfavourable exchange; (2) anti-Japanese activities; (3) civil war; and (4) the development of home industries.—Kuo Wen.

IMPORTATION OF FERTILIZERS

Issue of Further Regulations for Inspection

Regulations have been issued by the Agricultural Products Inspection Bureau that all fertilizer merchants who fail to apply for inspection of their goods and those who smuggle these into the country are subject to penalty under the following general conditions (a full and complete statement will be announced later):—

1. Those who fail to apply for inspection within time limit or those who smuggle without getting a certificate and labels are subject to a penalty of 80 per cent. of the value of the commodity.

2. Those who violate the regulations of the Bureau or who attempt to use false certificates and labels are subject to a penalty of 20 per cent. to 80 per cent. of the value of the commodity; or the Bureau may confiscate the commodity.

3. Bribery and corruption among employees of the Bureau and merchants will be punished according to law.

4. The Bureau will give a reward of half the value of the fine to the person giving the information.

The Bureau adds that all fertilizers *imported before June 1* must be inspected during the present month, otherwise the Bureau will enforce the above regulation and a 1 per cent. inspection fee will be levied, no matter whether the fertilizer was imported before or after the above date.

THE SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

Dealers Asking Higher Prices Following American Demand

In their weekly report on the silk market Messrs. William Little & Co. state:—

During the past week some 500/700 bales have been booked for America in steam filatures extra B/C class at Tls. 965/75 for coarse sizes. Dealers are now asking higher prices. Tsatlee new style filatures remain unchanged with a very quiet market. Tussah Filature 8 Coc. Extra A 1, 2, have again advanced some Tls. 20.

Cables from Japan quote Filature No. 1, Yen 1,354.

Tsatlee New Style Filatures.—Sailing Boat Ex. 1, Tls. 650 av. Common, Tls. 662½.

Steam Filatures.—Extra B. C Ex. 1, Tls. 16/22. Tls. 965/75 av.

Tussah Filatures 8 Cocoons.—Ex A. 1, 2, Tls. 430 av. Ex. B. 1, Tls. 295/49 av.

MAY RUBBER OUTPUT

	lb.
Sungala	15,220
Permata	3,060
Pengkalan Durian	18,000

THE SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET

Rubbers Quiet but Steady: Substantial Rise in Price of Raw Material Anticipated: Debentures in Demand

Reviewing the Shanghai Share market for the week ending June 15, Messrs. A. W. Reynell & Co. write as follows:—

Rubber

Fluctuations in the price of the raw material have been negligible during the past week with all markets reported quiet. American consumption for May amounts to 39,200 tons whilst stocks have decreased by 10,500 tons. Trade inquiry both in England and America appears to be good and altogether the market seems to show healthy signs which we think will be followed by a substantial rise in the price of the raw material within in the next two months.

Stocks in the United Kingdom increased 204 tons and now stand at 36,385 tons.

1929	Highest	Lowest	June 15
London	[illegible]	8⅛	10½
New York	25⅞	17¾	20
Singapore	45	29¼	35

A fair amount of dealing was recorded at much the same prices as the previous week, the principal stocks dealt in being: Anglo-Javas at Tls. 8.00 and Tls. 8.10 cash, Bukits at Tls. 1.85, Consolidateds at Tls. 3.15 and 3.175, Kroeweoks at Tls. 2.45, Tebongs at Tls. 2.15, 2.175 and 2.20 and Tanah Merahs at Tls. 1.20. There is some inquiry for the above mentioned stocks for forward delivery and the general undertone of the market is firm, prices are certain to improve considerably on any advance in the raw material.

Firmness in Ewo Cotton & Docks

Cottons: A large volume of business has been transacted during the past week in Ewo Cotton which advanced to Tls. 12.775 cash on heavy buying orders; large parcels of 5,000 and 10,000 shares changed hands and the market closed steady with buyers at Tls. 12.75 cash and Tls. 13.10 September. Shanghai Cottons remain unchanged at Tls. 70.50 cash with inquiries for September at Tls. 73.00 and December at Tls. 75.25.

Zoong Sings are wanted at Tls. 8.25 with sellers asking at Tls. 8.35.

Shanghai Lands improved on good buying to Tls. 144 with sellers asking Tls. 145.

Shanghai Wharves—more interest has been displayed in these shares which have advanced to Tls. 167 after business done at Tls. 166.

Shanghai Tugs Ordinary came to hand at Tls. 67 cash and the 7 per cent. Preference at Tls. 50 (par).

Shanghai Docks have been the medium of good business and shares advanced slowly from Tls. 129 to Tls. 131.50 cash—the market closing with buyers at the latter rate—there is a good inquiry for July at Tls. 133 and September at Tls. 135.50.

New Engineering—are wanted at Tls. 5.90 but sellers are asking Tls. 6.00 and business was put through at this rate; the Preference issue is in demand at Tls. 5.10 but is difficult to obtain.

China General Omnibus continue to be inquired for at Tls. 14.80 with small sellers at Tls. 14.90.

Trams have been uncertain and irregular but closing with buyers *offering* Tls. 22.45 and sellers at Tls. 22.70.

Waterworks Regd. 'A' shares came to hand at Tls. 217.50, a slight advance on the last business done; the Interim dividend of 15/- is due soon and the shares are a good lock-up investment.

Greyhounds

More activity has been displayed under this heading and shares have advanced. G.R.A.'s touched $15.50 June and S.I.G.'s $11.60 June. This is partly due in all probability to shorts covering. It remains to be seen how the new regulation of one meeting per week will affect the market but the recent turnovers at both these tracks maintain a high level.

Camp de Courses which are not effected remain steady at around $37 after business done at $40 and $38.

Debentures

There is more inquiry for every class of Debenture at the present rates: S.M.C. 6 per cent. are wanted at 99, 7 per cent. at 101 and 8 per cent. at 102; sellers are asking half a point higher.

A DEPRESSING YEAR FOR COTTON

Healthy Progress in Most Areas in Empire

London, June 14.

The year under review has been another depressing one for the cotton trade, declared Lord Derby when presiding at the annual meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association at Manchester to-day.

He pointed out, however, that the Association had emerged with a surplus.

Reviewing the year's results in all parts of the world, he said that there had been record progress in India generally. Great strides had been made in Uganda, and there had been a record output in Tanganyika. The best crop since 1925 had been experienced in Nyasaland and there had been a notable increase in production in Iraq.

There had been a larger crop than anticipated in Australia, and it was believed that the set-back in the Sudan would be only temporary. The crop in South Africa, however, had not realized expectations.—Reuter.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS

Re-examination Period Extended Until December

In reply to a request from the American Legation, the National Government has extended the period for re-examination of trade mark registration with the Bureau at Peking until December 18, 1929.

The Minister of Commerce, Labour & Industry has so informed the American Minister.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

Annual Report of Directors

The annual report of the directors of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. Ltd., is as follows:—

Profit and Loss Account.—After deducting directors' and auditors' fees and allowing for debenture Interest the balance at the Credit of this account amounts to $77,992,51 which your directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—

	$
Transfer to stock reserve account	50,000.00
Write off houseboat	900.00
Write off motor vans	1,000.00
Carry forward to new account	26,092.51
	77,992.51

Directors.—Mr. James Ambrose retires by rotation but being eligible offers himself for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Thomson & Co., who retire but offer themselves for re-election.

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS

	20th inst. London Closing	20th inst. New York Closing	21st inst. S'pore. Noon
June	10 [illegible]d	19⅞	34[illegible]
July-Sept.	10[illegible]	20½	35[illegible]
Oct.-Dec.	10[illegible]	21	36[illegible]
	Dull	Steady	Steady

BETHCOMBE PRIVATE HOTEL
OF LONDON, BUT NOT IN IT.
In clear fresh air, by heath and park. Guests are but 18 minutes from Charing-cross, yet leave the whirl and worry of town far behind, in comfortable surroundings with the usual amenities of a well-conducted home, gas fires, constant hot water, and quite exceptional cuisine. Once having lived in Blackheath, one never wishes again to reside in busy London.
2½ GNS. P.W. INCLUSIVE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS.
18-20, Charlton-road, Blackheath, S.E. 3.

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Shanghai Share Report 29/25 for Week Ending June 21, 1929

J. P. BISSET & CO.

The following business has been recorded during the week:—

(†Stock Exchange Official: ‡Stock Exchange Unofficial; § Other Official Business Reported; J-July Settlement; O-October Settlement; S-September Settlement; D-December Settlement).

JUNE	15th Cash	15th June	17th Cash	17th June	18th Cash	18th June	19th Cash	19th June	20th Cash	20th June	21st Cash	21st June
PLANTATIONS												
Alma .. .. Tls.	†7.80	..	..	..	§7.65	..	§8	..	..	..	..	..
Ayer Tawah .. „	‡3.40	..	..	..	..	‡3½	‡3.35	..	..	..	..	..
„ .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡3.60	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Java .. „	..	..	§8.20	..	†8.15	..	§8.20	§8.15	†§8.15	§8.15	..	..
Buto .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§†1.05	..
Bukit .. .. „	..	..	§1.82½	§1.92½s	..	..	†1.85	§2s	..	†1.95s	..	..
Consolidated .. „	†3.20	..	..	..	..	..	§3.25	..	..	..	..	..
„ .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	§3.30	..	..	..	..	..
Chempedak .. „	..	..	†7½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ .. .. „	..	..	§7½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cheng .. .. „	..	..	..	..	§0.82½	..	§0.85	..	..	..	..	..
„ .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.88	..	..	..	..	..
Chemor .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§†1.62½	..
Java Conso'd „	..	..	..	..	†2½	..	§2½	..	†2.27½	..	..	..
Kroewoek .. „	§2.45	..	§2½	..	..	..	§2.60	..	§2½	..	..	..
Pengkalan .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	§1.35	..	..	..	..	..
Repah .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	§1.15	..	§1.20	..	§1.15	..
Senawang .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§2½	..	§2½	..
S'hai Pahang .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡1.30s	..	..
Sungala .. .. „	..	..	§1.25	§1.45s	§1.40	..	§1.40	..	§1.37½	..	..	..
Sumatra .. .. „	..	..	..	..	§8.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Kelantan „	..	§0.67½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.70	..
S'hai Serembun „	..	..	§0.82½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.85	..
Sungei Duri .. „	..	..	..	..	§11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Klepang .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.80	..
Tebong .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†2.25	..
Tanah Merah .. „	†1.22½	§1.22½	..	§1.28s	..	‡1.27½	‡§1.27½	†§1.55½	..	†§1.27½	..	..
				§1.27s				§1.26		‡1.32½s		
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	§7.40	..	†7.25	..	§7.30	..
Zlangbe .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§7.30	..	..	..
„ .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MISC. STOCKS												
S'hai Docks .. Tls	..	‡131½	..	§135⅞s	§135	‡131½	§134	†135	§135½	‡134½	†136	†135½
„ „ .. „	..	§133½J	..	§131½	§124	†132	§135	§136½J	..	†135	§136	§137J
„ „ .. „	..	§135½s	..	..	..	†135	..	§136½J	§135½	†135½	§136.10	§140½s
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	†133½J	..	..	..	†137J	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	‡133J	..	..	..	§136½J	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	‡135½	..	..	..	§136½J	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	†136	..	..	..	§137J	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	§132	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	§132½	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	§134	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	§135	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	§136	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	§136½	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	§134J	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	§135J	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	§136J	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	§137J	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	§138J	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	§138½J	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Trams "B" „	†22.65	..	..	..	§22.40	†22.50	..	†22.40	†§22.40	..	§†22.40	..
„ „ .. „	†22.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§22.42½	..	†22½	..
Omnibus .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	‡14.85	†14.80	..	..	..	†14.85	..
Exploration .. „	†1.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ .. .. „	†1.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ .. .. „	†1.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ .. .. „	†1.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Land .. „	†145	..	†145	..	§144½	—	‡†146	..	..	..	†147	..
S. & H. Wharf „	..	§172s	†§168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone .. „	§73	..	..	..	‡72½	..	†6S½xD	..	†6S½	..	(§69	..
S'hai Gas .. „	..	..	..	..	‡50	..	..	..	†51½	..	..	..
New Eng.(Ord.) „	..	..	..	..	†5.95	..	..	..	§5.95	..	§6½	§6½s
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§6	§6½	§6½	†6.60s
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§6.10	§6.30	..	†6.90s
New Eng. (Pref.) „	..	..	..	..	‡5.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Loan .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†4	..	..	†4	†4.15s
W'wks. "A" Br. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡230	..	..	..	..	..
S.W.W. Fitting „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡1.30	..
B.A.T. Sec'ty. M$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†$4	..
Ass. Fr. As'que Fr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§390	..
H. & S. Hotels M$	..	..	..	..	§8.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	§8.55	..	..	..	..	..	†8.30	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	§8.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union Insce. .. „	..	..	..	..	‡325	..	..	..	‡323	..	..	..
.. .. „	..	..	..	..	‡320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. .. „	..	..	..	..	‡322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5% G$ Loan 1925 G$	..	..	..	..	†64	..	§65	..	..	..	..	..
GREYHOUNDS												
G'hound M$	§11½	‡†11½	§11.60	‡11.60	§11½	§11.60	..	§11.75	§11.65	§12.25s	§11½	†11.95s
„ „ .. „	..	§11.55	..	§11.55	..	§11.75	..	§11.70	§11.80	§12.30s	..	§12.02½s
„ „ .. „	..	§11.60	..	§11.60	..	§12S	..	§12½S	§11.75	..	..	§12.05s
„ „ .. „	..	§11.75J	..	§11.90S	..	§11.95S	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	§11.70S	..	§12S	..	§12.02½S	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	§11.75S	..	..	..	§12.05S	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	§12S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G.R.A. (Ord.) „	..	§15½	..	§15.55	..	..	§15.60	§15½	§15½	§15½	§14½	§15s
„ „ .. „	..	§15.47½	..	..	..	..	..	§15.60	§15.35	§16.20s	§15	§14.90s
„ „ .. „	..	§15½	..	..	..	..	..	..	§15.42½	§15.90S	§14½	..
„ „ .. „	..	§15.32½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	§15.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§14.40	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§14.30	..
G.R.A. (Found) „	..	..	..	..	..	§50	..	..	..	..	§4½	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§45	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	§42D	§40	..	..	..	§46	..
Fr. Race Course (Ord).	..	..	..	..	..	..	§40	..	..	..	..	..
Fr. Race Course (Found)												
COTTONS												
Kwos (Ord.) .. Tls.	..	‡12.70	..	†12.80	†12.75	†13.15S	§12.90	†12.90	..	†12.85	†13	†13
„ .. .. „	..	§13.10	..	†13.15S	§12.80	†13.20S	§13	†13	§13	†12.90	§13	§†13.40s
„ .. .. „	..	§12.77½	..	‡13.10S	..	§13.25S	..	†13.35	§12.95S	†12.95	§13	..
„ .. .. „	..	—	..	§13.07½S	..	§13½O	..	§12.85	..	§13.35S	..	§13.90D
„ .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	‡13	..	§13.35	..	§13.37½S
„ .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§13.20S	..	§13.85D	..	..
„ .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§13.35S	..	§13.90D	..	..
„ .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§12.90	..	§12.82½D	..	..
„ .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§12S	..	§13.87½D	..	..
„ .. .. „	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	§13.15S	..	§13.30S	..	..
„ .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§13.30S	..	§13.22½S	..	..
„ .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§13.40S	..	..	..	..
„ .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§13.90D	..	..	..	..
„ .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§14D	..	..	..	..
„ .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§13.85D	..	..	..	..
„ .. .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§13.87½D	..	..	..	..
S. Cotton (Old) „	§70	§70	§70	..	..	§70	..	§70	§71	§71½S	§71½	§70½D
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§70½	§71	§71S	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§70½D	§71½	§70D	..	..
„ „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§70D	..	..	..	..
S. Cotton (New) „	..	..	..	..	§32½	—	..	..	..	..	§33½	..
DEBENTURES												
S.M.C.6%, 1912/3 Tls.	..	..	‡100	..	..	..	..	..	‡100	..	..	..
S.M.C.5½%, 1914/5 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡98½	..	..	..
S.M.C.6%, 1916 „	..	..	‡100	..	..	..	..	..	‡100	..	..	..
S.M.C.7%, 1920 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†100	..	..	..
S.M.C.8%, 1921 „	..	..	..	..	‡102½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C.8%, 1921 Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	§102	..	..	..	‡102	..
S.M.C.7%, 1922 „	§101	..	‡101	..	§101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C.5%, 1923/6 „	..	..	†‡100	..	‡100	..	..	..	‡100	..	†100	..
S.M.C.6%, 1924/5 „	§99	..	§99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C.7%, 1927 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§101	..	..	..
S. Land 6%, 1920 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	†100	..	..	..	..	..
S. Land 6%, 1913 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†100	..
A.F. Land 6%, 1911 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†99½	..
S.W.W. 7%, 1922 „	†101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†101½	..
S.W.W. 8%, 1921/6 „	..	..	†101½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C. 7%, 1928/9 „	†98½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†98½	..	†98½	..
Hall & Holtz 7% „	§97	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1929.

June 25, Tuesday July 30, Tuesday August 27, Tuesday September 24, Tuesday
October 29, Tuesday November 26, Tuesday December 23 Monday

THE WEEK'S RUBBER PRICES.

	June 14	June 15	June 17
London Spot	10.1/2d	10.1/2d	10.3/8d
July/Sept.	10.11/16d	10.5/8d	10.1/2d
July/Dec.	10.7/8d	10.3/4	10.5/8d
Oct./Dec	11.15/16d	10.7/8d	10.3/4d
Market	Easier	Steady	Dull
Singapore Spot	34⅞	35	34½
July/Sept.	36½	36	35½
July/Dec.	36¾	36⅞	36
Oct./Dec	37½	37½	36½
Market	Dull	Firm	Easier

	June 18	June 19	June 20
London Spot	10.5/8d	10.5/8d	10.3/8d
July/Sept.	10.11/16d	10.3/4d	10.1/2d
July/Dec.	10.13/16d	10.7/8d	10.5/8d
Oct./Dec.	10.15/16d	11d	10.3/4d
Market	Steadier	Easier	Easier
Singapore Spot	34⅞	35½	34⅞
July/Sept.	36	36½	36
July/Dec.	36½	37	36½
Oct./Dec.	37	37⅞	37
Market	Steady	Quiet	Dull

London and Liverpool Stocks:—On June 17, stocks were reported 35,875 tons, a decrease of 510 tons on last week's figure.

Singapore Auctions:—Catalogued 784 tons; sold 482 tons.

Shanghai Share Report 29/25 for Week Ending June 21, 1929

Rubber: The week closes with the commodity on all markets slightly lower than the prices we last recorded. London advises spot as 10⅜d. and July/Sept. 10½d. New York spot 19⅞ cts. and July/Sept. 20½ cts. Singapore 34½ cts. spot, 35½ cts. July/Sept. There has been very little movement anywhere, the tone having been quiet and barely steady. Advices to us from London seem to continue to evince an optimistic tone, though for the time being manufacturers in the U.S.A. are more inclined to curb their buying activities until their inventories become somewhat reduced. For this reason it is possible we may see slightly lower prices for a time. May exports from Malaya were disappointing, totalling 43,960 tons. This figure, of course, includes imports from the Dutch East Indies re-exported. On the other hand there is recorded a not inconsiderable decline in the London and Liverpool stocks of 510 tons, the total now being 35,875 tons. It is interesting to note the increased amount of rubber being retained in various countries during the first quarter of this year, recently to hand, as follows:—

U.S.A.	increase over last year	Tons	25,678
U.K.	„	„	3,291
France	„	„	7,346
Germany	„	„	3,854
Canada	„	„	1,824
Japan	„	„	4,557

It might be thought that the increase in the consumption of crude rubber is at the expense of reclaimed, the demand for which might reasonably have been expected to have fallen off considerably on the present price of rubber. This does not appear to have been the case however, indeed in January last the consumption of reclaimed rubber reached its highest point of 19,453 tons for the month, and subsequently has been maintained around 17,000 tons per month.

Locally there has been a better and freer movement in shares, at higher prices than last week, though no great lines are coming out as yet. Sungalas are paying a dividend for the year of 10 cts. while Kedahs have declared an interim of 5 cts.

Cottons: Kwos have been firmer and there are buyers at the close for cash or June at Tls. 13 and Sept. Tls. 13.35. S'hai Cottons have been quiet and close with buyers around Tls. 71 for Old and Tls. 32 for New, with business recorded to-day at Tls. 71½, but very little business is passing. Zoong Sing Mills have not attracted attention. There are sellers at Tls. 8.50 but no buyers for the time being.

Greyhounds have been active all week and the market has taken a distinctly upward tendency, business in G. R. A's having been done as high as $15.60 for cash and $16.20 for Sept., while correspondingly S.I.G's have come to business at $11.80 for cash and $12.50 for Sept. At the close G.R.A's had buyers for cash at $14.50 and $14.90 for Sept., with sellers slightly higher, while S.I.G's are in demand at $11.25 for cash and $11.90 for Sept., with sellers at $11.50 cash and $12.10 Sept. French Greyhounds remain nominal with Ordinary and Founders around $37.50.

Docks again have risen on varying rumours and at the close there are buyers for cash at Tls. 135½ and Tls. 138½ for Sept. These record an advance of Tls. 4½ over last week's closing prices. Trams are lower at Tls. 22.50 for cash and June, but comparatively few shares have changed hands. Omnibus remain about the same. S'hai Lands have appreciated to Tls. 147 cash and there are probably further buyers at this figure, with sellers inclined to hold off. New Engines (Ord) continue to appreciate and business was done at the close today at Tls. 6.90 Sept.

Debentures continue in demand and S.M.C. have buyers at par for 6%, 7% Tls. 101 and 8% Tls. 102. F.M.C. are being done at two points lower. In the Industrial section a few S'hai Land 6% Debentures have changed hands at par.

Chinese Govt. Bonds and Railway Bonds continue quiet, prices slightly firmer, and the following are the latest prices cabled to us:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	£64. 11. 3 Middle Price
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—F.I.	£63. 11. 3 „ „ Cum B.I.R.S.
Chinese Govt. 5% Lung Tsing U Hai Rly.	£27. 10. 0 Buyers „ „
Chinese Govt. 5% S'hai-Haugchow Rly.	£74. 10. 0 Nominal
Chinese Govt. 5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	£59; 10. 0 „
Chinese Govt. 5% Hukuang Rly. ..	£40. 10. 0 „
Chinese Govt. S'hai-Nanking Net Profit Certs.	£8. 17. 6 Middle Price
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B" ..	£3. 3. 0 „
British-American Tobacco Co., "B" ..	£6. 9. 4½ Sellers
Tronoh Mines 5/- paid up.	£1. 2. 0 Buyers
Singapore Traction Co. (Pref.)	£9. 17. 9 „
Shell Transport & Trading Co. "B" ..	£5. 0. 0 Nominal

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The Shanghai Municipal Council Loans.—The Transfer Books of the Municipal Loans will be closed from June 15 to 30, 1929, both days inclusive.

China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.—The Directors have decided to issue the balance of the Company's authorised capital viz: 29,700 Shares of Tls. 10 each, the existing issued capital being Tls. 703,000. These Shares will be offered to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's register at the close of business on June 15 under the following conditions:—

In the ratio of three new Shares to seven of the old issue (fractions of one share to be ignored), at Tls. 12.50 per Share of Tls. 10 nominal value.

The Directors have arranged to have the entire issue underwritten at a nominal commission.

(Continued on next column)

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Quotations on June 21 Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded		Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	
S.M.C. 6%'09 (20) Tls.	100	100	..	12-6-29	100	300,000	June-Dec.
„ 6%'10 („) „	100	100	..	4-6-29	100	313,800	do.
„ 6%'11 (10/30) „	100	100	..	3-5-29	100	350,000	do.
„ 6%'12 („) „	100	100	..	20-6-29	100	340,000	do.
„ 6%'13 („) „	100	100	..	20-6-29	100	756,300	do.
„ 5½%'13 (10/50) „	98½	98	..	24-4-29	92½	500,000	do.
„ 6½%'14 (10/30) „	98	98½	..	20-6-29	98½	900,000	do.
„ 5½%'15 („) „	98	98½	..	20-6-29	98½	800,000	do.
„ 6%'16 („) „	100	100	..	20-6-29	100	1,400,000	do.
„ 7%'19 (10) „	100	100	..	13-5-29	100	1,793,300	do.
„ 7%'20 („) „	100	100	..	20-6-29	100	2,240,000	do.
„ 6%'20 (10/30) £	98½	..	..	4-5-29	99	750,000	do.
„ 8%'21 („) FM$	102	101	..	18-6-29	102½	1,000,000	do.
„ 8%'21 („) Tls.	102	102	..	19-6-29	102	5,096,400	do
„ 7%'22 („) „	101	101	..	19-6-29	101	8,000,000	do.
„ 6%'23 („) „	100	100	..	21-6-29	100	4,920,000	do.
„ 6%'24 („) „	100	100	..	21-6-29	100	5,000,000	do.
„ 6%'25 („) „	100	100	..	21-6-29	100	2,000,000	do.
„ 6%'26 („) „	100	100	..	21-6-29	100	1,860,000	do.
„ 7%'27 (10) „	101	101	..	20-6-29	101	1,750,000	do.
„ 7%'28 (5/10) „	101	101	..	13-6-29	100½	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C. 6%'11 (10/30) „	94	..	..	4-5-28	91	324,400	May-Nov.
„ 5½%'14 („) „	90	..	..	28-5-29	90	457,500	June-Dec.
„ 5½%'16 („) „	91	..	..	6-3-24	90	329,300	do.
„ 8%'21 („) „	101	100	..	14-6-29	101	2,000,000	do.
„ 6%'23 („) „	91	..	..	7-6-29	91	800,000	May-Nov.
„ 7%'24 (10/30) „	98	..	..	1-5-29	96	800,000	Mar.-Sept.

LOANS	Quotations on June 21 Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded		Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	Tls.	
F.M.C. 6½%'25 (10/30)	92½	..	..	6-6-29	92½	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
„ 6½%'26 („)	92½	..	..	6-6-29	92½	1,000,000	Jan.-July
„ 7%'28 (10)	98½	98½	..	21-6-29	98½	500,000	16/4-16/10
„ 7%'29 („)	98½	98½	..	20-6-29	98½	1,200,000	10/5-10/11
Waterworks 8%'21 (10/30)	104½	..	..	17-6-29	104½	2,000,000	June-Dec.
„ 8%'22 („)	104½	..	..	17-6-29	104½	500,000	do.
„ 7%'22 („)	101	101	102	21-6-29	101½	1,000,000	do.
„ 6%'25 („)	98	..	..	4-5-29	99½	500,000	do.
Gas 6%'09 (5/20)	99½	..	..	25-3-26	95	731,500	Dec.-June
S'hai Land 6%'11 („)	100	100	..	12-6-29	100	750,000	Various (3)
„ 6%'12 („)	100	100	..	23-10-28	94½	250,000	June-Dec.
„ 6%'13 („)	100	100	..	21-6-29	100	750,000	Various (3)
„ 6%'14 („)	100	100	..	4-6-29	99	250,000	June-Dec.
„ 5½%'16 (5/25)	95	..	..	14-12-27	81	237,500	do.
„ 6%'22 („)	99	99	..	4-6-29	99	1,250,000	Various (2)
„ 6%'25 („)	99	99	..	7-6-29	99	500,000	do.
„ 6%'26 („)	100	99	..	19-6-29	100	500,000	Mar.-Sept.
A. Fr. Land 6%'11 (5/20)	99	99	..	21-6-29	99½	300,000	June-Dec.
„ 6%'24 („)	97½	98½	..	16-1-29	89½	440,500	do.
Telephone 7%'28 (5/10)	100	101	..	13-6-29	100	1,500,000	do.
Lane C'ford 6%'14 (5/20)	94	..	..	14-1-29	88	130,000	do.
„ 6%'15 („)	94	..	..	14-1-29	88	110,000	Mar.-Sept.
Hall & Holtz 7%'14 („)	97	..	..	21-2-28	96	284,282	Jan.-July
Country Club 6%'01 (Perpl)	90	90	..	31-5-29	82	139,000	Mar.-Sept.
Am. Club 8%'22 (10/20)	99	..	..	6-6-29	100	750,000	August
Race Club 6½%'22 (25)	100	100	..	30-5-29	100	1,200,000	Feb.-Aug.
French Club 7%	81	..	..	9-5-29	79	..	—

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Production costs	Output from end of last fin. year to 31-9-28	1928 Oct.	1928 Nov.	1928 Dec.	1929 Jan.	1929 Feb.	1929 Mar.	1929 April	1929 May
					lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-28	276,870	c) -/8.12d.	..	43,900	41,500	43,000	43,100	32,000	30,200	35,900	44,400
Amherst (New)	„ 104,962	31-12-27	266,779	b) -/11.32d.	205,174	28,048	26,725	31,500	26,548	17,685	24,098	24,000	22,150
Anglo-Dutch	„ 1,575,000	31-12-28	942,727	d) -/6.41d.	..	..	..	..	115,000	110,000	109,000	120,000	115,000
Anglo-Java ..	„ 2,093,011	31-12-28	2,278,341	d) -/5.26d.	..	..	..	..	257,000	263,000	253,000	285,000	293,000
Ayer Tawah	„ 335,499	30-9-28	546,699	e) 2.70c.	..	..	..	..	80,157	67,538	49,048	12,541	63,567
Batu Anam	„ 400,000	31-12-28	313,300	c) -/7.37d.	..	..	..	..	38,200	31,000	58,000	37,000	36,000
Bukit	„ 408,656	31-3-29	467,418	c) -/6.89d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,400	53,100
Bute	„ 300,000	31-12-28	229,000	c) -/8.23d.	..	..	..	..	35,000	27,000	26,000	28,000	33,500
Chemor United	„ 360,000	31-12-28	388,817	c) -/7.86d.	..	..	..	..	48,400	40,700	46,200	43,700	44,600
Chempedak	„ 232,177	31-10-28	154,300	c) -/9.84d.	..	..	17,700	20,000	19,700	12,000	14,500	15,500	16,400
Cheng ..	„ 274,875	30-6-28	149,000	d) -11.65d.	75,600	24,500	25,500	24,800	33,000	23,000	21,000	20,000	20,000
Consolidated (1914)	„ 281,250	31-12-28	731,500	c) -/6.24d.	..	..	..	..	107,500	98,350	93,800	85,550	93,500
Dominion	„ 166,745	31-12-28	431,406	c) -/8.59d.	..	..	..	..	55,957	42,191	50,117	49,137	53,698
Gula-Kalumpong ..	„ 665,000	31-12-28	1,429,947		..	..	..	..	200,000	165,000	135,000	160,000	185,000
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 650,113	31-12-28	937,347	d) -/4.20d.	..	..	..	..	82,500	85,000	85,700	88,000	96,500
Kapayang	„ 148,000	31-12-28	163,015	d) 27.74c.	..	..	..	..	17,627	11,822	1[illegible],690	19,746	18,671
Kota Bahros (1921)	„ 292,500	30-6-28	259,085	c) 1/1.04d.	113,271	42,130	41,272	43,714	53,710	45,367	44,183	45,783	47,071
Kroewoek	„ 473,000	31-12-28	862,890	d) -/4.46d.	..	..	..	..	83,000	78,000	83,000	90,000	92,000
Langkat	„ 1,825,000	31-10-28	1,047,903	a) -/7d.	..	..	89,219	95,660	89,022	77,648	70,529	65,605	75,510
Padang	„ 500,000	30-4-28	241,869	c) -/10.91d.	108,360	23,910	24,000	27,200	29,550	12,820	17,520	24,448	25,600
Pengkalan (1921)	„ 150,000

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, JUNE 21, 1929.

STOCK		Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£	132½	—		400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Final £3 & Bonus £2 (Mkg. £8, 1928) subject to deduction I/T — —	25-2-29
	M$	1430	1410	1425						
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London	£	19⅝	—	..	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Final 7/- & Bonus 6/3d (Mkg. 20/3d 1928) Free of I/T	27-3-29
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton Ld. —	H $	326	322	..	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) for 1927, Interim 24s. %, 1928 —	25-5-29
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld. —	M $	50	—	—	250,000	150,000	M$10	Dec.	M$3.50, 1928 — — — —	Pending
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld. —	T	22	..	.	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1928	Pending
Canton Insurance Office Ld. —	H $	660	..	645	10,000	10,000	H$100	Dec.	Final H$22 (mkg. H$40) for 1927, Interim H$18 % 1928	23-5-29
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. —	H $	775	..	—	8,000	8,000	H$50	Dec.	H$43. 1927 .. .. — ..	26-3-29
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld. —	H $	285	300	—	20,000	20,000	H$20	Dec.	H$9 and Bonus H$6 for 1927, Interim H$3% 1928 .. .. .. —	25-5-29
Assurance Franco-Asiatique —	F	300	250	300	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None. Floated 1918 — — —	— —
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld. —	G $	300			6,000	1,000	G$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921	— —
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. — 6% cum. pref.	H $	40	50.50	—	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 6/-d at Exchg. 2/4½d. 1923, London Divd. less I/T. Def. Ord., nil	7-5-24
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. — def. ord.	H $	70	—	—	120,000	49,589	£5	..		
Shell T'sport & Training Co., Ld. — ord. (Bearer)	£	99/4½	—	..	30,000,000	19,654,274	£1	Dec.	Final 3/- Free of I/T (mkg. 5/, 1928) Coupon 54 .. .. — —	Pending
Shell T'sport & Training Co., Ld. — 5% cum. 1st pref.	£	—	—	—	300,000	200,000	£10			
Shell T'sport & Training Co., Ld. — 7% cum. 2nd pref.	£	—	—	—	10,000,000	5,000,000	£1			
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. — ordinary	T	67	67	69	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T5, 1928 — — —	11-3-29
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. — 7% pref.	T	50.50	—	..	10,000	10,000	T50		Pref. T3.50, 1928 — —	11-3-29
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. —	H $	2.40	..	2.60	200,000	97,380	H$6	Mar.	In Liquidation .. — .	— —
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. —	T	136	136.10	136.20	55,700	55,290	T75	Apr.	T7.50, 1927-28 .. — — —	27-7-28
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld. —	H $	35	35	..	200,000	67,640	H$50	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1924) —	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. — ordinary	T	6.25	6.15	6.25	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1928 — — —	14-3-29
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. — 8% cum. pref.	T	5.15	5.12½	—	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1928 — — —	14-3-29
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld. —	T	168	167.25	170	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Final T8 (Mkg T.11. 1928) — —	9-5-29
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. —	H $	121	..	125	80,000	80,000	H$50	Dec.	H$8, 1928 — — .	7-3-29
MINING.										
Chinese Eng.&Mining Co.,Ld. "Bearer"	T	25.50	25	—	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1928-29 (Coupon34)	16-5-29
London	£	65/-	62/6	64/6	—	—	—			
Chosen Syndicate Ld. "Bearer" —	T	7.60	—	—	500,000	496,500	£1	June	Int. Div. No.1. 3d. Final Nil. —	10-1-28
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. —	T	147	145	147.50	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Final T3 & Bonus T3 (mkg. T9, 1928)	27-3-29
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld.	H $	62.50	..	..	400,000	240,000	H$25	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1928) ..	5-2-29
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld. —	H $	14¼	13¼	..	150,000	150,000	H$10	Dec.	H$0.80 and Bonus H$0.20, 1928	8-2-29
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld. .. —	T	—	—	—	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1928	8-3-29
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. —	T	152½	152.50	..	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1928-29)	22-3-29
Foncière et Immobiliere de Chine —	T	105	—	—	6,000	6,000	T100	Dec.	8%, 1928.. — — — —	27-2-29
West End Estates, Ltd. .. —	T	4.50	—	—	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926.. .. .. — —	23-4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. —	H $	8.30	..	—	1,000,000	796,357	H$10	Dec.	Final H$0.60 (mkg. H$1.20, 1924) ..	8-4-25
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. ..	M $	100	—	—	8,576	8,576	M$100	Dec.	8%, Cash dividend 1928 —	18-2-29
									25%, Stock div. in addition to above..	3-5-29
Raven Trust Co., Inc. — ord.	G $	10	—	—	100,000	32,540	G$10	Dec.	Ord. 100%, stock div., 1926	20-2-28
Raven Trust Co., Inc. — pref.	G $	10	—	—	—	32,038	G$10		Pref. 7% (57 quarterly divid.) —	1-4-29
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld. — — —	T	7.80	7.75	..	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Interim T0.25, 1928-29 .. —	30-5-29
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T	0.45	0.40	..	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6 .. — — —	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. —	T	4.05	4.10	4.25	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1927 — — —	12-3-28
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	8.15	8.20	—	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Divd. T0.25, 1928 — .. —	15-3-29
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld.	T	3.40	3.50	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Sept.	Int. T0.10, 1928-29 .. .. —	4-4-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. —	T	0.80	0.77½	..	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926) —	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. —	T	1.85	1.82½	1.90	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) —	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ld. — —	T	1.65	1.65	..	600,000	600,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927 .. .. —	3-4-28
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld. —	T	1.62½	1.60	1.62½	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Divd. T0.08, 1928 .. .. —	18-4-29
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. —	T	7.25	7.60	—	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27) —	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.90	0.82½	..	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.18, 1926-27) —	15-9-27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ld.	T	3.25	3.25	..	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Divd. T0.20, 1928 .. .. —	10-4-29
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld. .. —	T	3.75	3.40	..	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.10, 1928 .. — —	5-4-29
Gula-Kalumpong R.E., Ltd. .. .. .. — old fully pd.	T	12	12.25	—	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divd. 1/6d. 1928 less I/T 4/ in £ (Coupon No. 29) .. .. —	10-4-29
Gula-Kalumpong R.E., Ltd. .. .. .. — new fully pd.	T	11.50	12	—						
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld. —	T	2.27½	2.25	..	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divd. T0.10, 1928 ... .. —	18-3-29
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld. —	T	6	—	6	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926 — — — —	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ..	T	12	10	..	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divd. T1, 1927 .. .. —	14-12-27
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld. —	T	0.90	0.75	..	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27 —	3-10-27
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld. —	T	2.50	2.50	—	700,000	550,000	2/-(T0.86)	Dec.	Divd. T0.15, 1928 .. .. —	20-3-29
Padang Rubber Co., Ld. .. —	T	0.52½	0.45	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. T0.10, 1926-27 — — —	24-8-27
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld. —	T	1.35	1.37½	1.40	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divd. T0.10, 1927-28 ... .. —	24-11-27
Permata Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	3½	..	—	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.40, (mkg. T0.65, 1926-27) —	2-2-28
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld. —	T	1.15	1.12½	..	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Div. T0.05, 1927 .. .. —	1-11-27
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld. — —	T	1	1.05	—	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, 1926-27) —	20-12-27
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld. — —	T	1	1.02½	..	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1928 .. — —	18-4-29
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. — ordinary	T	2.25	2.22½	—	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Div. T0.20, 1928-29 — — —	22-4-29
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. — 12% cum. pref.	T	—	..	—	100,000	33,945	T1			
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld. ..	T	1.95	1.95	..	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept	Interim T0.05, 1928-29.. .. —	Pending
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld.	T	0.70	0.70	—	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927 — — —	8-10-28
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T	0.80	0.82½	0.90	315,000	313,615	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.04, 1928 .. — —	12-4-28
S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. — ord. .. —	T	7	8	—	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.40, 1927) —	16-4-28
S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. — 8% cum. part. pref.	T	10	9	—	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1928 .. .. —	9-4-29
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T	1.10	1.10	—	[illegible]	200,000	T1	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27) —	16-9-27
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld. —	T	0.85	0.85	—	[illegible]	325,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.03, 1928 — — —	12-4-29
S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ld. —	T	8.75	9	9¼	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Divd. T0.60 1927/8 .. .. —	25-3-29
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld. —	T	0.95	1.07½	1.10	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1928 .. — —	5-4-29
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T	1.25	1.25xD	—	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divd. T0.10, 1928-29 .. .. —	20-6-29
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld. —	T	11	11	—	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Final T1.50 (mkg. T2, 1926-27) —	28-9-27
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld. .. —	T	0.65	0.70	—	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926) —	30-4-27
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld. —	T	1.27½	1.25	1.27½	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divd. T0.08, 1928-29 — — —	21-6-29
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld. — —	T	2.25	2.25	..	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Div. T0.15, 1928-29 — — —	25-4-29
Klangba Rubber Co., Ld. — —	T	7.30	7.25	—	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Divd. T0.40, 1928 — — —	21-3-29
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld — ordinary —	T	13	13	13.05	1,000,000	900,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.60; 1928 — — —	14-3-29
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld do. — 8% cum. pref.	T	104	103.50	—	10,000	9,000	T100		Pref. T8, 1928 .. .. — —	14-3-29
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. — old	T	71.25	71½	—	80,000	80,000	T50	Apr.	T2, half year to 30-4-29 .. — —	29-5-29
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. — new	T	33.50	33.50	..	40,000	40,000	T25	Apr.	T1, half-year to 30-4-29 .. — ..	29-5-29
Woong Sang Cotton Mills, Ld. — —	T	8.40	—	8.50	200,000	150,000	T10	June	T0.60, 1925-26 — — — —	7-10-26
INDUSTRIAL.										
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. — ordinary Bear	£	128/9	—	6⅛	25,500,000	23,480,767	£1	Sept.	4th Interim Grd. 1926-27, 0/10d. (mkg. 3/4d.) free of I/T (Coupon No. 119) —	30-9-27
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. — 5% cum. pref.		..	—	—	4,500,000	4,500,000	£1			
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld. ..	T	350	—	—	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1927-28 — — — —	31-5-28
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld. ..	H $	0.80	0.80	..	80,000	80,000	H$25	Dec.	In Liquidation .. — — —	....
Gordon & Co., Ld. — — ..	T	25	—	..	6,000	4,757	T25	Feb.	T1.25, 1928-29 .. — — —	26-4-29
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. — com		8.15	..	7.90	..	..	..	..	.. ..	....
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. — old	H $	7.50	—	7.50	400,000	400,000	H$7.50	Dec.	H$0.80 on old shares, 1925 .. —	17-3-26
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. — new		1.40	..	—	400,000	400,000	H$1.00		H$0.10 666 on new shares, 1925 —	
Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat —	T	6.75	5.50	..	250,000	250,000	Fls. 10	Oct.	Divd. T0.50, 1926-27 — — —	5-4-28
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	4 (comb. T14.60)	3.90 (comb. T	4.07½ (comb. T	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	T0.75, 1926 — .. —	15-2-27
S'hai Exploration & Developt. Co., Ld.	T	1.75	1½	..	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	— — — — — — — —	—
Major Brothers, Ld. — .. —	T	5	—	—	6,000	5,500	T20	Dec.	.. ..	— —
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld. — —	T	51.50	51	..	50,000	24,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2, (Total T6, 1928) .. —	4-4-29
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. — Regd £20	T	205	217½	..	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final Divd. £1:15:0 at Ex. 2/6¾ Total, 45/-d, 1928) (Coupon No. 30) ..	26-3-29
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. — Bear £20	T	230	222½	..						
do. — Regd. "B"	T	8	8.10	—	195,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Final Divd. £0:1,2 at Ex. 2/6¾ (Total 20d. 1928) (Coupon No. 3) .. —	26-3-20
do. — Bear. "B"	T	8.25	8.20	—						
do. 8% "C"..	T	8.65	—	..	250,000		£1		.. ..	— —
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld. —	T	1.20	1.20	—	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	8%, 1928 — — — —	20-3-29
STORES.										
Hall & Holtz, Ld. — — —	M $	8	—	—	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	M$ 0.60, 1927 — — — —	31-5-27
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld. — —	M $	30	—	—	1,200	1,200	M$60	Dec.	$6, 1922 .. .. — — —	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld. — —	M $	78	—	—	10,000	8,195	M$50	Mar.	Interim $3, 1928-29 — — —	1-12-28
Weeks & Co., Ld. — — —	M $	3	..	.	30,000	21,822	M$20	Feb.	$1.60, 1921-22 — — — —	3-5-22
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld. — —	M $	50	—	—	2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	$5, 1925-26 — .. — —	5-6-26
Kelly & Walsh, Ld. — — —	M $	15	—	—	75,000	45,000	M$10	Mar.	Final M$0.80 (mkg. 1.40, 1928-29) —	18-6-29
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Culty Dairy Co., Ld. — — —	T	14.25	14¼	..	10,000	10,000	T10	June	T1, 1927/28 — — — —	15-10-28
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "Bearer"	T	22.50	22.40	22.50	500,000	500,000	£1	Dec.	Final 7½% Free of I/T, (mkg. 12½%, 1928 Coupon No. 37) — —	2-5-29
London	£	..	—	..	..	—				
China General Omnibus Co., Ld. ..	T	14.85	14.80	..	100,000	70,300	T10	Dec.	Divd. T0.60, 1928 — — —	21-2-29
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld. —	T	82	82	..	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	T4, 1926 .. — — — —	2-6-27
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld. ..	T	69	68.50	69	50,000	50,000	T50	Mar.	T4, 1928-29 .. — — —	18-6-29
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) — ord.	M $	14.30	14.90	15¼	44,000	44,000	M$10	Oct.	M$1.75, 1927-28 — —	28-12-28
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) — found.	M $	46	45	..	6,000	6,000	M$10		M$6.50, 1927-28 — — —	28-12-28
S'hai International Greyhounds Ld. (The Stadium) — — —	M $	11.50	11.20	11.60	80,000	48,000	M$10	Oct. Dec.	Divd. $0.75. 1928	3-4-29
Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) — ord.	M $	37.50	39	42	6,000	6,000	M$20	Dec.	— — —	— —
Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) — found.	M $	37½	39	42	6,500	3,000	Free	Dec.	— — —	— —

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73;

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., of any alterations and omissions

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

(Continued from previous column)

Applications for allotment must be received from Shareholders not later than June 30 next except those Shareholder whose address registered in the books of the Company is in countries other than China or Japan to whom an extension until July 31 will be granted.

The new allotment will rank equally with previous issues in respect of any dividends which may be declared after June 1, 1929.

With a view to facilitating the new issue, there being only 29,700 Shares available for distribution, whereas the number required to allot three new shares to each existing seven shares would be 30,000, certain shareholders have signified their willingness to forego their rights to 300 shares of the new issue, should the necessity arise. Forms for Application for new shares will be sent to all Shareholders or can be obtained at the offices of the General Managers of the Company, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 3rd floor, Sassoon House, The Bund.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 15 to June 29, both days inclusive.

The Indo China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held in Hongkong on Wednesday, June 19, 1929, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 12 to July 3, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.—A dividend of 3/- per share free of Income Tax has been declared payable July 5, 1929, Bearer coupon No. 54.

Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 37 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Friday, June 28, 1929, at 5.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 14 to 28, 1929, both days inclusive.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.—The 30th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 37 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, June 27, 1929, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 20 to 27, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.—Issue of 12,000 New shares at Tls. 50 each—The acceptance of the new issue of shares accompanied by payment in full for each share allotted must be delivered to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. Shanghai on or before June 25, 1929.

Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd.—The 39th Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, June 27, 1929, at 4 p.m.

To pay a dividend of $3.50 per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 19 to 27, both days inclusive.

The Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.—The 13th Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, June 27, 1929, at 4.30 p.m.

To pay a dividend of Tls. 1.40 per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 19 to 27, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.—An Interim dividend for the year ending September 30, 1929, at the rate of five tael cents per share to be paid to shareholders on record on July 5, 1929.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 1 to 5, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—The Debenture Transfer Registers will be closed from June 22 to 29, 1929, both days inclusive.

The New Amherst Rubber Eastates, Ltd.—The 12th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, June 28, 1929, at 11.45 a.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 24 to 28, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 19th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, June 28, 1929, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 24 to 28, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—

1912	Issue	6%	Debentures
1914	"	6%	"
1916	"	5½%	"
1927-28	"	6%	"

The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above issues from June 22 to 29, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.—The 26th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 36 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, June 27, 1929, at 5.15 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 20 to 27, 1929, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—The Allotment Letters of fully paid "C" shares will be exchanged for the corresponding Share Certificates on presentation at the Company's Office, No. 69 Klangse Road, Shanghai.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Further Advance Recorded Over Wide Range

N.-C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 19.

Following up after a technical reaction on the New York Stock Exchange this morning, an advance was recorded over a wide range with utilities as favourites, says the Dow Jones Financial News Agency's daily report of market conditions.

Equipments also showed an advance, and gains for the group averaged around six points.

The bears attempted to bring on another reaction but their efforts were for the most part unsuccessful, the losses were small and of little importance.

Advances were constantly recorded and they were of much greater importance. Air Reduction, Baldwin & Commercial Investment Trust showed advances of nearly seven points.

Coppers eased, Anaconda breaking two points and closing at 110, down 1¼. Andes Copper was down from 53⅝ to 52¼ at the close while Kennecott was down two to 84.

Oils were steady except for Houston, which broke four points. Standard's New Jersey stock went down one point to 57 at the close, while the New York stock declined 1/2 to 39.

Rails Fairly Firm

Rails were fairly firm though showing some small declines at the close. Baltimore & Ohio was down 3/4 to 123 1/4. New York Central advanced 3/4 to 199 1/4. Northern Pacific dropped from 105 1/4 at yesterday's close to 103 7/8 at the close to-day. Missouri Pacific was off from 91 1/8 to 88½, and Lehigh Valley was down 1/2 to 86. Union Pacific showed an advance from 226 1/2 to 228½.

Motors showed a slight recession at the close. Willys Overland was down 3/4 to 22¼. General Motors dropped 1/8 to 73½ and Chrysler was down from 76 to 75¼.

Wright Aeronautical checked its advance and moved back from yesterday's close of 123¾ to 122.

There was a decline in sales, to-day's total being 3,056,930 shares as compared with 3,344,200 for yesterday.

Call money held firm at 7 per cent., as has been the case for several days past.

The Down Jones average for 30 industrial issues was up 3.26, but for 20 rails it was off .22.—United Press.

THE U.S. COMMODITY MARKETS

Rubber Higher: Cotton and Sugar Lower

N.-C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 19.

Demand sterling was quoted at the close of banking hours to-day at $4.84 13/32 unchanged from yesterday. U. S. Bar silver at .52⅞ compared to .53 yesterday.

The rubber market closed higher with the following quotations:—

Month	June 18	June 19
Spot	20.63	20.40
June	20.00	20.40
July	20.30	20.50
August	20.70	20.90
Sept.	20.90	21.20
Oct.	21.10	21.40
Nov.	21.20	21.60
Dec.	21.50	21.70
Jan.	21.50	21.80
Feb.	21.70	22.00
March	21.90	22.20
April	22.00	22.30
May	Unq.	22.40

Wheat, (Chicago) No. 520 hard, which is accepted as par closed higher with the following quotations

Month	June 18	June 19
July	1.06¼	Unq.
Sept.	1.11⅜	1.13⅜
Dec.	1.16⅜	1.18¼

The cotton market (Chicago) closed lower with the following quotations:

Month	June 18	June 19
Spot	18.80	18.75
July	18.42	18.39
Oct. (Old)	18.76	19.72
Oct. (New)	18.70	18.69
Dec.	18.86	18.56
Jan.	18.89	18.90
March	19.05	19.04
May	19.20	19.17

The sugar market closed lower with the following quotations:

Month	June 18	June 19
Sales, tons	209,350	108,200
Spots	1.73	Unq.
July	1.81	1.73
Sept.	1.90	1.81
Dec.	1.98	1.93
March	2.67	1.98
May	2.14	2.05

—United Press.

COMPANY MEETINGS

SHANGHAI EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT CO.

The tenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd., was held on June 17 at the office of Mr. George McBain, general agent, with Mr. W. R. McBain, chairman, presiding, supported by Mr. A. W. Burkill and Mr. A. J. Welch of the board of directors. Shares represented were 305,676. There was a large attendance of stockholders.

The Chairman said:—

The result of the year's working, I regret to say, shows a loss of Tls. 313,715.94 which added to the previous debit balance of Tls. 182,497.34 makes the balance at debit of profit and loss account Tls. 496,213.28. In viewing this result it must be taken into consideration that the mine was closed down for the entire year of 1928. The small quantity of 6,300 tons of coal was produced during the year in preparatory working, to which I will refer later.

The Difficulties Encountered

It has come to the ears of your directors that a certain amount of criticism has been levelled at the accounts, but I feel sure that when shareholders have heard the explanation which I propose to make and fully understand the facts and the extraordinary difficulties with which your directors have been faced, you will realize that a good deal of the criticism is ill-founded and ill-informed. In the first place a number of shareholders do not seem to realize that whether the mine is in operation or not there are certain fixed overhead charge which go on just the same and have to be met. These overheads have been reduced to the minimum compatible with the safety of the mine and machinery.

In a concern of this nature, if from one cause or another mining operations are stopped, the mine cannot be closed down and the machinery just left; steps have to be taken to safeguard the mine and machinery and keep them in a condition which will enable the fullest advantage to be taken of improved circumstances which may permit of the re-opening of the mine. Expenses amounting to Tls. 67,926.27 have been incurred during the year in underground development work, preparing drifts and new galleries in readiness for the re-opening. The small quantity of coal referred to above was produced during this preparatory work, which has nearly all been done in the south drift, and it there is offset the value of this coal at the very conservative figure of Tls. 21,969.63 against the expenses incurred, the cost of this absolutely necessary preparatory work amounts to Tls. 45,956.59.

Expenses Incurred During Year

Overhead, office and general expenses, Tls. 68,868.53, taxes (now a very big item), reserves, insurance, travelling, and depreciation, amounted to Tls. 101,425.23. You will note, however, that of this figure depreciation amounts to Tls. 86,738.91. Despatching charges on coal delivered and a small loss on the realization of the deliveries amounted to Tls. 12,890.02. Sundry charges at the mine, sundry payments account 1926/7 and bad debts (amounting to Tls. 800.52 which have been written off) amounted in all to Tls. 6,495.13.

Your directors have reserved in the accounts an amount of Tls. 101,723.43. This is to meet a claim which has been made upon us by the former suppliers of power to the mine. For several years past endeavours have been made to induce the suppliers to come to a reasonable settlement in connection with this claim in accordance with their agreement, but without success. We have, therefore, reserved this sum in the accounts, which we consider will be more than sufficient to meet all contingencies in this connection. Shanghai expenses, general agents' commission, and directors' and auditors' fees amount to Tls. 14,673.03. The total of the figures already given amounts to Tls. 352,031.96. Against these we have to place a balance of interest received from subsidiary companies less the net balance of their interest account. This balance amounting to Tls. 35,530.43 plus the amount of Tls. 2,785.59 for Sundry receipts during the year, makes a total of Tls 38,316.02, which deducted from the amount of Tls. 352,031.96 leaves a net balance of Tls. 313,715.94, as shown in the accounts.

Result of Political Upheaval

This very unfortunate result is due entirely to the political upheaval in China, which not only interrupted transportation but has now seriously interfered with business in the northern provinces. To add to our difficulties, on the evacuation of Peking by the Fengtien Army they took practically all the available rolling stock of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, upon which our mine depends for its transport. From June until October, 1928, scarcely a car could be obtained, and even mules and camels were commandeered. Since 1924 our area has been controlled by four different warlords, and military operations have actually taken place in our valley. Had it not been for the loyalty of our staff, who protected our property, at times at the risk of their lives, the mine and all its machinery would have run the grave risk of being destroyed.

The following is a list of despatchments of coal from the mine during 1928:—

	Tons
January	12,963
February	14,031.5
March	10,513.5
April	7,977
May	3,535
June	82
July	122.5
August	3.5
September	114.5
October	1,940
November	9,917
December	10,654.5
	70,944

You will notice an improvement in November and December, 1928. This has been maintained until quite recently when again owing to further movement of troops in that district, difficulty of transport was renewed.

Our own stock of coal, unsold at pithead, on December 31, 1928, was 18,675½ tons. Stock held on dealers' account (fully paid for) on December 31, 1928, was 52,930 tons. On May 31, 1929, the actual stock held by the dealers was only 2,702 tons. Therefore 50,000 odd tons have been despatched from our mine during the last five months. I wish to point out that dealers who buy at pithead make their own arrangements for transportation and it is considerably easier for them to do so than for us, for a variety of reasons.

Production.—Owing to the considerable reduction of stocks at the mine, and after consultation with our mining engineer-in-chief, it was decided to re-open the mine, and work the south drift. Operations started on April 19, and the production has now reached approximately 100 tons per day.

The Present Production Policy

As I have already pointed out whether the mine is producing or not, there are certain monthly fixed overhead charges which continue and have to be met, and therefore even a small production helps to reduce these charges. In this connection however, I would point out that until we can be sure of transportation it is uneconomic to mine and accumulate large stocks of coal at pithead: it means locking up capital equivalent to the cost of production and coal stored for any great length of time deteriorates inasmuch as a portion of what was originally lump becomes slack and can only be sold at a lower price. The output of the mine will only be increased gradually after the rainy season, and it is our programme to pump out other areas on the north drift after that period. At present work is being done only on the south drift.

Construction.—Our own electric generating power plant is now in operation, the latest report which we have received from our engineer-in-chief being that it is running satisfactorily. This means that we no longer depend on outside sources for our power. The screening plant is also operating and giving satisfactory results.

Coal Sales.—You will notice that considerable stocks of coal have been sold at pithead. We considered that this was the wisest step to take, as the political conditions up north were very uncertain and we did not wish to have stocks on hand and run the risk of being unable to move them. Although the ruling prices realized at Peking appeared to be well maintained, dealers could not afford to pay us a good price at the mine, owing to the present excessive freight and other taxes which now amount to the enormous figure of $4.79 per ton for a distance of 17 miles, when the normal rate was 86 cents. Some time back large quantities of our coal were sold in Tientsin and the neighbourhood. Freight rates at the same date were approximately $2.50 per ton. After paying various taxes the cost of transport from the mine to Tientsin at present is the high sum of $7.71 per ton, making the cost of our coal prohibitive on that market, which was practically lost to us this year on that account. For the same reason it has seriously interfered with any chances of exporting coal to other ports.

Company's Cash Position

During the present financial year the company's cash position has not changed very much although the work of opening up the mine has commenced. The cash position of the company at June 10, 1929 in Shanghai was: Tls. 197,778.18, and in Peking Tls. 2,030.10. In the opinion of our Engineer-in-Chief we have sufficient liquid funds to bring our production back to the point reached before our troubles started.

It appears to me that some of the shareholders are under the impression that the company has never received any profits from subsidiary companies. I wish to correct that mis-apprehension: We received the following from subsidiary companies as per profit and loss account:—

In 1925	Tls. 166,246.35
In 1926	„ 119,580.84

That, gentlemen, is all I have to say, but if there are any questions you would like to put, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

Criticism by Shareholder

Mr. E. H. Shibbeth addressed the meeting as follows:—

The report before us is very unsatisfactory, and in view of the troublous times through which we have been and are still passing, due to all the internecine strife in China, I think it would have been more judicious for the company to have stopped operations entirely rather than incur the bewildering loss that we have sustained.

We are in the midst of wars that seem never-ending, and our prospects, in consequence, are certainly in a nebulous state. The company has been working at great disadvantages for so long that it would be most imprudent to continue operations with such disastrous results. Therefore, it is hardly fair to expect us to lend ourselves, or in any way subscribe to the perpetuation of a policy that has lacked foresight and business acumen, a policy that has proved so effete in its results.

The ostensible object of the company is "Success." Is it not rather strange that it has shown losses practically since its inception? Instead of striving forward and attaining that success we have been slipping backward with a vengeance and are grasping nothing but failure.

I think we have now arrived at that line of demarcation where we are compelled to cry a halt and seriously consider our position from all its angles. It does seem so utterly stupid to drain the company to its last dregs to our greater detriment.

I am sure that I am voicing the opinion of a great many shareholders here when I say that we are simply bolstering up a dead horse, and that it will be more advantageous in the interests of the company to retire from a barren field with what grace we can find sufficient courage to muster.

I therefore propose that the report as read by the chairman be not passed.

The Report Passed

Mr. McBain said that as there was a difference of opinion on the report he would ask that a poll be taken. This was duly carried out and showed that those in favour of the passing of the report represented 261,252 shares as against 44,421 shares for its rejection.

It was then proposed by Mr. W. R. McBain and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill that the report as read be passed, which was done.

The re-election of Mr. A. W. Burkill as a director of the company was proposed by Mr. Ellis Hayim and seconded by Mr. J. Frost and received the unanimous approval of those present.

A resolution calling for the re-election of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews as auditors for the coming year was proposed by Mr. E. L. Elias and seconded by Mr. R. F. C. Master and was carried unanimously.

THE TELEPHONE CO.

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., held on June 18 in the company's offices, Mr. C. M. Bain presided, supported by Messrs. W. P. Lambe, R. C. Phillippo, A. D. Bell, J. H. Lee, L. Blum, and P. Le Bris (directors), and shareholders representing 8,147 shares, Mr. C. W. Porter, secretary and general manager, and Mr. J. H. Wilson, deputy engineer-in-chief.

The Chairman said:—

From your directors' report and the company's accounts it will be seen that the increase in the number of lines and instruments installed during the past year has been greater than in any previous year, the number of new lines installed being 2,388 and the number of new instruments 3,284. The number of lines existing on March 31 1929, being 23,642 and the number of instruments 30,501 as against 21,254 and 27,217, respectively, the previous year.

To meet this rapid growth the company has had to deal with the installation of a further extension to the Automatic system and extensions to the North, West, Lucerne and East exchanges. It was also decided, to facilitate the interworking of the manual and automatic systems, to convert the whole of the manual magneto system to common battery working and this work is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible. It must be understood, however, that owing to the magnitude of the work involved it will be sometime before it is completed.

Your directors regret any inconvenience that the subscribers may have experienced on account of the introduction of the automatic system and the conversion to common battery working but this is inevitable in work of this magnitude and you will appreciate that where construction work and maintenance work are being carried out at one and the same time it is impossible to avoid faults which may react on the service generally.

Your directors issued two statements during last year giving as full an explanation as possible and asking subscribers for their co-operation. This co-operation has been and is being given by the majority of subscribers, but there are some who do not give it and in a service where time is so essential not only to a subscriber but to an employee of the company co-operation is vital to efficiency of service.

In the experience of all telephone administrations there are certain hours of a day when the traffic load the number of calls which have to be dealt with by an operator) is exceptionally heavy and as an operator can only answer one call at a time, a little longer time is required to obtain a reply from the exchange. The same applies to the automatic system. Even under this system it may take a little longer during the busy hour to obtain the "dialling tone." The busiest hours in Shanghai are between 10 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 3 p.m. and subscribers are asked to exercise patience and to cut out all unnecessary calls during these hours.

The Message Rate Question

In the report issued by the directors, mention was made of the necessity of giving serious consideration in the near future to the question of the introduction of "message rate" as the basis of charging for telephone service instead of the existing "flat rate." This question has had the very serious consideration of your directors and it has been decided that the "message rate" is the only equitable rate for basing charge. Negotiations have been commenced with the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council with a view to carrying out this decision and the principle has been submitted for their approval with as full particulars as can be given at the present stage. Whilst your directors are given to understand that the proposal finds favourable consideration in principle, (the fullest details will be placed before the two Councils before any change is effected) no final decision can be arrived at for the present.

"Message rate" is not a new factor in telephone service but is the

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recognized basis of charge upon which almost all telephone administrations in the world calculate their rates. In fact, Shanghai is one of the very few services charging a flat rate.

The adoption of so important a change will have the effect of equalizing the distribution of the traffic load and, by eliminating unwarranted calls, increase the capacity and quicken the facilities essential for service and will also eventually lead to a reduction in rates to a large number of subscribers.

Staff Reorganization

In view of the rapid growth of the company's service and to enable the company to cope with ever increasing demands it was found necessary to re-organize the staff and this re-organization has now been made and your directors feel sure that the company is now thoroughly adapted and equipped for meeting the demands which are being made and will be made in the future on its staff. Various divisions have been inaugurated each under the charge of a superintendent fully qualified to handle all work in his department. Conferences are held once a month when all superintendents attend with the executive staff. Reports are made of all work carried out during the preceding month and what remains to be completed, and all points pertaining to the giving of a satisfactory service discussed. In this way each division is able to co-operate with the other in the carrying out of all work of the company and must result in greater efficiency.

A special survey department has been inaugurated to study the past and future growth of the company and from statistics which have been compiled, everything points to an increasing demand for the company's service and to meet this demand it has been necessary to make arrangements to build two new exchanges, one in Route Pichon and one in Fokien Road. The land has been bought and plans are now being prepared for the buildings. Mr. Flemons, Engineer-in-Chief, left last month on furlough and while absent he will confer with the manufacturers and supervise the technical requirements of the new exchanges in the light of local conditions, and latest developments.

A scheme for training young apprentices, both foreign and Chinese, in the work of the company has been inaugurated and also the company has undertaken to train all operators required by subscribers for their private branch exchanges.

Supervising Operators

The supervision of operators in the various exchanges has had the careful attention of the company and this part of the work has been reorganized so that more careful supervision may be given by the supervisors in the exchanges. Moreover in view of the fact that the greater number of subscribers are Chinese and the consequent necessity for the supervisors to be able to speak Chinese, the policy of employing a greater number of Chinese speaking supervisors will be carried out in future.

A great deal of the inconvenience caused to subscribers has been due to the rapid growth of the company and to the present unlimited use of the telephone as permitted under the "flat rate" service. It has been necessary to engage additional staff to meet the growth not only for construction work but increased maintenance work and your directors feel sure that the various steps now taken will enable the company not only to keep up with its growth but enable it to maintain its plant in as high a state of efficiency as is possible and thus provide as efficient a telephone service as can be obtained anywhere.

Towards the end of last year, the company was approached by the Oriental Electric Protective Association with a view to take over the burglar alarm system as carried on by the Association under a franchise agreement from the Shanghai Municipal Council. The proposal was very carefully considered in all its aspects. An essential feature of the system is the employment of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company's lines to connect the police stations with subscribers' premises. The burglar alarm system can not only be worked without any interference with the ordinary operation of the telephone system, but the transfer of the franchise will enable the alarm system to be carried out by the only company capable of assuming entire control over it and thus simplify its operation to the greater benefit of the community. The Shanghai Municipal Council has approved of the assignment of the franchise to this company as from January 1, 1929, and from that date the company acquired it. Since that date 41 new alarms have been installed to date making a total of 222 and your directors feel that results will be quite beneficial to the finance of the company. A similar franchise is likely to be concluded with the French Municipal Council.

The Accounts

Working account:—From the working account it will be seen that the revenue of the company has increased by no less than Tls. 201,097.70 but of course it has had its corresponding increase in the working expenses. The operating expenses have increased by Tls. 69,062.83 and the non-operating expenses by 3,099.65.

The balance on the working account is Tls. 687,178.12 showing an excess of Tls. 128,935.22 transferred to profit and loss account over and above the figure shown last year.

Profit and loss account:—Turning to the profit and loss account, while there has been an amount of Tls. 128,935.22 transferred from working account in excess of the figure transferred in the previous year, there has been a correspondingly large increase in the amounts debited to profit and loss, the chief items being debenture interest and depreciation. The increase in debenture interest is Tls. 75,424.88 due to interest having to be paid on the new issue of debentures made by the company in 1928, totalling Tls. 1,500,000 at 7 per cent. issued at 96½.

Depreciation shows an increased amount of Tls. 71,440.01 and has been due partly to the amount added to capital account during the year 1927-8 which now falls to be depreciated and to the increase in the rate of depreciation on certain assets. In view of the substitution of automatic plant for manuual and the conversion of existing manual plant to common battery working, it was considered necessary to go into the question of depreciation and it was felt that a higher depreciation should be charged on certain plant due to its possible obsolescence.

The net profit for the year is Tls. 195,687.91, and in considering the dividend which should be recommended your directors have taken into consideration the fact that the company has only paid 7½ per cent. for the past three years whereas under Franchise agreement with the Council it is entitled to pay 8 percent. (rates having to be provided to allow for this).

Eight Per Cent. Dividend

Your directors therefore recommend the transfer of Tls. 4,312.09 from equalization of dividend account, bringing the amount available for distribution to Tls. 200,000, which will enable a dividend of 8 per cent. to be paid, namely Tls. 4 per share. This will still leave a sum of Tls. 29,770.60 at the credit of equalization of dividend account.

Balance sheet:—The additions to the company's assets are detailed in the balance sheet and it will be seen that due to the rapid growth of the company, arrangements have been made to meet the growth by the purchase of additional land and plant and equipment for the extension of the service.

Attention is drawn to the amount of Tls. 406,119.74 under plant, etc., in the course of construction which mainly represents the extension of 5,000 lines to the central automatic exchange and which on completion will be transferred to its proper asset.

Stocks have increased by Tls. 158,586, due mostly to deliveries in March of automatic and common battery telephones and switchboards and also a large quantity of underground cable. Goods on order and in transit shows an increase of Tls. 668,563, the main items being orders for automatic and common battery instruments and plant for the conversion to common battery.

Staff:—Your directors feel that a great deal of hard work has been done this year by the staff and feel sure that in expressing our appreciation of this work, we do not only behalf of ourselves but also on behalf of the shareholders and subscribers.

Directorate:—Mr. L. Basset resigned as nominee of the French Municipal Council and Mr. L. Blum was nominated in his stead. Mr. A. Du Pac de Marsoulies resigned during the year and Mr. P. Le Bris was invited to join the board. Messrs. W. P. Lambe and J. H. Lee retire in accordance with the Articles of Association, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Dr. Couper Patrick's Question

Dr. H. Couper Patrick asked whether the board of directors were quite satisfied with the financial position and progress of the company to which the chairman replied in the affirmative.

Dr. Couper Patrick then asked whether or not the company was satisfied with the service which they were offering their subscribers. Mr. Bain said that he had explained at some length in his speech that the condition of service as it was at present, was due entirely to the change over from the manual system to the automatic, and that until the alterations were made some difficulties must be experienced.

Dr. Couper Patrick:—How does the rate of change over in Shanghai compare with that of other cities?

The Chairman:—I will call upon Mr. Wilson, our engineer, to answer your question.

Mr. Wilson said that the change over depended upon several factors. For instance, the manual apparatus had much value. If they were to make a sudden transfer, they would have to scrap this apparatus, which was still worth money. If the change were to be made their company would have to build new exchanges and buildings, and much additional foreign labour would be necessary. With enough equipment on hand, they could change over all lines in a single night. "Never in my experience in other countries, have I seen such a drastic change ever attempted."

In London it was estimated that it would require 20 years to substitute the automatic for the manual system, in Paris from 15 to 20 years. In Oslo in 1919 he helped in two exchanges. He recently received information that the entire system of 40,000 lines had just been completed.

Dr. Couper Patrick brought out that this was a public service company, acting under a municipal franchise, and their first duty was that of service. He was convinced that the primary policy of the company, was the return of dividends. He was not satisfied that the company's claim of giving the best service possible would bear scrutiny. If they had a keener eye for service, rather than for dividends, the system would be better off.

The Chairman:—I thank Dr. Patrick for his remarks, and in this connection, I would ask any of you gentlemen—I will extend a general invitation to all of you—to come with me to the next floor, at the conclusion of this meeting and take note of the difficulties with which we contend.

The Resolutions

The following resolutions were then passed.

That the report and accounts, as presented, be adopted. Proposed by Mr. C. M. Bain and seconded by Mr. W. P. Lambe.

That the appropriation recommended by the directors be adopted, viz. Tls. 4,312.09 be transferred from the equalization of dividend account and added to the balance of the profit and loss account, Tls.. 195,687.91, making a total of Tls. 200,000, which amount should be applied in the payment of a dividend of Tls. 4 per share. Proposed by Mr. C. M Bain and seconded by Mr. W. P. Lambe.

That Mr. P. W. Lambe be re-elected a member of the board of directors. Proposed by Mr. N. E. Lurton and seconded by Mr. T. Fukii.

That Mr. J. H. Lee be re-elected a member of the board of directors. Proposed by Mr. L. E. Canning and seconded by Mr. J. W. Carney.

That Messrs. Lowe Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company at a remuneration of Tls. 1,500 per annum. Proposed by Mr. R. Bassett and seconded by Dr. H. Couper Patrick.

Directors' Salaries Increased

Mr. C. M. G. Burnie (Mr. B. Firth seconding) in proposing an increase in the remuneration the directors spoke as follows, gentlemen:—An examination of the company's figures for the past 10 years shows a steady and marked expansion of the business. On March 31, 1920 8,697 lines and 10,502 instruments were in use and the operating revenue amounted in round figures to Tls. 551,000. The report and accounts in our hands to-day show that company had in use on March 31, this year 23,642 lines and 30,501 instruments and that its operating revenue amounted to no less than Tls. 1,841,000.

There has thus been an all round increase in the Company's business of approximately 200 per cent.

This very graftifying development has largely increased the responsibilities of the Directors and I have no doubt that they are now required to give much more of their time to the business of the Company than was necessary a few years ago. Moreover the interesting address of the Chairman to which we have listened this afternoon indicates that the business of the Company may be expected to expand even more rapidly in the future than in the past.

I am of opinion that the time has arrived for shareholders to signify their appreciation of the work of the Directors by authorising a substantial increase in their remuneration. In 1920 when there were five Directors, their fees were Tls. 5,000 per annum. In 1925 this figure was increased to Tls. 7,500 per annum and a few months later the number of the Directors was increased to seven. There has thus been practically no increase in their remuneration in the past 10 years. I now have much pleasure in proposing that the remuneration of the Directors of the Company be increased to Tls. 15,000 per annum and that this increase be effective as from the commencement of the Company's current working year.—Carried.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

The 44th annual general meeting of Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., was held on June 18 at 12 Nanking Road and was presided over by Mr. R. W. Wedderburn, chairman, supported by Messrs. A. W. Burkill, A. E. Glover and A. J. Waller, directors. Shares represented were 38,352.

The chairman's speech was as follows:—

The report and accounts have been in your hands for the requisite time, and I may, I suppose, follow the usual practice and take them, as well as the auditors' certificate, as read.

I am sure that you will agree with me that they reveal a very satisfactory showing, and give us cause for quiet confidence for the future.

The accounts are presented in the same way as hitherto, and, therefore, my task of explanation is made the more easy. The profit from both our Singapore and Hongkong branches has helped materially toward this pleasing result. The former branch has yielded a considerable increase over that for the period 1927/28, even after making allowance for the extra month which this year's accounts embrace. I would here add that all comparisons made hereafter are based with this in view. The profit from Hongkong, though not so large, is encouraging, in view of the prevailing trade depression, and I hope that the year's showing will be maintained for the current year.

The Trading Results

The trading results at Shanghai show slight improvement over the previous year (or rather, 11 months), and this is gratifying in that it reveals a response to our efforts to secure business from our Chinese friends—whose patronage, I need hardly say, we prize highly.

With regard to the western branch bookstore which was opened in November, 1927, this has served the purpose intended—that of an 'out-of-business hour's" service—for it has met with the support of our patrons in this locality, resulting in a small profit.

I am pleased to say that our interest and property working accounts form an important factor in contributing to our profits. Publications account also shows a credit balance. We are thus in the fortunate position we found ourselves in last year, namely: credit balances from the four contributing accounts shown in the profit and loss account.

If you turn to the balance sheet, you will notice that the issued capital now appears at $150,000—$112,500 having been capitalized during the year from the general reserve which is consequently reduced by this sum. Full allotment of such capitalization was completed some weeks ago. Equalization of dividend reserve remains the same, whilst small changes occur in building and exchange reserves. Inroads have, however, been made in passages, conditional bonus and leave reserve on account of home leaves, passages for new assistants, and acting pay. We add to this reserve from time to time out of net profits, to neutralize any abnormal demands that might be made for these purposes during any one year, and on any one branch. An allocation has accordingly been made in the accounts before you: this reserve is, therefore, a fluctuating one.

Sundry Debtors and Creditors

The two items sundry creditors and sundry debtors might seem exceptionally high, but cross-entries in the nature of "cash in transit" and "payments due for purchases" decrease both considerably, and you may be assured that our actual outstanding trade customers' accounts are well within normal limits. The reserve for doubtful debts is ample for all contingencies. No anxiety need, therefore, be felt on this score.

More than the usual amount for depreciation of plant and machinery, furniture and fixtures, has been made.

Stock on hand shows a decrease of some $14,000 on that of last accounts, which is a satisfactory feature and reflects credit on our managers for selecting goods that find a market, by no means an easy task when dealing with books, printing papers and sundries. Fixed deposits have, since closing the books, been increased.

The allocations recommended, and which the directors hope will meet with your approval, conform to the cautious policy which the times demand.

The Final Dividend

On the final dividend recommended, I have a few remarks to make. In cases where new shares are issued between the payment of an interim and final dividend a question sometimes arises as to whether the interim dividend should be brought into account in computing the final dividend, so as to make the holders of the new shares participate in a previously declared interim dividend. It was the intention of the directors and they feel that it was the understanding of the shareholders when the new shares were allotted to them that such new shares would only participate in any dividends, whether interim or final, declared subsequent to allotment, and it is therefore proposed to deal with the $36,000 final dividend which the directors recommend should be paid as set out in their report.

The allocation to general reserve recommended will bring this reserve up to one-half of our issued capital. The amount recommended to building reserve will be absorbed by alterations and improvements to our Nanking Road property during the year, which the directors consider money well-spent as this will bring our office accommodation into line with that of recently erected buildings in this district.

I have already touched on the next item: there then remains a satisfactory carry forward to new account. With such a statement before you, I am sure that the Directors have your approval to distribute the commission bonus to foreign members of the staff on the same basis as hitherto, at their discretion. The amount has been allowed for in the accounts.

The Resolutions

There being no questions the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried.

1. That the report and accounts for the year ended February 28, 1929, together with the recommendation as to appropriation of balance at credit of profit and loss account, as presented, be accepted and passed.—Proposed by Mr. R. W. Wedderburn and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

2. That Mr. A. W. Burkill and Mr. A. J. Waller, having retired by rotation, be re-elected directors of the company.—Proposed by Mr. A. E. Glover and seconded by Mr. A. S. de Jesus.

3. That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors

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to the company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Tls. 450.—Proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill and seconded by Mr. A. J. Waller.

INDO-CHINA S.N. CO.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, June 19.

At the annual meeting of the Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., held here to-day, the chairman, Mr. B. D. F. Beith, who presided, referred to the company's uphill fight against the unusual and complex difficulties which the company had experienced for some years past, and expressed the hope that the welcome improvement in the company's finances would prove more or less permanent.

The chairman said that increased earnings were the primary cause of the better results which had been achieved, although every effort had been made to keep down running costs and to inaugurate schemes for the more economical working of the company's affairs.

Mr. Beith regretted the difficulties which, in many cases, were unsurmountable and, referring especially to conditions along the Yangtze, paid a high tribute to the company's employees in that area, both ashore and afloat, who, during the past year, had had continually to contend with situations calling for tact, initiative and everlasting patience.

With regard to the indiscriminate firing on vessels, he appealed to the authorities to take all steps to eliminate this well-nigh intolerable state of affairs and expressed his appreciation of the naval convoy system. But, he remarked, permanent improvement could not be looked for until the Chinese authorities gave their whole-hearted co-operation to the foreign Powers in dealing effectively with this serious menace to both life and trade.

The Silting of the Haiho

Dealing with the company's very valuable and old established Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin services, Mr. Beith said that important conservancy work had been allowed to get into such a state of disrepair that silt from tributary feeders was continually washing down the navigational channels of the Tientsin river, with the result that, at times, even lighters were only able, with much difficulty, to operate in restricted channels, whereas previously coastal vessels navigated the river in safety. This conservancy work, Mr. Beith reiterated, was valuable to all nationalities and had been carried on scientifically for many years, but now it was being seriously jeopardized and it might in fact, be entirely sacrificed through the seeming impossibility of the Chinese authorities to cope with the unsatisfactory situation prevailing in the areas of the watershed over which they alone had administrative power.

In view of the uncertainty of the outlook, the company is making permanent arrangements to lease, for the time being, wharves at Tongku to allow its vessels to discharge their cargoes into temporary godowns, thus saving considerable delay, said the speaker.

New Steamer for Yangtze

In order to maintain the company's valuable Yangtze connections, the directors are considering the placing of an order for a new middle river steamer to replace the strs. Changwo and the Kiangwo.

Referring to future prospects, the chairman said that the present year had not opened too unfavourably and it was comforting to feel that the company was in a good position to cope with any eventuality which might arise.

The meeting approved of the transfer of £25,000 to the special repairs and renewals account and a dividend of 6/- on the 1924-25 preferred shares, whilst £15,113 was carried forward to the new year's account.

In reply to a question put by Capt. Laurenson, secretary of the Marine Engineers Guild, the chairman said that the company had suffered no loss through ordering steamer coal from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and added that the suggested scheme of contracting for supplies directly from the pitheads was impracticable.

SUNGALA RUBBER ESTATES

The annual general meeting of the Sungala Rubber Estates Ltd. was held on June 20 in the offices of the agents, Messrs. Cecil Holliday & Co., 18 Kiukiang Road, with 46,425 shares represented. Dr. C. T. Kew was in the chair, supported by Messrs. A. H. Mancell, R. C. Phillippo, and Chang Nieh-yun. After the notice convening the meeting had been read, the chairman said:—

The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days I will now, subject to your approval, follow the usual custom and take them as read.

You will find in the report full information as regards last year's working of the company and thus very little remains for me to add.

As you know restriction was withdrawn last November, and what effect this would have on the rubber industry was difficult to foresee, but it was generally anticipated that as a consequence the price of rubber, at any rate for some time after the withdrawal, would rule lower than has been the case.

Our average all in cost of production for the year is 6.74d as against 12.05d for the previous year. The reduction mainly arises through the actual crop for the year being 157,778 lb. whilst for the previous year the crop was 98,828 lbs.

The advantage gained in cost is, however, offset by the average selling price for the year being 8.51d as against 1s.96d. for the previous year.

I think that after taking into consideration the conditions which have prevailed in the rubber industry during the year under review and the fact that tapping was only carried on for eleven months, the result may be considered as good as could be expected.

Turning to the accounts you will observe that your directors propose transferring to profit and loss account the sum of Tls. 6,000 from the reserve fund to meet contingencies or for the equalization of dividends. This is done to allow suitable depreciation allowances for the year to be made and is in accordance with our policy the requirements of which this Fund was created to meet.

The estimated output for the current year is 180,000 lb. and the net profit arising from this should suffice to provide for reasonable depreciation allowances and a fair dividend.

In approximately four to five years hence, when the later planted area becomes matured, giving us a completed total of 979 acres of yielding trees for tapping, our yearly output should exceed 400,000 lb. and this in time to come will be supplemented by results from budgrafting which has been already put in hand and by the crop from 150 additional acres which we have further available for planting. We may therefore perhaps look forward to the future with some degree of confidence.

Before putting the resolutions to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer any questions Shareholders may wish to ask concerning the report and statement of accounts now before us.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That the report of the directors and statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1929, together with the recommendations therein contained:—

To transfer to profit and loss account from the Reserve Fund to meet contingencies or for the equalization of dividends	6,000
To pay a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the share capital	[illegible]
To allocate for depreciation on buildings, etc.	[illegible]
To pay directors' fees	2,500

As presented to the shareholders and now before the meeting be adopted and passed.—Proposed by Dr. Chadwick T. Kew; seconded by Mr. A. H. Mancell.

That Dr. C. T. Kew, the retiring director, be re-elected a director of the Company.—Proposed by Mr. A. H. Mancell; seconded by Mr. Brodie A. Clarke.

That Messrs. Mortimer Reid & Slee be appointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Tls. 200.—Proposed by Mr. R. C. Phillippo; seconded by Mr. Chang Nieh-yun.

PERSONAL NOTES

MR. F. Popple has sailed for home.

MR. Arthur Woods has returned to Shanghai.

MR. W. Lyons has arrived in Mukden, coming from Shanghai to join the staff of the British Cigarette Company for the summer months.

DR. F. Wagner, German Consul-General in Nanking, has been transferred to Canton and, it is understood, he will leave for the south at the end of this month to assume his new duties.

MR. A. E. Pawsey, who has been associated with the firm of Messrs. Hall & Holtz, as assistant secretary and sub-manager for three years, has left Shanghai with Mrs. Pawsey and their son.

MRS. Cribb, who, was formerly Miss Frances Smith of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, and of the 'Angarrac Mission, here, is at present revisiting Shanghai.

A letter from Mr. T. A. ("Poppa") Clark written from Melbourne gives the news that he and Mrs. Clark are well and enjoying their visit to Australia. They leave that country in August, travelling to Durban by the Euripides. Recently they had a very enjoyable stay at Menenia Park with Mr. P. A. Crosthwaite, formerly of Shanghai, who is now sheep-farming. His friends will be pleased to know that he is well and happy. Shortly after writing Mr. and Mrs. Clark were to proceed to Mansfield to see Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lester, who have a very nice place, Duerran, there.

DR. F. B. Baldwin has left Shanghai for Manila.

CAPT. C. R. Jones, formerly racing manager at Luna Park, has returned to Shanghai after nearly a year's absence.

MR. and Mrs. W. J. Furness announce the engagement of their only daughter, Marguerite Binnie, to Mr. Cornelius Riem, sub-manager, Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank, Shanghai.

MR. Stirling Fessenden, Director General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, will be leaving on a well-earned holiday on June 29 by the Empress of Russia. Mr. Fessenden has not been back to America for eight years.

MRS. H. C. Barrie of Kuling has arrived in Shanghai. Miss Barrie is remaining in England for a time, while Miss Margot Barrie and Mr. John Barrie are at Oxford, at St. Hilda's and Exeter College respectively.

LIEUT. Col. F. D. Kilgore, of the U. S. Marine Corps, is probably being relieved in September. Other officers of the regiment who arrived here at the same time as Col. Kilgore may precede him back to the United States a month earlier, while Col. Kilgore awaits the officer who will take over his command.

WELCOME news has reached the Christian Literature Society that recruits will join it in September. The United Church of Canada is sending Miss Margaret Brown, B.A., of Honan, and the Wesleyan Missionary Society of England is sending the Rev. W. C. Allan of Hunan. The Rev. Frank Millican of Ningpo is also coming soon, as representative of the Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A.

Municipal Gazette News

Consul-General for Brazil.

A letter from Mr. D. O. Alves, Consul-General for Brazil, notifies the Council that during his absence on leave Consul Joaquim Pinto Dias will be in charge of the Consulate General for Brazil.

Volunteer Corps.

Italian Company.—The Italian Company is disbanded with effect from June 6, 1929.

Return of Communicable Disease

Reported during the week ending Saturday, midnight, June 15, 1929.	Foreign. Cases notified amongst Foreigners residing within Settlement limits and on outliving Municipal roads. (Estimated Population 32,7[illegible]).	Deaths amongst Chinese residents. (Estimated Population 828,423).
Smallpox	1	0
Scarlet Fever	2	6
Diphtheria	0	1
Tuberculosis	5	16
Cholera	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	14
Paratyphoid Fever	1	0
Amœbic Dysentery	0	1
Bacillary Dysentery	2	
Plague	0	0
Cerebrospinal Fever	1	7
Total Deaths from all Causes	4	225

ACCORDING to a statement made by Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Minister of Justice, the Note to the Consular Body declaring the expiration of the Provisional Court Rendition Agreement will be sent out before the end of this month and the whole matter will be settled by the end of this year.

Columbia New process RECORDS

The Best of The New Records

"I'm Crazy Over You"
Song by LAYTON & JOHNSTONE. (No. 5261)
Fox Trot by JACK PAYNE and The B.B.C. Orchestra. (No. 5287)

"Glad Rag Doll"
Song by LAYTON & JOHNSTONE (No. 5280)
Fox Trot by TED LEWIS and His Band (No. 5268)

J. H. Squire Celeste Octet
Gossamer Wings (Gerard)
Land of Dreams (Gerard) (No. 5254)

Billy Mayerl
Conducting the Court Symphony Orchestra.
SENNEN COVE (Billy Mayerl) In Two Parts. (No. 9688)

New Boy Soprano
TREVOR SCHOFIELD.
Bird songs at Eventide
"Goodnight" said the Cuckoo (No. 5258)

Will Hay
AND HIS SCHOLARS.
The Fourth Form at St. Michaels. In Two Parts. (No. 9698)

Debroy Somers Band
Misty Farm (Fox Trot)
Growing-up Easy (Slow Fox Trot) (No. 5269)

ROBINSON PIANO CO./LTD.
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34 NANKING ROAD

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

THE FIRST TEST MATCH DRAWN

Fine First Wicket Stand by Catterall and Mitchell in South Africans' Second Innings

London, June 13.

In addition to Hobbs, England's Test team for Saturday's match against South Africa has suffered another loss. Freeman is now unable to play, having sprained his shoulder.

The young amateur, R. W. V. Robins, of Middlesex, will probably be offered the vacancy.—Reuter.

Birmingham, June 15.

There were 5,000 spectators present when play started at Edgbaston this morning. The weather was unsettled, but the wicket was in good condition.

J. C. White won the toss for England and decided to bat, sending in Sutcliffe and Killick to open the innings.

The start was not a very auspicious one Sutcliff being caught by Cameron off Ochse when he had made 26. Then Killick was caught by Morkel, off the same bowler after scoring 31 and Hammond was clean bowled by Quinn for 18.

Duleepsinji was caught by Vincent off Morkel after scoring 12 and Leyland was taken by Taylor off Ochse for three.

At the lunch interval England's total stood at 114 runs, with five wickets down. Hendren with 15 to his credit and P. G. H. Fender who had scored one being the not-outs.

South Africa commenced their innings after tea, sending in Catterall and Mitchell to face the English bowling.

Scoring was exceedingly slow, the batsmen taking no chances. At the close their wickets were still intact. They scored only 59 runs in two hours, Catterall having 33 to his credit and Mitchell 25.

Visitors Not Doing So Well

June 17.

This morning Catterall added 31 to his Saturday's score before he was out l.b.w. to Fender for 67, but once the partnership was dissolved disaster came quickly.

Christie took Catterall's place but was bowled by Larwood after he had scored one. Then Taylor was dismissed by the same bowler for two and Markell fell a victim to Tate after scoring five.

At the lunch interval the score was 151 for 4. Mitchell and kept his wicket intact but had been scoring very slowly during the forning and had only added 35 to his Saturday's score. Deane was the other not-out batsman with 12 to his credit.

Mitchell (60) and Deane (12) went out to resume their innings after lunch. After just a little over 40 runs had been added to the total, Deane was caught and bowled by Fender. The retiring batsman had 29 to his credit and Mitchell had then made 85.

Cameron took Deane's place but was bowled by Larwood after he scored five.

Owen-Smith then joined Mitchell. The incoming batsman practically monopolised the bowling and did all the scoring. When he had reached 25 he succumbed to a ball from Tate.

Vincent was next man in, but when he had scored 4 the tea interval was announced, the score board then reading 234 for 7.

Disaster befell the South Africans after tea. First of all Mitchell had his wicket shattered by Tate. The retiring batsman had 88 hits to his credit. Quinn joined Vincent, but the former was clean bowled by Larwood when he had scored only one. Then Ochse was dismissed by the same bowler for two. South Africa being all out for 250. Vincent was not out with 14.

Sutcliffe and Killick opened England's second innings.

At the drawing of stumps Sutcliffe (10) and Killick (23) were still unbeaten, the score board reading 31 for 0.

England's Big Reply

June 18.

This morning's play was marked by a fine partnership between Sutcliffe and Hammond. Killick was bowled by Quinn without adding to his overnight score, but this was the only wicket which fell. At the lunch interval Sutcliffe had reached his century and Hammond, who took Killick's place, had scored 85 at the lunch interval and both were still unbeaten.

England declared their second innings closed shortly before tea when the score stood at 308 for 4 wickets, Sutcliffe added fourteen to his luncheon score when he was bowled by Morkel. Hammond carried his bat for 138.

The Last Effort

Catterall and Mitchell, South Africa's opening batsmen, made a brilliant stand for the first wicket, and Catterall was most unlucky in not reaching his century. He was caught by White off Fender just on time, when he needed only two points to make 100. The partnership produced 171 runs.

Stumps were then drawn.

The result was a draw.

The scores follow:—

ENGLAND—1ST INNINGS

Sutcliffe, c. Cameron, b. Ochse	26
E. T. Killick, c. Morkel, b. Ochse	31
Hammond, b. Quinn	18
Duleepsinhji, c. Vincent, b. Morkel	12
Hendren, b. Morkel	70
Leyland, c. Taylor, b. Ochse	3
P.G.H. Fender, c. Cameron, b. Quinn	6
Tate, c. Mitchell, b. Morkel	40
Larwood, l.b.w., b. Ochse	6
J. C. White, run out	5
Duckworth, not out	11
Extras	17
Total	245

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Morkel	20	4	40	3
Quinn	27	8	62	2
Ochse	25.1	2	79	4
Vincent	7	0	37	0
Mitchell	2	0	10	0

SOUTH AFRICA—1ST INNINGS

Catterall, l.b.w. Fender	67
Mitchell, b. Tate	88
Christie, b. Larwood	1
Taylor, b. Larwood	2
Morkell, b. Tate	5
Deane, c. and b. Fender	29
Cameron, b. Larwood	5
Owen-Smith, b. Tate	25
Vincent, not out	14
Quinn, b. Larwood	1
Ochse, b. Larwood	2
Extras	11
Total	250

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	42.4	17	57	5
Tate	41	14	65	3
Fender	32	10	64	2
Hammond	22	12	25	0
White	32	19	28	0

ENGLAND—2ND INNINGS

Sutcliffe, b. Morkel	114
Killick, b. Quinn	23
Hammond, not out	138
P.G.H. Fender, c. Vincent, b. Ochse	12
Duleepsinji, l.b.w., Ochse	1
Hendred, not out	8
Extras	12
Total 4 wickets	308

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ochse	28	2	88	2
Morkel	22	6	51	1
Quinn	20	2	55	1
Owen-Smith	6	0	29	0
Vincent	19	3	55	0
Christie	5	1	15	0

South Africa—2nd innings

Catterall, c. White b. Fender	98
Mitchell, not out	61
Extras	12
	171 for 1

Bowling

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	11	6	12	0
Tate	16	4	43	0
Fender	15.4	3	55	1
White	12	5	23	0
Hammond	3	0	19	0
Duleepsinhji	1	0	7	0

—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

Glamorgan Roughly Treated by Surrey

London, June 13.

At the Oval, Surrey easily defeated Glamorgan, winning by an innings and 75 runs.

Glamorgan won the toss and were dismissed for the small total of 37. Allom and Geary shared the wickets between them, the former taking 5 for 14 and the latter 5 for 22.

Surrey replied with 295 for 6 declared. Sandham gave a brilliant display of batting, having scored 187 when he was beaten. Mercer took 6 wickets for 76.

In the second innings Glamorgan were all out for 183. Geary again taking 5 wickets for 48

Middlesex v. Hampshire

June 14.

Rain interrupted play almost everywhere in the country.

At Lord's Middlesex beat Hampshire by six wickets.

Hampshire won the toss and compiled 154. Middlesex replied with 192, Kennedy taking 6 wickets for 61.

In the second innings Hampshire were all dismissed for 165, Robins taking 5 for 84, and Middlesex hit off the necessary runs for victory for the loss of four wickets.

Kent v. Leicestershire

Kent beat Leicestershire at Tunbridge Wells by 81 runs.

Kent had first knock and scored 157. Geary took 7 wickets for 56. Leicestershire replied with 114. Wright captured 5 for 42.

Kent made 220 in their second innings and dismissed Leicester for 182.

Worcestershire v. Notts

The match between Worcestershire and Notts at Worcester was drawn.

Notts batting first hit up 350 for 4 and declared. Gunn gave a brilliant display of batting and was still unbeaten with 164 when the innings was declared closed.

At the close Worcestershire had scored only 44 for 7. A Staples took five of the 7 wickets for 9 runs.

Minor Counties v. South Africans

The match between the Minor Counties and the South Africans at Stoke-on-Trent was drawn.

The Minor Counties batted first and ran up 201. Owen Smith took 6 wickets for 38. The South Africans replied with 139. Barnes was in fine form with the ball and took 8 for 41.

The Minor Counties declared when they had reached 183 for 6 in the second innings. At the close the tourists had scored 40 for 1.

Gloucestershire v. Cambridge

At Cheltenham the match between Gloucester and Cambridge University was drawn.

Cambridge had first knock but found Goddard unplayable, with the result that they were dismissed for the small total of 82. Goddard took 9 wickets for 21. Gloucester replied with 220 for 3 declared.

The 'Varsity had scored 135 for 3 in the second innings when stumps were drawn.

Yorkshire v. Northamptonshire

At Bradford, Yorkshire beat Northamptonshire on the first innings.

Yorkshire batting first ran up 219 runs. Holmes contributed 110 not out, Clark took 5 wickets for 38. Northants replied with 102. Dennis taking 6 for 42.

Yorkshire declared when they had scored 58 for 4 in the second innings. At the close Northants had hit up 57 for 1.

Sussex v. Essex

At Horsham Sussex beat Essex on the first innings.

Sussex won the toss and scored 248. Bowley scored exactly 100 before being beaten. Essex replied with 194.

In the second innings Sussex were all dismissed for 106, Nichols taking 6 for 34. When stumps were drawn, Essex's score was 53 for 2.

Oxford University v. Lancashire

The match between Oxford University and Lancashire at Oxford was drawn.

The Varsity batting first ran up 160. Dick Tyldesley took 5 for 55. Lancashire replied with 218.

When play stepped Oxford had scored 139 for 6 in the second innings.

Derbyshire v. Oxford University

June 18.

At Oxford, Derbyshire beat Oxford University by seven wickets.

The 'Varsity won the toss and hit up 224. The country replied with 237, Garthwaite taking 5 wickets for 74.

Derbyshire dismissed Oxford for 162 in the second innings and then hit up the necessary runs for victory for the loss of three wickets.

Dog-racing is undoubtedly an evil—they start too late and close too early

Lancashire v. Middlesex

At Lord's, Lancashire beat Middlesex on the first innings.

Lancashire batting first scored 241, Ernest Tyldesley contributing 102. Allen took all ten wickets for forty runs. Middlesex replied with 228. Lee contributed 124.

In the second innings the Champion county scored 310 for 9 and declared. Hopwood made 106 not out. When stumps were drawn Middlesex had reached 170 for the loss of five wickets. Lee scored another century, this time 105.

Essex v. Surrey

At Leyton to-day, Essex, who are at the bottom of the Championship table, gained valuable first innings points from Surrey.

Essex had first knock and ran up 349. O'Connor contributing a valuable 151. Owing to the fine bowling of Nichols, who took 5 wickets for 35, Surrey were dismissed for only 158.

Essex declared when they had scored 215 for 7 in the second innings. At the drawing of stumps Surrey had reached 261 for 3.

Somerset v Cambridge

At Bath, Somerset inflicted a severe defeat on Cambridge University, winning by an innings and 71 runs.

The 'Varsity were dismissed for 132 in the first innings. The county replied with 431 for 7 declared, Ingle contributing 108, and then got Cambridge all out again for 231. Hunt took 6 wickets for 90.

Glamorgan v. Sussex

At Horsham, Glamorgan beat Sussex by 56 runs.

Sussex won the toss and ran up 306, Bowley, by scoring 120, had the distinction of being the first player to complete a thousand runs this season. E. Davies took 5 wickets for 26. Glamorgan could reply with only 101, Wensley taking 5 for 49. Following on, they improved, and when the innings closed they had scored 408. Owing to fine bowling by Mercer, who captured 5 wickets for 77, Sussex were dismissed in the second innings for 117, thus enabling Glamorgan to take full points by 56 runs.

Leicestershire v. Gloucester

At Leicester, the home country beat Gloucester by eight wickets.

Gloucester had first knock and hit up 201. B. Lyon made 132. Leicester countered with 279. Berry scored 102. Gloucester were all out for 154 in the second innings and Leicester had no difficulty in making the necessary runs for victory, losing only two wickets in the process.

Worcestershire v. Northamptonshire

At Worcester, Northants beat Worcester by 254 runs.

Northants batting first scored 225. Root took 7 for 74. Worcester replied with only 119, Clark taking 5 for 41. Northants were dismissed for 231 in the second innings. Root maintained his fine form and took 6 wickets for 72. Worcester were all out for 86.

Yorkshire v. Notts

At Sheffield, Yorkshire beat Notts by five wickets.

Notts had first knock and scored 157. Yorkshire replied with 205. A Staples took 6 wickets for 60.

In the second innings Notts were dismissed for 144, Rhodes taking 7 wickets for 38. Yorkshire hit up the necessary runs for victory for the loss of five wickets.—Reuter.

LOCAL CRICKET

Wiltshires H. Q. v Shanghai Area

Shanghai Area qualified for the second round of the knock-out competition at the expense of H.Q. Wing, 2nd Bn. Wiltshire Regt. on June 20, in a game which was remarkable for low scoring. The bowlers required very little assistance, for the ball played all sorts of pranks on a slow wicket with the result that the batsmen were dismissed in a very short period

WILTSHIRE REGT. H.Q.

Bdsm. Ingram, b. Clowes	12
Pte. Clarke, b. Clowes	7
Lt Col. Barker, b. Petitt	0
Pte. Tucker, b. Clowes	1
Major Culver, b. Clowes	2
L/Cpl. Brown, c. Howe, b. Petitt	0
Lieut. Wilkinson, b. Petitt	0
L Cpl. Carter, c. Wilde, b. Petitt	7
L Cpl. Pridmore, c. Herbert, b. Petitt	4
Capt Lloyd, not out	5
Pte. Cox, b. Petitt	0
Extras	0
Total	38

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lieut. Clowes	7	2	15	4
Sgt. Petitt	6.5	2	24	6

H. Q. SHANGHAI AREA

W.O.I. Wilde, c. Ingram, b. Clarke	16
S.Q.M.S. Matthews, b. Tucker	4
Lieut. Clowes, c. Carter, b. Barber	7
Capt. Clarke, b. Barker	0
Sgt. Howe, c. and b. Tucker	4
Sgt. Petitt, c. Wilkinson, b. Tucker	5
Sgt. Devean, c. Pridmore, b. Clarke	13
L/Cpl. Barker, c. and b. Clarke	4
Cpl. Barrett, l.b.w. Lloyd	12
Sgt. Herbert, not out	2
L/Cpl. Webb, c. and b. Brown	0
Extras	7
Total	74

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bdsm. Ingram	6	2	17	0
Pte. Tucker	6	1	14	3
Lt-Col. Barker	5	1	9	2
Pte. Cox	3	0	5	0
Pte. Clarke	4	1	16	3
Capt. Lloyd	2	0	5	1
L/Cpl. Brown	0	1	1	

In a similar competition game H.Q. Wing, 1st Bn. The Norfolk Regt. had no difficulty in winning against the R.A.M.C. Batting first, they obtained the useful figure of 181, owing chiefly to a fine innings by Woodley, the Shaforce player, who compiled 71 runs. Lyte also played well, and was the second highest scorer with 36. The losers were all out in their first innings for 74, and in their second innings which followed they were dismissed for 71.

BOXING IN AMERICA

The Match Between Uzcudun and Schmeling

R.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 17.

Paulino Uzcudun and Max Schmeling, leading heavyweights, who are to meet at Yankee Stadium in 10 days on the Milk Fund card, both announced to-day that they were now ready for the fray and were easing off in their training.

Schmeling, who hails from Germany and is known as "the German Jack Dempsey", told the newspapermen that he had been placing large wagers on himself.

The Battling Basque, while unprepared to state whether he was putting any money down on the outcome, intimated that Schmeling wouldn't get rich by his present tactics.

Interest in the boxing world is focused on this match to the exclusion of all other offerings. Schmeling and Uzcudun will go 15 rounds before what gives every indication of being the hope of all promoters—a "thrilling crowd," which means a big crowd and an enthusiastic one. Great difference of opinion as to the abilities of the two men is expected to bring some U.S.$500,000 through the gate to the enrichment of Schmeling, Uzcudun and the Milk Fund.

Because of the charity aspect of the affair, the New York Boxing Commission permitted Schmeling to close the contract himself without benefit of manager, and Schmeling declared that he would never again box under his native hardlet, Arthur Bulow, who holds a contract good until October of next year.

Schmeling's training party has included a dachshund puppy and two homing pigeons. Everything Schmeling has done has proved good "copy" and the newspapers have given him more publicity than any fighter since Dempsey quit.—United Press.

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TOLLEY AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPION

Jack Smith Defeated in Hard Fought Match at Sandwich by Four and Three: All Square after First Round

Sandwich, June 13.

In the fourth round of the British Amateur Golf Championship R. Baugh (America), the 1929 captain of Oxford University, beat Joshua Crane (America) by 3 up and 2 to play; John Dawson (America) beat E. Kyle, of Selangor, by 5 and 4; R. Straker (Walton Heath) defeated Dr. Tweddell (Stourbridge) by one up; and Andrew McNair (East Renfrew) eliminated T. P. Perkins, the holder, by one up.

Interviewed by Reuters' representative prior to going out against McNair, Perkins said: "Naturally I am a little upset at yesterday's incident, but I have been assured by a member of the Championship Committee that I was quite in order in doing what I did."

Perkins and McNair hustled along till the seventh hole and caught up a couple who had started ten minutes in front. They had to wait before they could play their shots there. Perkins was obviously hurrying his shots, especially in putting. On three greens he missed putts that could have been holed. He was two down at the ninth. McNair led by three holes at the eleventh but missed his approach shot at the twelfth, Perkins winning that hole. McNair took the thirteenth, and Perkins the fourteenth and fifteenth. The next two holes were halved. At the eighteenth McNair pulled his drive and failed to reach the home green with his third stroke. Perkins was two and a half yards from the hole in three, but missed the putt. McNair holed a two-footer for a half, thus winning the match by one up.

The complete results of the fifth round are as follows:

Rex Hartley (Sunningdale) beat R. Marris (Royal & Ancient) by 2 up and 1 to play;
E. Tipple (Langley Park) defeated Thirsk (Bridlington) by 4 and 3;
C. Tolley (Royal & Ancient) eliminated Baugh by 3 and 2;
A. J. Evans, former Captain of the Kent cricket team, defeated McNair by 5 and 4;
John Dawson (Chicago) beat S. McKinlay (Glasgow) by 2 and 1;
Major Keith Thorburn (Royal & Ancient) eliminated Straker by 2 up;
J. Smith (Earlsferry) beat William Tulloch (Cathkinbraes) by 2 up;
The Hon. Michael Scott defeated R. Bayliss (South Staffs) by one up.

Tolley Defeats Thorburn

June 14.

The weather was unsettled for the sixth round of the Amateur Golf Championship.

Hartley beat Tipple by 5 and 3. These were the youngest pair in the competition and they opened proceedings. Hartley took the lead at the short sixth and was still one in front at the ninth. Hartley won four out of the six holes on the homeward journey, Tipple losing his last chance when he took three putts at the thirteenth.

Dawson beat Evans by 6 and 5. Dawson took the lead at the second but lost the fourth where he was over the fence for the third successive in the championship. He won the sixth and became two up at the short eighth where he holed a seven foot putt for two. Evans was bunkered at the ninth which the American won. Evans gave up the tenth. Dawson won the next two and halved the thirteenth.

Cyril Tolley beat Thorburn by one up.

Thorburn's little chip shots were the feature of the early holes. He won the third to take the lead. Tolley, although his tee shot went into the rough, won the sixth hole when Thorburn missed a short putt, making the score all square. The seventh and eighth were halved. Tolley won the the ninth in three, where Thorburn drove into a bunker for the first time. At this stage both had taken thirty-five strokes. Thorburn made the score all square at the tenth and took the lead by winning the eleventh. The next two holes were halved. Tolley became two down at the long fourteenth, when he got into a canal. Thorburn missed an approach shot and lost the 15th. He played the short 16th hole so badly that Tolley won in 4. Tolley became dormie one at the seventeenth, and although bunkered at the eighteenth he got out well to halve the hole. Thorburn missed a two-yard putt in an endeavour to save the match.

Smith and Scott

Smith beat Scott by two and one.

Smith took the lead at the fourth. He lost the fifth and the next three were halved. At the ninth Scott threw away no chances. He played a delightful pitch to the ninth green and took the lead for the first time. Smith squared the game at the eleventh and won the twelfth, his opponent getting into a bunker from his second shot. Smith afterwards chipped a shot dead out of a bunker, becoming dormy two. He secured a half at the seventeenth.

The Semi-finals

In the semi-final Tolley beat Hartley by one up and Jack Smith defeated John Dawson, of Chicago, at the nineteenth hole.

The championship contains an unparalleled feat by the Scottish carpenter, Jack-Smith winning after Dawson was dormie three, thus ensuring an Anglo-Scottish final.

The match was played in a half gale of rain. Dawson was unperturbed, but he was rattled by a slack drive at the sixteenth. Smith won the 16th, 17th and 18th holes to make the score all square. Smith made a glorious drive and a perfect second shot at the crucial nineteenth. The American, just out of a bunker, put his ball a yard from the pin with his third stroke. Smith's ball was two feet away. Dawson missed the putt, his ball hitting the hole and jumping out. Then Smith sank his ball for victory.

Tolley and Hartley were all square at the turn. Tolley could not shake off Hartley, but eventually he was dormie one at the seventeenth and a half at the eighteenth enabled him to win by one up.

The Final

June 15.

Play in the final began this morning, over 36 holes.

Smith won the first hole in four. Tolley pulling his drive and taking three strokes from the edge of the green. The next there holes were halved. At the fifth Smith laid himself a stymie. He used his niblick to jump over the intervening ball, but he did not get near the hole, which Tolley took in four, making the score all square.

The sixth was halved. At the seventh Tolley topped his mashie shot, Smith winning the hole in five. The eighth was halved, after both had missed drives and been bunkered. Tolley captured the ninth, to make the score all square.

Smith was frequently out-driven, but he played good second shots. There was a great cheer for Smith when he holed out a shot from off the tenth green with an aluminium putter to win the hole in three.

Smith, half-stymied at the eleventh, with a long putt struck the intervening ball. Each asked the other to hole a foot putt for a half in four.

Tolley made the match all square at the twelfth when he holed out a five-foot putt, Smith failing from a yard out.

First Round All Square

At the thirteenth Tolley was bunkered off his second shot, but Smith missed a short putt. The hole was halved.

The long fourteenth was halved in six.

Tolley played a great chip-shot from a bed of buttercups to halve the fifteenth, but cut his tee-shot at the short sixteenth, Smith holing out an eight-foot putt for the lead. Tolley, however, won the seventeenth to make the score all square. The next hole was halved in five.

At the end of the first round they were all square.

The final was concluded this afternoon, when Cyril Tolley (Royal and Ancient) defeated the Scottish artisan, J. Nelson Smith (Earlsferry) by four up and three to play.

In the afternoon Smith fared badly at the outset, and Tolley was four up at the turn. Smith, however, won the first two holes on the homeward journey, reducing his opponent's lead to two. The twelfth was halved but Tolley won the thirteenth and fourteenth making him dormie four. The fifteenth was halved.

Smith started the afternoon round by getting bunkered twice. Tolley won the first hole, the second was halved but Smith squared matters at the third by dropping a four-yard putt.

At the fourth Smith hooked his second shot. He had a faulty drive at the fifth and hooked his tee-shot from the sixth into the hillside. The hole taken out Tolley three up. He also won the seventh and eighth and with a lead of five appeared to be in an unassailable position. Smith, however, dropped a beautiful three-yard putt at the ninth and turned four down.

On the homeward journey Tolley lost the first two holes. He played over the green with his second shot at the tenth and again at the eleventh a bad second gave his opponent the advantage.

Tolley the Champion

With Tolley's lead reduced to two there seemed a prospect of an exciting finish. The twelfth hole was halved in four. Tolley, however, made no mistake at the thirteenth which he won and he also took the fourteenth owing to Smith missing two shots through the green.

This put Tolley dormie four and the fifteenth being halved he won as stated by four and three.

Tolley won the Amateur Championship also in 1920, beating R. A. Gardner at Mairfield at the 37th hole.

His record in the competition this year was as follows:

1st round:	Beat Patterson 6 and 5
2nd round:	Beat W. Sutton 1 up
3rd round:	Beat Douglas Grant 4 and 3
4th round:	Beat R. Openheimer 5 and 3
5th round:	Beat Baugh 3 and 2
6th round:	Beat Thorburn 1 up
Semi-Final:	Beat Hartley 1 up.

—Reuter.

THE AMERICA CUP

Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenge Accepted

London, June 18.

It is announced that the New York Yacht Club has accepted Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America Cup. The first race will be held at Newport News, Virginia, on September 13, 1930.—Reuter.

N.C.H. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 18.

The New York Yacht Club announce that they have accepted the Challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, issued on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, who in a press statement several weeks ago intimated that he was prepared to retrieve for Great Britain the America Cup. The yachts are to be constructed according to the official standards and will be not over 76 ft. in length, other qualifications accordingly. There will be no time allowances or other handicaps.

According to the proposed fixtures, the races will be sailed off Newport, Rhode Island. The first entry to win three races will be declared the winner. It is anticipated that the first race will be started on September 13, 1930.

Sir Thomas Lipton has upheld Britain's sailing traditions for the past two decades.

Sir Thomas's Ambition

"I would swap the whole blooming lot for the mug held by the Americans."

That is how Sir Thomas Lipton feels about his yachting trophies, and he has won more valuable prizes than any living yachtsman. He is going to make another bid for the America Cup, this time with the Shamrock V. It will be his fifth attempt to bring the cup back to England. "It's my life's ambition," Sir Thomas said, when he returned from a trip to the United States last year.

The firm of Nicholson is designing the new Shamrock V.

The America Cup went to America in 1851, and Sir Thomas made his first attempt to regain it in 1899. If the present plans for the race are carried out, Sir Thomas will be in his 80th year when he backs Shamrock V against the best of the American yachts. He was 79 on May 10, last. The veteran yachtsman is a bachelor.—British United Press.

DURBAN, June 15:—In the first of three soccer test games, played here to-day, the touring English team beat South Africa by three goals to two.—Reuter.

THE DAVIS CUP

Britain in the Final for the European Zone

Budapest, June 14.

Play in the semi-final of the European Zone of the Davis Cup competition between Britain and Hungary commenced to-day.

In the first singles match Kehrling (Hungary) beat Gregory (Britain) 5—7, 7—5, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3. Austin (Britain) however evened up things by beating Takacs (Hungary) in three straight sets, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

June 15.

In the doubles in the play for the Davis Cup, Gregory and Collins (Britain) beat Kehrling and Aschner (Austria) 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Having won one of the singles matches yesterday, Britain now leads by two matches to one.

June 16.

Britain to-day beat Hungary in the semi-final of the European Zone of the Davis Cup competition.

Britain was leading by 2 matches to 1 when play started to-day, but Hungary drew level when Von Kehrling defeated Austin (Britain) 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. Gregory however won his match against Takaco 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.—Reuter.

Britain's Defeat at Eastbourne

London, June 14.

A lawn tennis tournament between Britain and America commenced at Eastbourne to-day. The two opening singles resulted as follows: Hennessey (America) beat W. Powell (Britain) 7—5, 5—7, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2, and J. van Ryn (America) defeated Lester (Britain) 6—3, 6—1, 6—0.

June 15.

Play in the Anglo-American lawn tennis tournament was continued to-day. Yesterday America won two singles, and to-day they captured the remaining two singles and the double, thus winning the tournament by five matches to nil.

To-day's results were:

J. van Ryn (America) beat Powell (Britain) 6—0, 6—3, 6—3; Wilmer Allison (America) beat Lester (Britain) 6—4, 6—3, 8—6; and Allison and van Ryn (America) defeated Crole-Rees and Eames (Britain) 5—7, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.—Reuter.

London Championships

London, June 18.

At the Queen's Club to-day, in the London lawn tennis championships, Tilden and Hunter each played and won four matches in four hours, both entering the fourth round of the singles and the second round of the doubles.

In the first round, Tilden, making his first appearance in England this season, beat the young Kent champion, H. Lee, 6-1, 6-4.

In the second round Tilden disposed of Harris 6-4, 6-3, and in the third he lost only one game in two sets, defeating A. A. Fyzee, the Indian Davis Cup player, in the easiest fashion by 6-0, 6-1.

In the third round of the Women's Singles Mrs. Edginston beat Miss Marjorie Morrill (America) 6-4, 6-4 and Mrs. Bundy (America) defeated Miss Edith Cross (America) 2-6, 8-6, 6-0.—Reuter.

Dutch Championships

Nordwijks, June 15.

In the semi-final of the Dutch lawn tennis championships, Tilden beat Wilbur Coen, the 17-year old American Davis Cup player, 10—8, 6—3, 6—2.

June 16.

In the doubles of the Dutch international lawn tennis championships Tilden and Hunter (America) beat the Swedish pair, Nielsen and Ramberg, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

In the final of the singles Tilden beat Hunter in three straight sets, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.—Reuter.

Wimbledon Tournament

London, June 19.

Two things have been definitely settled by the draw made at Wimbledon to-day in connection with the lawn tennis championships to be played off there.

The first is that Miss Helen Wills, the lady champion, and Miss Betty Nuthall will almost inevitably meet in the early stages of the ladies' singles championship.

The second is that, providing each comes through the preliminary bouts, Tilden and Jean Borotra will meet in the final of the Men's Singles. Tilden, however, has to meet Cochet before he can reach the final.

In the first round Tilden opposes H. Dillon, the Irish International; Hennessey meets the South African Davis Cup player Malcolm; Cochet plays A. Crossley; and Jean Borotra encounters G. Sherwell.

Lacoste is not defending his title owing to business responsibilities.

Miss Helen Wills, Miss Eileen Bennett, Fraulein Aussem, and Miss E. Heine, the South African champion, have received byes in the Ladies' Singles and go into the second round.

Tilden's Win at Queen's Club

The London Lawn Tennis Championships were continued at Queen's Club to-day. In the fourth round of the singles Tilden beat Lester 6-0, 6-2.—Reuter.

SHOOTING

Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C.

The annual rifle meeting of the Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C., was held on June 16 at the Rifle Range with a considerable number of contestants. Despite the poor weather some excellent scores were recorded and at the conclusion of the shoot the usual informal tea was given, at which many friends of the company were present.

The results were as follows:—

Challenge Cup—1st H. H. Tod; 2nd W. G. Calder; 3rd C. M. Tonkin; 4th C. W. Glover.

Inglis Cup—1st J. Milligan; 2nd R. Baxter; 3rd G. Kliene.

Captain's Cup—1st C. B. Blakie; 2nd P. C. Campbell; 3rd A. B. Lang.

Subaltern's Cup—1st E. A. Barr; 2nd J. K. Ewing; 3rd C. J. Taylor.

N. C. O.'s Cup—1st C. W. Glover; 2nd K. S. Mackenzie; 3rd R. Condie.

Old Bill Cup—1st W. C. Henry; 2nd J. C. A. Taylor; 3rd J. K. Ewing.

Grand Aggregate—Gold Cross won by C. W. Glover, 354; Silver Cross, E. A. Barr, 343; Bronze Cross, H. H. Tod, 330; 4th prize—C. B. Blaikie, 321.

"A" Class Aggregate—1st R. Baxter, 314; 2nd J. E. Gray, 249.

"B" Class Aggregate—1st W. E. Henry, 282; 2nd J. A. Morton, 269.

"C" Class Aggregate—1st K. S. Mackenzie, 255; 2nd C. J. Taylor, 230.

Ex-Member's Shoot—1st V. B. Glover; 2nd F. Gates; 3rd J. Harder.

Raray Cup—1st Miss J. Milligan; 2nd Mrs. J. Morton; 3rd Miss Cockburn.

T. M. C. Musketry Prize—"A1" Class:—1st C. W. Glover, 176; 2nd J. R. Milligan, 169; "A" Class—1st H. H. Tod, 169; 2nd W. G. Calder, 160. "B" Class:—1st G. Sinclair, 164; 2nd T. H. Walker, 156; "C" Class:—1st R. C. Vier, 163; 2nd J. K. Ewing, Ladies' Prize:—1st Miss S. Milligan (H. H. Tod); 2nd Mrs. Milligan (W. G. Calder); 3rd Miss O. Lavington (C. M. Tonkin); 4th Miss Middleton (C. W. Glover).

U.S. Marines Challenge Cup

The final stage for the U. S. Marines Challenge Cup, presented by the officers and men of the 4th Regt. U. S. Marine Corps, was shot off under the auspices of the Shanghai Rifle Association on June 17. The shooting was difficult as the light was bad, but in spite of this Lt. H. E. Leland of the U.S.M.C. put up the excellent score of 97 out of 100 pts.—17 bulls and three inners—and won the trophy with 186 out 200 pts.

	Stages 1st	2nd	
H. E. Leland	89	97	186*
J. Rich	89	95	184*
W. Easterling	91	90	181*
L. A. Mottu	90	89	178*
W. E. Sauer	90	87	177
V. Sharman	86	90	176
C. E. Rucker	86	90	176
W. Read	88	86	174
D. Tassler	88	86	174
B. Caulton	89	84	173
B. Willby	85	81	166
A. Seaborn	86	80	166
W. Campbell	89	77	166
O. L. Ibert	87	77	164
V. Ribbons	86	77	163

*Winner of Spoon.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP

Won in a Close Finish by Songe from Field of Twenty-nine

London, June 19.

The Royal Hunt Cup—7 furlongs 166 yards—was run this afternoon with the following result:

Songe	1
Caballero	2
Guards Parade	3

Twenty-nine horses started. Songe won by half a length, with a head between second and third.

Betting:

100 to 6 against Songe
25 to 1 against Caballero
25 to against Guards Parade

—Reuter.

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C. J. C. RACE MEETING

The week-end racing at the Chinese Jockey Club was of a pronounced end-of-the-season type, most of the events being of the consolation order. Naturally, therefore, there were many surprises and the erratic running was assisted by the rain which made the going very soft.

The results follow:—

JUNE 15.

1.—The 67th Novices Cup
A half-mile.

1.—Raymond's dun, Mixed Double, S. Y. Sung, 154.
2.—Powhattan's bay, Sahara, W. E. Tingle, 148.
3.—Yong & Koo's grey, Bold Venture, T. M. Collaco, 155.
Won by a head; three lengths.
Time, 58 1/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $43.20. Places, $13.20, $8.20, $27.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 92, 366, 110.
Unplaced:—149, 181, 403, 335, 258, 61, 122, 175, 5, 224, 413, 35, 223, 399, 39, 259, 180, 148, 283, 287.

2.—The Hongkong Plate
A half-mile

1.—H.F.Z. & T.S.C.'s grey, The Dragon Here, T. L. Wong, 157.
2.—C. S. Mao's bay, Friendship II, Y. S. Chang, 152.
3.—Fak Kee's [illegible] Interruptive, H. Collaco, 157.
Won by three-quarters; a head.
Time, 58 4/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $89.30. Places, $33.50, $5, $19.40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 87, 357, 12.
Unplaced:—152, 123, 339, 162, 241, 45, 161, 99, 152, 256, 216, 88.

3.—The Tientsin Plate
One mile.

1.—Honesty's grey, Star of Chekiang, F. Noodt, 152.
2.—Ruby's grey, Forty-Six, T. L. Wong, 152.
3.—Sheng & Co.'s bay, Argument, T. W. Tsiang, 142.
Won by three lengths; the same.
Time, 2 min. 08 2/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $55.60. Places, $9.30, $6.80, $20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 349, 146, 288.
Unplaced:—Nos. 13, 48, 393, 415, 156, 255, 398, 79, 132, 397, 231, 25, 118, 199, 88, 199.

4.—The Tsingtao Plate
Six furlongs.

1.—Law & Hickling's ches., Glen Dochart, Y. S. Chang, 158.
2.—Two Fives' ches., Xenophon, F. Noodt, 162.
3.—Tong's dun, Nith, A. N. Dallas, 152.
Won by one and a half lengths; length; one.
Time, 1 min. 34 2/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $8.50. Places, $6.50, $19.60, $10.40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 342, 47, 455.
Unplaced:—313, 294, 399, 358, 330, 251, 295, 436, 432, 338, 227, 241, 342.

5.—The Nankai Plate
One mile.

1.—Wong's skew., Country Life, D. S. Li, 153.
2.—Z. L. T. Co's bay, Grandson, L. K. Woo, 145.
3.—Kao Bros.'s grey, Salvation Urban, H. Huang, 152.
Won by one length; three.
Time, 2 min. 11 1/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $60.90. Places, $17.10, $9.90, $16.60.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 31, 265, 212.
Unplaced:—412, 394, 289, 457, 197, 411, 272, 190, 65, 61, 144, 397, 135.

6.—The Peiping Selling Race
Nine furlongs.

1.—Woo's bay, Agility, Y. S. Chang, 159.
2.—C. S. Mao's grey, The Hopeful Bird, Wm. Hu, 153.
3.—Kao Bros.'s grey, Appointment, S. Y. Sung, 148.
Won by one length; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 28 1/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $16.70. Places, $8.10, $5, $35.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 28, 58, 290.
Unplaced:—412, 105, 145, 442, 437, 527, 379, 168, 73, 90, 138, 55.

7.—The Nanyuen Handicap. "A" Class
One mile.

1.—Foot's dun, Speedfoot, C. G. Jack, 144.
2.—Eve's bay, Banque Eve, V. M. Haimovitch, 153.
3.—Jolly Bird's brown, Winter, H. Huang, 150.
Won by a neck; the same.
Time, 2 min. 08 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $99.90. Places, $14.10, $7.10, $14.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 173, 135, [illegible]
Unplaced:—202, 20, 426, [illegible] 295, 437, 177, 131, 441.

8.—The Nanyuen Handicap. "B" Class
One mile.

1.—L. Kuanshien's grey, Lion, [illegible] N. Deitz, 143.
2.—Wang's grey, Noble Life, C. G. Jack, 152.
3.—S. W. Hee's grey, Tiber, M. T. Yih, 142.
Won by a head; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 08 4/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $221.60. Places, $115.20, $18.20, $60.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 175, [illegible]
Unplaced:—163, 405, 19, 60, 400, 187, 107, 186, 288, 403, 49, 68, 228, 14[illegible], 248, [illegible], 259, 404, 158.

9.—The Tangshan Handicap
One and a quarter miles

1.—Foot's ches., Swiftfoot, C. G. Jack, 147.
2.—Boulin & Speelman's grey, Zanzibar, G. A. Pollock, 153.
3.—Five Stars' grey, Mount Blanc, D. S. Li, 161.
Won by a neck; two lengths.
Time, 2 min. 41 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $55.40. Places, $12.40, $8.60, $8.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 300, 516, 198.
Unplaced:—305, 402, 480, 40, 72, 191, 382, 426, 169, 78.

10.—The Hankow Plate
One mile.

1.—M.S.P.'s ches., Jolly Leader, H. Huang, 152.
2.—Raymond's grey, Bonzo, H. C. Pih, 158.
3.—C.E. & T.T.'s dun, Crossfire, C. Encarnacao, 162.
Won by one length; three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 09 4/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $25.60. Places, $9.50, $8.10, $15.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 161, 41, 61.
Unplaced:—396, 289, 457, 314, 426, 130, 382, 455, 394, 120, 302, 342, 229.

11.—The Newchwang Plate
Seven furlongs

1.—Sheng & Co.'s grey, Attachment II, J. Liou, 159.
2.—Soh-Co.'s ches., Sub-Astral, H. C. Pih, 162.
3.—Plane's grey, Lucky Boy, C. Encarnacao, 165.
Won by two lengths; a head.
Time, 1 min. 51 2/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $25.90. Places, $8.70, $8.20, $6.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 237, 97, 391.
Unplaced:—29, 212, 253, 234, 199.

12.—The Foochow Plate
One and a quarter miles.

1.—Y. S. Mao's grey, Tigris, D. S. Li, 163.
2.—Y. S. Doo's bay, Go-on-Rush, N. Deitz, 160.
3.—Z.C.'s grey, Lumbago, C. Encarnacao, 155.
Won by many lengths; the same.
Time, 2 min. 44 4/5 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $16.50. Places, $8.60, $7.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 134, 408, 155.
Unplaced:—307.

JUNE 16.

1.—The Wuchang Plate
Three quarter mile

1.—Dog's bay, Netherland, C. G. Jack, 152.
2.—Dixie's ches, Copper, R. N. Harris, 158.
3.—C. S. and T. T's. dun, Crossfire, S. A. Judah, 155.
Won by 2 lengths, 1½ length.
Time, 1.36 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $39.60. Places, $12.10, $11.70, $14.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 99, 353, 349.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 237, 315, 321, 170, 92, 109, 203, 91, 211, 271, 25, 76, 219, 394, 30, 362.

2.—The Tsinan Plate
One mile

1.—Kuanshein's grey, Long Bill, N. Deitz, 163.
2.—Wang's grey, Noble Life, C. G. Jack, 155.
3.—Five Star's grey, Star Anise, D. S. Li, 152.
Won by a neck, a neck.
Time, 2.15½ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $143.30. Places, $31.80, $9.10, $12.60.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 72, 287, 235.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 5, 123, 214, 276, 277, 305, 182, 402.

3.—The Taiyuen Plate
Seven furlongs

1.—Eve's ches., Quiet Eve, V. M. Haimovitch, 163.
2.—Foot's ches., Swift Foot, C. G. Jack, 162.
3.—Edgar & Springfield's bay, Prince Richert, A. L. Caplan, 157.
Won by 8 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time, 1.35⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $11.10. Places, $7.00, $9.80, $25.60.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 58, 274, 49.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 152, 19, 8, 215, 359, 387, 286, 104, 173.

4.—The Yunnan Plate
One mile

1.—Soh-Co's ches., Sub-Astral, H. C. Pih, 162.
2.—Edward Sheng & Co's grey, Attachment II, J. Liou, 159.
3.—Woo's bay, Fairy Knight, Y. S. Chang, 159.
Won by 1 length, 1½ length.
Time, 2.16 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $38.10. Places, $7.10, $6.60, $6.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 143, 271, 91.
Unplaced staters:—Nos. 336, 366, 279, 216, 175, 63.

5.—The Sian Selling Race
Nine furlongs

1.—Edward Sheng & Co's bay, Consignment, J. Liou, 149.
2.—Foot's grey, Activefoot, C. G. Jack, 152.
3.—Mao's bay, Tungtai, T. L. Wong, 159.
Won by a head, a neck.
Time, 2.03⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $25.20. Places, $10.10, $36.90, $71.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 285, 367, 279.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 429, 352, 23, 146, 93, 481, 416, 325, 120, 275, 85, 121, 126.

6.—The Nanking Handicap
One mile

1.—Willhu's grey, Bill Merchant, Y. S. Chang, 162.
2.—Soh-Co's, ches., Sub-Class, S. Y. Sung, 144.
3.—Ivorbeithing's black, Blue, F. Noodt, 155.
Won by 3 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time, 2.17⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $16.40. Places, $5.50, $10.50, $12.30.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 73, 186, 35.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 214, 305, 37, 365, 279, 321, 180, 346, 137, 274.

7.—The Lanchow Plate
Half mile

1.—Lob & Pat's bay, Albion, C. G. Jack, 145.
2.—Law & Hickling's skew, Gleflivet, F. Noodt, 153.
3.—Fah Kee's grey, Old Warrior, H. C. Collaco, 148.
Won by 1½ length, 2 lengths.
Time, 1.00 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $312.60. Places, $32.70, $7.80, $16.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 168, 321, 65.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 194, 317, 184, 429, 175, 318, 56, 356, 218.

8.—The Fientien Handicap (A Class)
Nine furlongs

1.—Jolly Bird's brown, Winter, H. Huang, 145.
2.—Edward Sheng & Co's grey, Tiger One, T. W. Tsiang, 147.
3.—Boudin & Speelman's grey, Zanzibar, G. Pollock, 157.
Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time, 2.27⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $27.[illegible]. Places, $8.80, $12.90, $6.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 483, 317, 225.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 201, 147, 18, 356, 175, 5, 121.

9.—The Fientien Handicap. (B Class)
Nine furlongs

1.—Woo's bay, Agility, Y. S. Chang, 158.
2.—Hollandia's bay, Frisia, H. C. Collaco, 150.
3.—Dixie's bay, Mobile, F. Noodt, 142.
Won by a length, a length.
Time, 2.32⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $24.60. Places, $10.30, $11.30, $8.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 207, 386, 234.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 24, 144, 215, 154, 157, 200, 116, 369, 22, 298, 140.

10.—The Kiukiang Plate
One and quarter mile

1.—Foot's grey, Rapidfoot, C. G. Jack, 147.
2.—G. C. Shaw's grey, Tobacco Plant, T. Y. Tung, 155.
3.—Z. L. T. Co.'s bay, Grandson, L. K. Woo, 148.
Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths.
Time, 2.54⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $37.70. Places, $8.90, $8.40, $7.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 402, 453, 116.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 218, 329, 193.

11.—The Shansi Plate
Three quarter mile

1.—Digger's grey, Elopement Eve, V. M. Haimovitch, 155.
2.—Powhattan's bay, Sahara, G. Pollock, 152.
3.—Johnathan's bay, Cinchona Tree, L. K. Woo, 159.
3.—McBain & Sokoloff's grey, Veterock, M. M. Sokoloff, 159.
Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, dead heat.
Time, 1.35⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $40.00. Places, $12.80, $14.30, $7.00, $28.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 180, 424, 228, 383.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 222, 492, 556, 398, 291, 159, 235, 558, 207, 15, 165, 326.

12.—The Kwanchow Plate
One and a quarter mile

1.—M. P. S's ches., Jolly Leader, H. C. Pih, 152.
2.—Sokoloff's skew, Cuban Raw, V. Haimovitch, 158.
3.—Plane's grey, Lucky Boy, H. C. Collaco, 158.
Won by many lengths, many lengths.
Time, 2.47⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $27.10. Places, $6.80, $5.90, $7.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 19, 29, 488.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 334, 627, 315, 201, 553.

THE SHANGHAI CLAY PIGEON CLUB

Suggested Amalgamation of Various Clubs

At the annual meeting of the Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club, held on June 14 in the Shanghai Club, Mr. H. H. Read, vice-president of the Club, presided, in the absence of Mr. J. Ambrose, president. The supporting committee was composed of Messrs. F. Schwyzer, K. H. Martin, I. Tuxford, A. P. Nazer, and W. J. Gande, acting hon. secretary and treasurer.

Mr. J. Ambrose was re-elected president and Mr. H. H. Read vice-president (by acclamation), and the following gentlemen will serve on the general committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. I. Tuxford, K. H. Martin, F. Schwyzer, A. P. Nazer, G. H. Charleton, and W. J. Gande; and with the following will constitute the balloting committee:—Messrs. R. W. Robertson, E. F. Bateman, N. E. Moller and Dr. Jordan, proposed by Mr. H. H. Read and seconded by Mr. C. E. Sparke.

The chairman and Mr. Gande brought up the matter of inviting other clubs to join in the shoots, hoping for augmented interest in shooting in the future. The incoming committee were instructed to consult with committees of the Japanese Club, the intended French club and the defunct International Gun Club. It was suggested that these clubs might affiliate with the Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club and thus provide more shooting for all interested. A revision of the rules was suggested, so as to include, and perhaps provide for one large club instead of a number of small clubs.

All shots would be benefitted by the proposed amalgamation, and it would be more economical for all concerned.

The meeting decided to hold the opening shoot of the season, which was to be an invitational affair, on July 7, and adjourned with a vote of thanks to the chairman Mr. H. H. Read and Mr. W. J. Gande.

THE YACHT CLUB

New Officers and Encouraging Prospects for Season

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Yacht Club was held on June 11 on board the flagship, the Foam, with the Commodore, Mr. E. T. Byrne, presiding. The formality of the proceedings was somewhat upset through the attention of the members being diverted to the unaccustomed magnificence of their surroundings, the really well-found motor houseboat having been done up in a manner which made her scarcely recognisable.

The Commodore opened the proceedings with one of his customary joyous speeches, mostly occupied with explanations as to why it was essential that he should resign, and make way for a younger man of presumed greater vitality and enthusiasm, whereupon, without any proposer or seconder, it was agreed, as in countless years past, that the Commodore should continue to be Commodore. This was succeeded by a résumé of the wonderful sport provided by the club in the past season and a tribute to the officers who had done so much for the club, in particular the veteran skipper of the Viking, Mr. J. Neil, now on Home leave.

The meeting selected a very strong group of officers, namely:—Capt. H. E. Hillman, R.N. (ret), Vice-Commodore; Mr. J. Neil, Rear-Commodore; Messrs. W. C. Woodfield, J. K. Kirichok, and J. G. B. Dewar, Sailing Committee; Mr. A. J. Watson, Official Measurer; Mr. V. S. Hamill, hon. secretary and treasurer.

The Commodore announced with obvious pleasure that several of the miscellaneous class boats which had degenerated into "spooning craft" had been rescued and once again the club had the prospect of seeing all the available boats in this class in the racing section. He regretted that the strenuous work in the International series had played some havoc with the Byrne boats, but there were still four in commission, with the prospect of two more being renovated so that they could engage in racing, so they might look forward to another exciting season.

The motor boats last year rather failed to come up to promise, but he understood that several enthusiasts since then had secured racing boats and he could promise them that, if they would turn out with their boats in racing order, the club would provide them with races.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the retiring officers and a special welcome to Capt. Hillman and Mr. Hamill, whose enthusiasm is expected to make the club even more popular than it has been in the past three or four successful years.

The Season's Opening Cruise

The Yacht Club on June 13 opened their season in the most auspicious circumstances and in a manner which made the many pessimists look very small. A good half-dozen of the club's keenest racing skippers are on Home leave and a most alarming proportion of the club's racing fleet was considered to be beyond hope of being put in commission, yet, when the club assembled on board the Foam—the headquarters boat looking absolutely dazzling in her new paint—there were skippers galore with nothing to do, and innumerable maledictions on outfitters who had promised to have boats ready and who had not come up to scratch.

Thus, although it was a most unpleasant morning, a dozen racing cats put off in the wake of the Commodore on the Violet, and a merry company followed on the Foam. It was poor sailing down to the Point, but from there the fleet picked up a useful beam wind and made good sailing down to an anchorage below Battery Creek, despising the well-meant intentions of the much be-capped members on the Foam who had sent a tug back to tow in the stragglers.

When all had assembled, the Commodore (Mr. E. T. Byrne) signalled for all to muster on the Foam, where a health to His Majesty was pledged with all the enthusiasm to be expected from the only club outside the British Empire which has the privilege of flying the Blue Ensign. There followed a toast to the Club and the usual formalities, whereafter the various crews dispersed, to come together later in the afternoon for a race back to Shanghai.

The handicapping committee were all at sea in their ideas as to a levelling up, for, although it was a fairly even start, the Commodore, with the wisdom that comes of great age and experience, was so well placed as to position and wind that he had the race in hand from the start. He had the Violet an easy two minutes to the good over the line, with the Tyne Lass (late Oistos)—a perfect gem as to looks since she has been done up under her new ownership—as her nearest challenger. As they settled down, the Wah Lee drew out and at the Point was dangerously near the Violet, but the rest of the fleet had been outdistanced. However, experience told and there was a point where the Violet was sent across to the Pootung side to get the benefit of a tide which was hours late: the Wah Lee chose to hang on to the Shanghai side and this was her undoing, for the Violet crossed the line well ahead on time allowance and most appropriately won the first flag of the season.

The most excitement happened over the nominal honour of securing third place. Round Pootung Point, the Corsaire, the Mignon, and the perky Hobgoblin were practically abreast, but the Corsaire had the inshore berth and the tide and she kept both and finished third. Whether she retained it on allowances is a different matter, but she deserved the honour for beating such a splendidly conditioned boat as the Mignon, which the club expects to do great things this season, once her new skipper gets a knowledge of what it is to race with or against the river's many currents.

SWIMMING

U.S.S. Pittsburgh v. U.S. Marines

The U.S.S. Pittsburgh team defeated the 4th U.S. Marines at the Foreign Y. M. C. A. on June 15 after a very interesting struggle which was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. Gaining the lead in the opening event, the winners maintained their ascendancy throughout, although a word of praise is due to the Marines for the manner in which they fought an uphill fight, and the way they contested the issue until the end when they were only three points in arrears.

The results follow:—

Medley Relay Race. Won by U.S.S. Pittsburgh. Time 65⅘ seconds.

25 yards free style. Won by Glatki (P.); 2nd, Ludwig (M.); 3rd, Kilty (M.). Time 12 seconds.

50 yards back-stroke. Won by Spurgin (P.); 2nd Hinds (P.); 3rd Giles. Time 38⅘ seconds.

50 yards back-stroke. Won by Sinclair (M.); 2nd, Jester (M.); 3rd Hoffman (P.). Time 40⅘ seconds.

50 yards free style. Won by Glatki (P.); 2nd, Ludwig (M.); 3rd, Markham (M.). Time, 27⅘ seconds.

Plunge. Won by Jester (M.); 2nd, Craig (P.); 3rd, Daniels (M.); Distance 50⅘ ft.

100 yards free style. Won by Glatki (P.); 2nd, James (M.); 3rd Markham (M.). Time 66⅘ seconds.

Diving. Won by Craig (P.); 2nd, Gibson (M.); 3rd, Kops (M.).

100 yards Relay Race. Won by U.S.M.C. Time 57⅘ seconds.

Final point: U.S.S. Pittsburgh 35; U.S.M.C. 27.

PRIZE MONEY FOR "BUNION DERBIES"

Big Reward for Winner of New York—Los Angeles Race

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Los Angeles, June 17.

Mr. C. C. Pyle, promoter of the two trans-continental foot-races which the sports writers nicknamed "bunion derbies", presented prize money to-day, to the three winners of the return race from New York to Los Angeles.

He gave U. S. $25,000 to Gavuzzi, $10,000 to Salo and $6,500 to Urack.—United Press.

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BASEBALL IN AMERICA

Giants Outslugged by the Pirates: Athletics Still Leading American League: Chicago Top the National

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 13.

With the Athletics forging still farther to the fore in the American League race which they seem already virtually to have won, to-day's National League games among the leaders left the triangular set-up virtually unchanged although Pittsburgh increased its margin by one win.

Both St. Louis Cardinals, in second place, and the Chicago Cubs, in third, had tough breaks which left their standings unchanged. The Cards were rained out of their scheduled contest with Boston and Chicago battled through five innings against the Phillies to have rain halt the game scoreless.

The Cubs-Phillies contest was a lively affair while it lasted. Rogers Hornsby of the Cubs participated in three double plays before the game had to be called off because of drenching downpours. Philadelphia made four hits and Chicago made three, but none could be stretched into a run.

Pittsburgh's 11-7 victory over the Giants brought the percentage of the league leaders up to .646, St. Louis remaining at .627 and Chicago at .617. Triples were poled out by Hemsley and Traynor to the tune of two apiece. Lloyd Waner and Sheely each made home runs. It was a case of slugging out a victory against real opposition which included a homer by Ott of the Giants. Pittsburgh's 12 hits netted 11 runs, while 11 hits for the Giants made seven.

Brooklyn took a narrow 2-1 win over the Reds in spite of two Dodger errors. Moore and Bressler scored runs for Brooklyn in the second and third innings respectively, after the Reds had put one run across in the first, that was the end of the scoring and it left the Dodgers on top. Cincinnati went into such a slump toward the end of the game that the brace of Brooklyn errors netted nothing.

Barrett of the Red Sox scored three times in the Boston-St. Louis game in the American League. Three hits by the Browns brought across only one lone run, in the sixth inning. The Sox committed two errors but they got seven hits, which stretched into four runs.

Playing in New York, the Yankees bunched their hits and scored their total of eight runs against Detroit in the second, third, fourth and fifth innings. Earl Combs hit a home run for the Yanks. Detroit made seven hits and five runs. It was a loosely-played game most of the way, with the Tigers making three errors and the Yanks two.

George Haas and Jim Dykes both distinguished themselves by copping off home runs on behalf of Philadelphia in the Athletics-Indians game at Philadelphia. They were hardly needed, in spite of two Athletics errors, for the home town team won overwhelmingly by a 10-3 score.

Washington and Chicago played a thrilling contest in which the White Sox scored three in the tenth after tying the score in the ninth with a four-run rally. It was Chicago's game 11-8.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	5	7	3
New York	18	14	2
Cleveland	2	11	0
Philadelphia	10	15	2
St. Louis	1	3	1
Boston	4	7	2
Chicago	11	14	2
Washington	8	11	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	7	11	1
Pittsburgh	11	12	2
Brooklyn	2	9	2
Cincinnati	1	6	0
Philadelphia	0	4	1
Chicago	0	3	0*

* (Game called end of fifth inning, rain).

Boston v. St. Louis postponed, rain.

Pittsburgh Lose Position

June 15.

Two short days have thrust the erstwhile National League-leading Pittsburgh Pirates from first to third place and St. Louis now rules the roost with Chicago second.

Friday saw the tip-over which had been looming in the offing for many days. The Pirates' precarious grip broke when they lost to New York 7-2, while the Cards were leading Boston 4-3. That left St. Louis with an average of .635 while Pittsburgh stood at .633.

To-day another walloping was administered to Pittsburgh in a terrible slug-fest which the Giants won 20-15. Chicago's 8-7 win over the Phillies coupled with St. Louis' victory over Boston pushed the Pirates down another notch while the Cubs went over their heads, the standings being: St. Louis, .641; Chicago, .625, and Pittsburgh, .620.

Meanwhile the Philadelphia Athletics continued their irresistible march over the prostrate forms of their fellow-American Leaguers. Yesterday they triumphed over Cleveland 9-0 while to-day they moved out the Cleveland Indians by a 1-0 score, leaving them with a percentage of .780 as compared with New York in second place with .600.

Hudlin's Fine Pitching

Pitching for the Indians in to-day's game, Hudlin hurled a shut-out until the fourth inning when Miller hit a single and scored on Boley's and Earnshaw's singles. Rain halted the game at the end of the fifth inning when the two teams had made but 11 hits altogether, with no errors and no score for Cleveland.

Johnson of the Detroit Tigers distinguished himself in to-day's game against the Yankees in New York by hitting a home run and a three-bagger which helped toward a 9-2 win. It was the only game in either league to-day which had no errors for a full nine innings. Heilmann, Fothergill and McManus all had some hard slugging which helped toward the rolling-up of a total of 15 hits.

Coming up from behind in the ninth inning, when Boston's eight runs had them ahead, the St. Louis Browns tied the score and pushed the game into extra innings. Finally in the twelfth inning the Browns made four runs and took the game 12-8.

At Washington, Liska of the Senators cracked in the seventh inning and was knocked out of the box by the hard-hitting Chicago White Sox who scored five runs in that inning and finally wound up the game victors by 5-1.

National League

In the National League Ray Bressler of the Brooklyn Dodgers, going to bat four times against the Reds at Cincinnati, made a triple, a two-bagger and single. Curtis Walker of the Reds was similarly four times to bat and he made four safeties. Brooklyn nosed out an 8-7 win.

Chicago and Philadelphia played a similarly close game which the Cubs took by the same score, 8-7. Grimm of the Cubs opened the tenth inning after a 7-7 tie had pushed the game past the fatal ninth, and he knocked out a two-bagger but was caught off second base when McMillan singled. Grace walked and McMillan stole third. Heathcote walked, filling the bases. Stephenson fouled and nobody covered home, so McMillan stole it after the catch and won the game.

Hafey of the St. Louis Cardinals made a home run in the ninth inning with Bottomley ahead of him, turning an apparent 2-4 defeat into a tie. Orsatti singled in the tenth inning, scoring Wilson for the winning run.

Playing yesterday on the home field, the Senators bunched their hits in the second and fifth innings against Chicago and won 4-1. Two of their runs were made in each of the innings mentioned Hadley of the Senators fanned five men, made two hits and scored once.

Other Noteworthy Points

The St. Louis Browns tied their score against Boston at 6-6 in the sixth inning of the game yesterday at Boston, making one more run in the ninth inning. They pounded Ruffing of the Red Sox heavily, making a dozen hits.

George Haas of the Athletics made a home run in yesterday's game against Cleveland. Grove fanned five men and issued no free passes to anybody. It was a Philadelphia victory to the tune of 9-0, helped by three Indian errors.

Lou Gehrig was yesterday's home run star when he made two circuit swats against the Detroit Tigers. The Yanks scored seven of their 15 runs in the third inning, Detroit making but four runs all told.

In the National League yesterday, Leach of the Giants in four times up made hits twice and scored three runs. Roush and Ott made two each.

Fredericks of the Brooklyn Dodgers doubled in the game with the Reds at Cincinnati yesterday, scoring the winning run which ended an 11-inning tussle with a score of 5-4. Harvey Hendrick homered in the third inning with one man ahead of him.

New York's feat in tumbling Pittsburgh into second place by a 7-2 victory was helped by two errors by the Pirates, in the game at Pittsburgh yesterday.

The Results

The following are the detailed results of Friday's games in the two Leagues in America:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	4	9	0
New York	15	17	1
Cleveland	0	6	3
Philadelphia	9	12	0
Chicago	1	6	1
Washington	4	7	0
St. Louis	7	12	0
Boston	6	10	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	7	10	0
Pittsburgh	2	7	2
Brooklyn	5	12	3
Cincinnati	4	11	0
Boston	3	8	2
St. Louis	4	9	2

Others unscheduled.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	5	11	0
Washington	1	6	1
St. Louis	12	16	2
Boston	8	12	2
Detroit	9	15	0
New York	2	8	0
Cleveland	0	4	0*
Philadelphia	1	7	0*

* Game called end of fifth inning, rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston	4	7	0
St. Louis	5	12	2
Brooklyn	8	13	2
Cincinnati	7	12	0
New York	20	28	2
Pittsburgh	15	25	2
Philadelphia	7	12	0
Chicago	8	7	2

Philadelphia Halted by Cleveland

June 16.

Cleveland's Indians halted the American League-leading Athletics' winning streak to-day by a 10-9 victory over the apparently bullet-proof Philadelphians. At the same time the St. Louis' Cardinals were close to dropping out of their newly-earned premier position in the National League by losing both games of a double-header to Boston.

While the Athletics are so far to the fore in their circuit that they could afford to lose several contests in a row, matters are so close in the National aggregation that it is anybody's battle.

Pittsburgh, erstwhile top team in the National League but pushed into third place by events of the past two days, split a double-header with the Reds and edged into second position when the Chicago Cubs lost to Philadelphia.

Percentages tell the story of the National race better than anything else at this stage, and the three leaders to-day stood thus: St. Louis, .618; Pittsburgh, .615; Chicago, .612. In other words, any single day may shift the entire alignment.

Hard hitting was the feature of the game at Cleveland in which the Indians tamed Philadelphia. Cleveland tallied 15 hits, the Athletics made 12, and in spite of Cleveland's pair of errors it was 10-9 for the Indians. Cleveland's bunching of seven runs in the fourth inning, coupled with a home run by Averill, played an important part in the outcome.

The Yankees took another slugging bee from Detroit by an 11-7 score. Four Tiger moundsmen were pounded out of the box in the course of New York's collecting 17 hits. Detroit totalled 15 hits. Meusel of the Yanks and Gehringer of Detroit made home runs.

Watwood, hard-hitting White Sox right fielder, made a home run against the Senators but Washington nevertheless won by a 5-3 score.

Two costly Boston errors contributed to the Browns' 5-2 victory at Boston to-day. Both the Red Sox and the Browns hit freely, St. Louis totalling 14 and Boston 10.

In the National League there were two double-headers involving Boston and St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The Cardinals maintained a substantial lead in the first contest although it was loosely played with three Card errors and two for the Braves. They used four pitchers in this game but Boston's 13 hits materialized toward the close into nine runs, while 17 St. Louis hits meant only eight tallies.

In the second game the Cards were again nosed out, this time by a score of 6-5. Boston kept the slate clean but the Cardinals made two errors.

Walks and two Cincinnati errors helped Pittsburgh take the first game of the other double-header, by a score of 8-3. It required three hours and 58 minutes to play this contest on account of delays caused by intermittent showers. The second contest went to Cincinnati 8-1 with the Pirates gone completely to pieces and making six errors. Kelly of the Reds made a home run.

Five Phillie runs in the sixth inning of the Cubs game at Chicago gave a spectacular feature and cinched the contest, which ended 7-2 for Philadelphia. O'Doul, Phillie fielder, homered.

Home runs featured the New York-Brooklyn game in Brooklyn with four for the Giants. Ott and O'Farrell made one each and Lindstrom made two. Herman of the Dodgers also homered. It was New York's contest by an 11-4 score.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	7	15	1
New York	11	17	0
St. Louis	5	14	1
Boston	2	10	2
Chicago	3	5	2
Washington	5	9	1
Philadelphia	9	12	1
Cleveland	10	15	2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	11	15	1
Brooklyn	4	6	2
Philadelphia	7	13	1
Chicago	2	5	0
Pittsburgh	8	11	0
Cincinnati	3	8	2
Pittsburgh	1	5	6
Cincinnati	8	7	0*
Boston	9	13	2
St. Louis	8	17	3
Boston	6	14	0
St. Louis	5	8	2*

* (Second game).

Philadelphia Athletics' Reverse

June 17.

St. Louis and Pittsburgh both won their games to-day in the National League and drew ahead of the Cubs while keeping nip and tuck in their own private fight for league leadership.

At the same time the Athletics, though still well to the fore in the American League, continued their skid which started with defeat by Cleveland yesterday. The White Sox handed Philadelphia a 6—1 trimming and stirred the beginnings of doubts as to whether the Athletics are in top form for their crucial series against the Yanks in a few days.

The Athletics have a percentage of .736 at present, with the Yankees standing at .608 and St. Louis running third with a .582 percentage. The outstanding question is whether Philadelphia is going backward while the Yanks move forward, and this question will be speedily decided.

Shires of the White Sox made a home run in the course of to-day's defeat of the league leaders. The bases were empty, however. The Sox bunched their eight hits for a total of six runs while the Athletics, with an equal number of hits, marked up only four tallies. Neither side made an error. Four of the White Sox scores came in the fifth inning.

Detroit and Boston split a double-header at Boston. The Red Sox did some hard hitting all through the first game, and with a total of but 10 hits to the Tigers' 12 they won 6—5.

In the second contest the tables were turned and Detroit rolled up 17 hits for an 8—3 win. Phillips of the Tigers made a home run and a triple. Both games were rather loose with a total of eight errors, four for each team, in the two contests.

Pittsburgh's 2—1 win over Cincinnati in the National League, coupled with the Cubs' loss of the St. Louis contest by a 13—3 score, left the percentages of the three leaders standing as follows: St. Louis, .625; Pittsburgh, .623; Chicago, .600.

Paul and Lloyd Waner, the two famed brother outfielders of the Pirates, each scored during the Reds contest at Cincinnati, and although they made the only tallies for their side it proved that they had done enough. Hits by Traynor and Grantham helped. Each team made six hits but the Reds made two errors to one for Pittsburgh.

An old-fashioned slugging spree was indulged in by the Cardinals at the expense of the Cubs on the latter's own diamond. Fifteen St. Louis hits totaled 13 runs, with eight of the runs scored in the sixth inning. Two Chicago errors helped lose the game.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	5	12	2
Boston	6	10	1
Chicago	6	8	0
Philadelphia	4	8	0
Detroit	8	17	2
Boston	3	9	3*

* (Second game).

Others unscheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	2	6	1
Cincinnati	1	6	2
St. Louis	13	15	0
Chicago	3	9	2

Others unscheduled.

Athletics' Test

The Philadelphia Athletics face their crucial test beginning next Friday, when they commence a five-game series at Yankee Stadium, to be completed within three days.

It remains to be seen whether the New York Yankees, for the past two years world champions by the unprecedented achievement of two "four-game wins" without losing a single championship contest in the two series, can check the Athletics' winning streak which has resulted in giving them an eight-game lead.

Unless the Athletics are, in the popular phrase, "playing over their heads," Connie Mack has developed the greatest baseball machine in recent years. It looks like a certain pennant unless the Yankees halt the Philadelphians as they did last September when, after the Yanks had suffered every form of injury and the Athletics seemed due to take home the bacon, New York rallied and took not only the league championship but the world title as well.

The Athletics have not lost two games in succession all season. There were several long streaks of good fortune which included 13 straight wins and a total of 24 wins out of the last 28 games played.

Pitcher Bob Grove won 10 out of 11 games he pitched.

George Walberg and John Quinn each won seven out of nine games.

George Earnshaw won his last six games and Edwin Rommel won six straight games.

Jim Fox is hitting above .400, Gordon Cochrane is hitting nearly .400 and while the elegantly-named Aleysius H. Simmons is down around .350 he is leading the league in runs for times at bat.

Thus far in the season the Yankees and the Athletics have played five games, of which the Mackmen won three. It is hard, however, for the Athletics to forget how the Yanks stopped them last year, and they are a bit anxious but full of determination.

Home Clout Leaders

June 18.

Athletics backers were able to enjoy a breath of relief to-day when the Philadelphia league leaders broke their brief losing streak with a 7-6 win over Washington, while the New York Yankees were dropping one game of a double-header with Boston.

While these events were in no way conclusive, they showed at least that the Athletics and Yanks will not enter their five-game series with Philadelphia on the skids of the Yankees exceptionally strong. Boston

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is at the foot of the American League ladder, but on the other hand Washington is only three places up.

St. Louis hung on precariously to first place in the National League despite a beating by the Cubs, but the erstwhile league-leading Pirates, though losing to Cincinnati, held a percentage of .611 as compared with the Cardinals' .614 and the Cubs' victory brought them up to .608.

In the Pittsburgh-Cincinnati game at Cincinnati Swanson and Dressen of the Reds hit two-baggers in the eigth inning and both scored for the only Cincinnati tallies of the contest. Since the Pirates could get but a single score, it was Cincinnati's game despite two errors by the Reds.

Ott and Terry provided the fire works of the New York-Brooklyn doubleheader at Brooklyn by contributing a home run apiece to the Giants' score in the first game. Terry was five times to bat in the initial contest and he made five hits. The game went to Brooklyn nevertheless, by an 8-7 score despite the Giants' 18 hits. The Dodgers likewise took the second contest by a score of 7-6. For the two games New York made a total of 32 hits and Brooklyn made 28.

The Cardinals and the Cubs played a spectacular game at Chicago which was featured by four home runs—one each by Hafey and Bottomley of the Cards, and two by Centre-fielder Wilson of the Cubs. The Chicago team made seven runs in the fifth inning and, aided by two St. Louis errors, won the contest 13-6.

To-day's home run gave Hafey a season total of 18, putting him one ahead of Lou Gehrig. Within an hour, however, the telegraph wires brought tidings from New York that Gehrig had made another homer against Boston so the score was once more tied.

THE HOME RUN TABLE

Gehrig (Yankees)	19
Hafey (Cardinals)	18
Klein (Phillies)	17
Ott (Giants)	15
Wilson (Cubs)	14
Jackson (Giants)	13
O'Doul (Phillies)	13
Bottomley (Cardinals)	12
Hurst (Phillies)	11
Foxx (Athletics)	11
Ruth (Yankees)	10
Hendricks (Dodgers)	10

A home run by Klein of the Phillies—his seventeenth of the season—in the third inning of the game with Boston helped toward a 4-2 victory for Philadelphia. There were no errors on either side.

In the American League only three games were planed, one being a double-header. In the course of the first Boston-New York contest Gehrig of the Yanks made his eighteenth home run and New York romped home an easy 9-0 victor.

In the second game there were home runs galore. Williams and Todt of the Red Sox got into the homer column. Meusel of the Yanks also made a circuit clout, but four Red Sox runs in the eigth inning turned the balance too strongly and Boston won 7-4.

Terrific slugging by Bishop, Cochrane and Boley of the Athletics gave Philadelphia the edge for a 7-6 win over the Senators at Washington.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:—

National League

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
New York	7	18	1
Brooklyn	8	15	1
New York	6	14	1
Brooklyn (second game)	7	13	1
Boston	2	8	0
Philadelphia	4	9	0
Pittsburgh	1	4	1
Cincinnati	2	6	2
St. Louis	6	11	2
Chicago	13	14	1

American League

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	7	2
New York	9	13	1
Boston	7	12	0
New York (second game)	4	9	0
Philadelphia	7	14	0
Washington	6	13	1

Others unscheduled.

St. Louis Lose

June 19.

In a spectacular gesture which completely overturned the St. Louis apple-cart, the Chicago Cubs to-day took both games of a double-header from the National League leaders and tumbled the Cards into third position while the Cubs seized first place with a .623 percentage.

Pittsburgh's Pirates, winning from the Reds at Cincinnatti managed to keep their hold on second place with a percentage of .618. The Cards were left with a 593 standing whereas yesterday they led with .614.

Down at the other end of the scale the Boston Braves were similarly running wild and pulling themselves out of the tail-end position by beating the Dodgers twice in a double-header at Boston.

The American League-leading Philadelphia Athletics did not play to-day, but the Yankees beat Boston and edged up in the percentage accordingly. The Athletics now have a standing of .741 while the Yankees come second with .618, and a five-game Athletics-Yankees series approaching.

Successive doubles by Lindstrom and Ott brought in the deciding score for the Giants in the heart-breaking first game of a double-header with the Phillies at Philadelphia to-day. In the ninth inning the score had tied at 14-14, and for three more innings the balance shifted back and forth without a run by either side until the Giant swatters got into action and close the affair with a 15-14 victory. Philadelphia had made 20 hits but also four errors, while the Giants had made 18 hits and two errors.

Twenty Hits by Giants

After this game, the Giants found the second contest easy money and they took it 12-6 after some terrific slugging in which the Giants ran up a total of 20 hits and the Phillies made 12. There was one error apiece in the second contest.

In the first game of the Cubs-Cards double-header, Wilson of the Cubs rapped out his fourteenth home run of the season in the third inning. English and Hornsby were ahead of him and their three runs helped toward a 7-3 victory. The Cubs took the second game 11-3, helped by two Cardinal errors, and found themselves ruling the National League roost as had been forecast by their supporters all season.

The Boston Braves, "cellar champions" of the Nationals, tore loose and turned six hits into seven runs in the fourth inning of their first game against Brooklyn to-day. This contest by an 8—4 score and in the second affray they steam-rollered the Dodgers by a score of 9—0, making 13 hits.

Air-tight pitching for the Pirates enabled them to maintain the lead throughout their game with the Reds at Cincinnatti. The Reds out-hit Pittsburgh, making 13 hits to the Pirates' 11, but they made two errors where errors meant runs, while the Pirates, two errors were at less costly points in the game.

The American League

In the American League there were but three games to-day, and of these the Tigers-Indians contest at Cleveland had to be called off in the seventh inning on account of rain. Pitcher Yde of Detroit was three times to bat, made three hits and scored two runs. It was Detroit's game 8—3.

Babe Ruth, out of the game for more than a fortnight because of illness and need for rest, came back to-day in the New York-Boston game. He was given an ovation but did not succeed in making a hit, much less a home run. His team-mate and friendly rival Lou Gehrig stepped out at the head of the home-run hitters in both leagues by smiting his nineteenth for the season to-day. The Yanks overwhelmed the Red Sox at all stages of the proceedings and romped home 13—2 victors with a total of 20 hits.

Barrett and Gaston of the White Sox hit home runs against the St. Louis saved the day gave the Browns a win by a 5—2 score in spite of 12 Chicago hits as compared with seven for St. Louis. The Sox committed two expensive errors.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

American League

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	12	2
St. Louis	5	7	0
Boston	2	6	0
New York	13	20	1
Detroit	8	11	1
Cleveland	3	3	0

National League

Brooklyn	4	8	1
Boston	8	12	0
(first game)			
St. Louis	3	7	0
Chicago	7	12	1
(first game)			
Brooklyn	0	6	1
Boston	9	13	0
(second game)			
St. Louis	3	10	2
Chicago	11	9	0
(second game)			
Pittsburgh	6	11	2
Cincinnati	5	13	2
New York	15	18	2
Philadelphia	14	20	4
(first game)			
New York	12	20	1
Philadelphia	6	12	1
(second game)			

The Percentages

American League

Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	[illegible]	14	.741
New York	34	21	.618
St. Louis	34	23	.596
Detroit	32	30	.516
Cleveland	27	28	.491
Washington	21	32	.396
Chicago	[illegible]	41	[illegible]
Boston	13	[illegible]	[illegible]

National League

Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	34	21	.618
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	.593
New York	30	24	.556
Philadelphia	[illegible]	24	.412
Brooklyn	22	32	.407
Boston	21	32	.396
Cincinnati	20	[illegible]	.357

—United Press.

LOCAL BASEBALL

Shanghai Amateurs v. Koryo

The Shanghai Amateurs defeated the Koryo School nine by the close score of 4 runs to 3 on June 18, on the Shanghai Race Course diamond in the first game of the series. The field was still wet in patches owing to the rain that had fallen incessantly on the previous days. As a result several errors were chalked up against both sides, though some might have been avoided if the ground had been in better condition.

The Japanese scored first in the second canto. Through miscues on the part of the Amateurs the Koryo players obtained two runs which the Amateurs made back later in the third inning alsa through errors committed by the Nipponese. The locals forged ahead in the next frame to gain a thin lead of one point. The visitors levelled the count in the sixth stanza. In the second half of the seventh the Amateurs tallied the winning point through Carl Tavares.

Tavares got on first with a snappy bingle to second. Miller sacrificed, the ball rolling to Sasaki for an easy out. However, Kusunoki, the first sacker, threw the pill wild to centre field in an attempt to tag Tavares at second. Tavares galloped round the bags for the coveted run. Tavares was the hero of the day, making three hits at three times at bat and crossing the platter twice.

The scond game of the series will be played this afternoon on the same field, commencing at 5 o'clock sharp.

Box Score:—

Koryo

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Uchida, ss.	4	0	1	1	7	1
Miyoshi, 2b.	2	0	0	0	0	1
Nakao, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ogawa, c.	3	1	0	6	0	3
Sasaki, p.	2	2	2	0	2	1
Kusunoki, 2b.	2	0	0	9	0	0
Hiramasu, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kakutani, lf.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Kitajima, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	0
	23	3	3	*19	10	6

Amateurs

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
D. Smith, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0	1
Travers, ss.	1	0	0	6	3	1
Tsoy, 3b.	3	0	0	1	0	2
Tenney, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
June, rf., 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hyde, cf.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Mahringer, 2b.	2	0	0	0	1	1
Holman, rf.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Tavares, c.	3	2	3	5	4	0
Miller, p.	1	1	0	0	1	1
	23	4	3	21	9	6

* One out, when winning run was scored.

Score by innings:—

Koryo	020	001	0—3
Amateurs	002	100	1—4

Summaries:— Earned Runs—None. Stolen Bases:—Travers, Uchida, Sasaki (2). Sacrifice Hits—Miller, Kakutani, Kitajima. Bases. On Balls—off Miller 2; off Sasaki 3. Struck Out—by Miller 7; by Sasaki 6. Hit by Pitcher—Miyoshi by Miller. Umpires—Suzuki and Ito.

Aha! Some merchant littee short go Ningpo more far.

Koryo Middle School's Win

By defeating the Shanghai Amateurs by 5 to 1 on June 19 on the Shanghai Race Course diamond, the visiting baseballers of the Koryo Middle School of Japan split even in the series, each side winning one game. As the Nipponese visitors will leave this city for home early to-morrow morning, the third and decisive game has been called off.

Koryo

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Uchida, ss.	2	1	0	1	3	0
Miyoshi, 2b.	1	2	2	2	5	0
Nakao, cf.	1	1	1	3	0	0
Ogawa, c.	3	0	1	4	1	1
Sasaki, p.	3	0	0	1	3	0
Kusunoki, 1b.	4	1	0	8	1	0
Yaono, rf.	1	0	0	1	0	1
Hiramashi, rf.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kakutani, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kitajima, 3b.	3	0	1	0	1	0
	27	5	8	21	11	2

Amateurs

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
D. Smith, 1b.	3	1	1	9	1	0
Travers, ss.	3	1	1	1	2	2
June, 3b.	3	0	0	3	3	0
Hyde, cf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Miller, rf.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Reilly, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2	1
Wilhoit, lf.	2	1	0	1	0	0
Tenney, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Tavares, c.	3	0	1	2	2	0
Tsoy, p.	2	0	1	1	3	1
*J. Smith	1	0	0	0	0	0
	27	4	6	21	13	4

* Batted for Tsoy in the seventh inning.

Score by innings:—

Koryo	022	010	0—5.
Amateurs	022	000	0—4.

Summaries:—Earned runs—Koryo 3, Amateurs 0. Two base hits—Nakao 2. Stolen bases—Wilhoit, Miyoshi, Nakao 2, Kakutani, Kitajima. Sacrifice hits—Yaono, Kakutani. Bases on balls—off Tsoy 3, off Sasaki 0. Struck out—by Tsoy 2, by Sasaki 1. Double play—Tsoy to June. Umpire—Suzuki (plate), Ito (bases). Time of game—1 hr. 35 min.

Pittsburgh Pirates Trimmed

In a practice game at the Pioneer Field on June 20, the Fourth Marines trimmed the U.S.S. Pittsburgh nine by 6runs to 4. The leathernecks bunched their hits in the third innings to tally five runs, and though the Pirates scored thrice in the fourth, they could not overtake the lead.

Alexander hurled for the Marines and did well by fanning eight batters. Warner pitched for the flagship team.

Pittsburgh

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Shaw, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Byrnes, 2b.	3	2	3	0	1	0
Swafford, 1b.	3	0	0	10	0	0
Miller, rf.	3	1	2	0	0	0
Griffith, cf.	2	1	0	3	0	0
Garren, ss.	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ledlow, *	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bland, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kelley, c.	2	0	0	2	0	1
Hogan, lf., ss.	3	0	2	3	1	0
Warner, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0
	27	4	7	18	7	2

Marines

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Conyers, 1b.	1	1	2	5	0	0
Holmdale, 2b.	2	0	1	0	1	0
Cogswell, 3b.	3	1	1	0	2	0
Clark, c.	3	2	1	10	0	0
Travres, ss.	3	1	2	1	0	0
Skipwith, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Felter, cf.	3	0	2	3	0	0
Mauzer, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Alexander, p.	5	1	1	0	3	0
	25	6	10	21	6	0

* Batted for Garren in fourth.

Score by innings:

Pittsburgh	000	300	1 — 4
Marines	005	010	x — 6

Summary: Earned runs—Marines 3, Pittsburgh 4. Three base hit—Byrnes. Stolen bases—Byrnes 2, Holmdale. Sacrifice hits—Holmdale 2, Skipwith. Sacrifice flies—Griffith, Felter. Bases on balls—off Alexander 4, off Warner 0. Struck out—by Alexander 8, by Warner 1. Hit by pitcher—Miller by Alexander. Umpires—Martin (plate), Van Volkenburgh (bases). Time of game—1 hr. 25 min.

ISLE OF MAN MOTOR CYCLE RACE

Winner's Average 72.05 Miles an Hour

Douglas, Isle of Man, June 14.

In a motor cycle race here to-day for the Senior Tourist Trophy, C. Dodson, riding a Sunbeam, came in first, his time being three hours, 39 minutes and 59 seconds for the course of 264 miles.

A. Bennett, also riding a Sunbeam, came in second, his time being three hours, 44 minutes and 47 seconds, while H. Tyrell-Smith, on a Rudge-Whitworth, was third, taking three hours, 45 minutes and 37 seconds to cover the course.

The winner's average was 72.05 miles an hour.

A Fatal Collision

June 15.

D. Lamb, one of the four riders who crashed at the same spot in the Senior Tourist Trophy Motor Cycle race here yesterday has died of a fractured skull.

This motor cycle race was over a course of 264 miles and the winner's average speed was 72.05 miles an hour.—Reuter.

RACING MOTOR CAR TRAGEDY IN U.S.

Ray Keech Killed: Woodbury Seriously Injured

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Altona, Pennsylvania, June 15.

One automobile racing driver was killed, another suffered injuries which probably will result in death, and several others were slightly hurt here to-day in one of the most spectacular smashes of American racing history. The accident occurred in the course of the annual International Sweepstakes, when the car of the famous American driver, Ray Keech, which was leading at the 100-mile mark, dashed through the wooden track and went spinning over and over.

Keech was killed instantly. Close behind him came the car piloted by Cliff Woodbury, also a well-known trackman. Woodbury's machine crashed into Keech's and Woodbury suffered injuries which physicians later said probably will prove fatal.

Other machines smashed into the first two until, out of the field of 10, only three had been able to keep clear of the *melee*. The wooden tracking, already much worn down by the punishment inflicted by 10 high-speed racers, each of which had travelled more than 100 miles, was torn up for a distance of 100 yd. Officials immediately halted the remaining cars and called the race off.

Drivers in the race other than Keech and Woodbury were Lou Meyers, Robinson, Chet Gardner, Fred Winnai, Dave Evans, "Deacon" Litz, Ernest Triplett, and Bergere.—United Press.

MOTOR GRAND PRIX WON BY BRITAIN

First Four Places for Endurance Taken by Bentleys

Lemans, June 16.

Britain, by beating the French and American teams, to-day carried off in magnificent fashion the annual Grand Prix for the the motoring endurance test (24 hours on the road).

The first four places were captured by four Bentley-cars. The leading car, which was driven by Mrs. Burkin and Captain Woolf Barnato, covered over 2,844 kilometres at an average speed of 118½ kilometres an hour, which is a world's record.

There were 25 entries, including five Bentleys. Only ten cars were left in after 16 hours.

The Grand Prix was won last year by Captain Barnato and Robbins in a Bentley car when 2,663 kilometres were covered.—Reuter.

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WATER POLO

4th U.S. Marines Beaten by Y.M.C.A.

The Y.M.C.A. team thoroughly outclassed the 4th U.S. Marines in their opening league game on June 17, and gained a pronounced victory by nine clear goals. The winners displayed very good form and possess a well balanced side which should record a number of successes this term. In fairness to the Marines, it should be stated that they are not yet fully experienced in the art of the game, and several of the players stated after the match that this was the first occasion on which they had taken part in a game of water polo. Despite the heavy reverse they stuck manfully to their task, and at least enthusiasm does not appear to be lacking among the Marines.

The scoring was also very high in the game between the Swimming Bath Club and the Rowing Club 'B', the former side obtaining double figures without reply. The losers did not present a formidable opposition and their opponents were constantly attacking with the result that the goalkeeper was frequently in action.

The game between the S.R.C. 'A', and the French Club did not materialize owing to the non-appearance of the latter club. In accordance with the rules of the game, the Rowing Club are credited with the points and one goal.

The scores are as follows:—

Y.M.C.A. 9, 4th U. S. Marines 0.
S.B.C. 10, S.R.C. 'B' 0.
S.R.C. 'A' 1, French Club 0.

Y. M. C. A. Defeated by Rowing Club

The Foreign Y.M.C.A. team provided a surprise in the water polo league on June 29, when they were defeated, to the tune of 12 goals to nil, by the Rowing Club 'A'. The winners gave an exceptionally clever display, and their superiority was marked throughout the game.

The losing side played well up to a point, and in the early stages made a strong endeavour to stem the tide of disaster, but they were completely outmanœuvred, the Rowing Club players combining well, and handling the ball in a capable manner.

Other Games

The Rowing Club 'B' team also gained an easy victory at the expense of the Wiltshires, scoring ten goals against one. The losers were hardly match for the strong 'B' team, although they fought gameiy until the end, and a better understanding among the players should cause, a great improvement.

The Norfolks—S.B.C. tussle proved to be quite interesting, and each side finished with honours even, twelve goals being shared. The Norfolks made a very shaky start and conceded four goals in the first few minutes. They then fought back in such fine style that they were continually attacking for some time, and assumed the lead by scoring six times without reply. The S.B.C. rallied towards the close and obtained their fifth goal, the final point being registered as the final whistle blew.

THE Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee has ordered the Reconstruction Council to hand over control of its wireless stations to the Ministry of Communications, reports the Chinese press.

A man, believed to be a Communist, was arrested by officers of the Bureau of Public Safety, in the Paper Employees Union, Nantao, on June 16 and removed to the Bureau. He will later be handed over to the military authorities for trial.

FOLLOWING the dismissal of 60 coolies by the management of the Tayeh Coal Co., the company's wharf coolies and other workers in Hupeh declared a strike and demanded the reinstatement of these men, as well as an all-round increase in wages. This was refused and Japanese marines were landed to protect the company's properties, says the Chinese press. Realizing that there was no hope of their demands being granted, the strikers have now returned to work unconditionally.

CORRESPONDENCE

DR. SUN YAT-SEN

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I quite agree with Mr. Sakamoto that, in criticizing such a man as Dr. Sun Yat-sen, we should be sympathetic and generous. We should overlook his trifling shortcomings as far as possible. I am ready to do honour to the great leader of China's National Movement. But I cannot be blind. I cannot accept the verdict of many of my countrymen that Dr. Sun was in every way perfect and blameless, that he was an oracle of divine wisdom and that he has not his equal in the world's history at all times and in all places!

Too much praise has already been heaped on the name of Dr. Sun—such praise as would make the late leader, were he aware of it, blush in his grave. What should any honest man do under a situation like this? Should he join his voice with that of the undiscerning multitude, saying with them that Dr. Sun was indeed the greatest man that the world ever produced? Or should he rather speak the conviction of his heart, undeceiving the public, making them understand that there are blemishes as well as noble points in Dr. Sun's character? Dr. Sun has got his tons of sympathy and praise; it will be unjust to him if he is not given that ounce of criticism which he certainly deserves.

Our attitude towards Dr. Sun would not be of so much consequence if it were merely a personal matter. But unfortunately, Dr. Sun is not an ordinary individual: his name has long been identified with China's Revolution, the Nationalist Movement and even the present Government at Nanking. To regard Dr. Sun as perfect is to give undue credit to his many parasitic followers and to convey the erroneous idea that the present Nationalist Government in China has been a complete and unprecedented success.

None will deny that in a way the Chinese Revolution is a great movement with far-reaching results. But that Revolution has also its undoubted setbacks. The Nationalist leaders always throw the blame on the so-called militarists before them, and they assure the people that, with the spread of the Three Principles, a new and better order of things will arise. But such hollow faith and empty promises are no longer taken seriously by the people. What we want is performance, not words.

The greatest trouble with Dr. Sun and also with the present Revolution is that there is too much dogmatism and too little feeling and reason. To accomplish his one great aim in life, Dr. Sun used to employ every means at his disposal, fair or foul. No difference of opinion was tolerated by him. He was the master, sage, national father, and like the kings of old, he could not possibly do wrong. He advocated democratic principles, but in the most despotic and imperious attitude possible.

What a contrast we see here with other great men in China's history! The great Yui, the saviour of China from prehistoric flood, hearing words of wisdom, always bowed respectfully. The founder of the illustrious Tang dynasty the magnanimous Ta Chung, is said to have received others' criticism as promptly and steadily as the flow of water. Generous, open-minded, sympathetic of people's sufferings, always ready to hear what others have to say and to benefit by it: such used to be the great men in China. They were indeed despotic Emperors; but they showed a most democratic spirit. If it is true democracy that we are aiming at, we should not only learn the principles of the moderns, but what is more important, also imbibe the spirit of our ancients.

I am, etc.,
F. D. Z.

Shanghai, June 12, 1929.

THE HSIN SHUTUNG

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the article in your issue of the 13th instant under the heading "Salvaging of Hsin Shutung" we are requested by the owners of the above mentioned vessel to state that, contrary to the information therein contained, she did not strike a submerged rock on her voyage to Shanghai in October last, but collided on her voyage from Shanghai to Shungking with the str. Hsin Shih, some half mile below the Hwang Chow Pagoda.

The questions regarding responsibility and damage have been duly referred to the competent Court.

We are further instructed to state that the Shanghai representatives of the owners have received no information whatsoever about the alleged seizure of the vessel by the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

We are, etc.,
ETUDE DU PAC DE MARSOULIES.

Shanghai, June 17, 1929.

THE TELEPHONE CO.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In view of the inexcusably bad service given Shanghai by the Mutual Telephone Co., may I ask if the proposed increase in rates is to be allowed to go through unchallenged?

I suggest that a "Public Service Co.," is not *exclusively* a dividend earner.

I am, etc.,
H. GULICK.

Shanghai, June 19, 1929.

A BEER DICTIONARY

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have a suspicion that the gentleman in your editorial sanctum who has employed as a sub-heading the question—"Will Milwaukee Make Beer Again?"—is not unacquainted with a certain brand of beer, which was very popular in Shanghai some 30 years ago.

Old-timers will remember the advertisements depicting a fat man with a jolly, laughing face, with the globe for his body and a belt wound diagonally, on which were the words: Schlitz Beer—"The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous."

We were then in the youngster stage, and beer to us was a soapy looking sort of drink, with a not unpleasant smell, but with a wholly unnecessary bitter taste, reminiscent of medicinal teas and draughts, and forthwith all further interest ceased. Beer or brandy or wine we regarded as something only elderly folks needed, and that apparently it was good for them, as the taking of a drink was more often than not preceded by the remark that a drop of this or that would "do the stomach good." (How curiously this semi-apologetic introductory ritual seems to have died out altogether.)

To go back to Schlitz Beer—"The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous." One day, the agents, or somebody, sent to our school a stack of advertising matter in the shape of vest-pocket dictionaries, about 5 inches by 2½, in blue cloth covers, on which were stamped in white the likeness of that same fat jolly man with the globular body and the belt bearing the legend explaining how fame came to the city of Milwaukee. It was a one-line dictionary, that is, the definition or meaning of a word did not overlap the single line allotted to it.

This free beer dictionary was distributed to the senior forms, and before an hour elapsed, we had, with the cheerful perversity of school boys, discovered in it, not a new avenue of knowledge, but several features highly entertaining to our youthful risibility. We quickly found, for instance, that the meaning given for some "hard" word was some other equally "hard" word. Meanings were interchangeable, too. For example, the meaning of "imbecile" was given as "fatuous." We turned to "fatuous," only to find it defined as "imbecile." "Ecstasy" meant "enthusiasm." We looked up "enthusiasm." It referred you back to "ecstasy." Words having the negative prefix "in-" were disposed of in this manner: "incongruous" meant "not congruous," and "injudicious" was explained as "not judicious." And so on. But it remained for one bright lad to make the most precious discovery of all. He stumbled on the word "dictionary." This is how it appeared in the lexicon.

Dictionary: this is one.

From all of which it will be gathered that that beer dictionary did not assist very much to an appreciation of the subtleties of the English language. But it certainly deserves a place in the British Museum.

I am, etc.,
H.A.T.

Shanghai, June 19, 1929.

KNOCKING HONOLULU

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—Having recently returned from Honolulu, I would like to try to change the ideas, which I am sure most people have regarding Honolulu. The ideas are that Honolulu is a veritable paradise, "The paradise of the Pacific" as the Americans term it. Whilst there one is in a different age, a Golden Age.

The Americans to improve the tourist trade have readily changed an ordinary beach, the Waikiki, into a most remarkable beach. Where swaying palms play with and kiss the waves. Where rainbow-hued birds flitter and twitter to and fro and on the palms. Where maidens bedecked with various-coloured flowers and hula skirts dance hula hulas to the music as produced by ukeleles. They have even composed songs on the splendours of Honolulu, and I doubt whether one-fifth of these composers or music writers have ever touched Hawaiian soil.

I only base my theory on what I have seen of Honolulu. But still maintain that if there is a "still more beautiful spot other than Honolulu," on these islands it would long ago have been advertised.

I am, etc.,
L. H. W.

Shanghai, June 17, 1929.

DOGS AT MOKANSHAN

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR.—May I through the medium of your hospitable columns enquire of frequenters of Mokanshan whether it is a fact that it is disastrous to the health of dogs to take them up the mountain. I am anxious to take my Airedale with me at the end of the month, but I hear that for some obscure reasen dogs never survive the trip.

I am, etc.,
PETER

Shanghai, June 14, 1929.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Referring to the letter from "Peter," some years ago I lent my pointer to a friend who was going to Mokanshan. The dog returned very sick and in spite of all that could be done, he died a week or two later. The cause of death was acute peritonitis and I was told by a shooting man that this was due to some kind of grass which the dog had eaten. Apparently the native dogs either do not eat the grass or are immune.

I give the explanation for what it is worth, but in the light of this experience I would not risk the life of a dog by taking it to this locality.

I am, etc.,
A. W. PEAKE.

Shanghai, June 15, 1929.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As one who has resided at different times in Mokanshan for protracted periods, both during and after the war, I think I can give "Peter" some reliable information regarding the trouble with dogs at Mokanshan to which he refers.

I have lived at Mokanshon every year and have on several occasions lost valuable shooting dogs without apparent reason, but I noticed that they sickened only in the summer months and were quite immune during the months from January to May and October to December.

In my opinion from personal observation, the trouble is traceable to the bite of a tick which causes inflammation of the liver or to larvæ which are on the grass the dog eats and develop in the animal's liver after he has swallowed them. The symptoms are: loss of appetite, strong thirst indicating fever, and discolouration and darkeing of the gum and eyes. In the final stages the dog ceases to eat altogether, loses all energy and dies. Once the symptoms are noticed, there is very little hope of saving the animal but in the few cases where they have recovered, they seem to be immune to further attack.

I would, therefore, advise "Peter" to leave his dog at home as 90 per cent. get this sickness during the months indicated.

I am, etc.,
L. A. MEISER.

Shanghai, June 17, 1929.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Under the above caption President Hoover is said in your issue of to-day to have issued a statement as follows:—"I deeply deplore the killing of any person", Mr. Hoover stated simultaneously that he hoped citizens along the borders of the United States would do their best *to end the systematic violation of laws of the United States by international criminals.* (Italics mine.)

Surely this is nothing more nor less than a flagrant instance of closing the eye to the evil within ones own domains! In other words, "passing the buck". The actual facts are:—

According to reliable statistics the quantity of alcohol at present consumed within the United States is not appreciably less than in pre-prohibition days: only the quality and price have altered.

The demand for alcoholic liquor is as great as in pre-prohibition days, but instead of large quantities of beer being consumed (of low alcoholic content) larger quantities of spirits are being taken, the alcohol being in more concentrated form.

If the demand did not exist there would be no trade for so-called international criminals, but the demand *does* exist and on a most extensive scale, thus proving that in spite of the passing of the eighteenth amendment the people of the United States do, in a very large proportion, *want* alcoholic liquor.

It is not my intention to take up the cudgels on behalf of the anti-prohibitionists—the people of any country are entitled to decide for themselves what they want in that respect—but I do think that, instead of "shooting his neck out" at international criminals, President Hoover might do a little talking *at* the national "criminals" within the States. There are two sides to every case and in this instance they are grossly inequitable. The suppliers, who perforce must remain outside United States territory (the international criminals, at any rate) are branded outright as criminals, but the receivers on the States side of the border and the consumers throughout the States are appealed to as citizens.

No reasonable man will defend those engaged in smuggling liquor over the border into the United States, but let us all be fair (including President Hoover) and admit that the "international criminals" exist merely as a result of the *demands* of the domestic "criminals" inside the United States.

I am, etc.,
POLYGLOT.

Shanghai, June, 1929.

WITH a view to keeping track of counter-revolutionaries and in order to obtain a correct census of the population in the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Commissioner of Public Safety, Col. Yuan Liang, has ordered that persons intending to reside in Chinese territory for three days or more shall report to the Bureau of Public Safety or to the various sectional police stations.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

NEW MOVE ON DISARMAMENT

Simultaneous Speeches by Gen. Dawes and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on Common Interests of International Peace

London, June 14.

The election for the Rugby constituency, which had been postponed owing to the death of the Labour candidate, Mr. H. Yates, has resulted in Captain Margesson (Conservative) being returned with a vote of 15,147. The Labour candidate, Mr. Morgan, polled 11,588 votes and Mr. R. H. Bernays, the Liberal nominee, 10,158.

The membership of the House of Commons is now complete. The final state of the Parties is:

Labour	289
Conservatives	260
Liberals	58
Independents	8

The Labour figure includes the former Liberal member, Mr. Jowitt.

Mr. Tom Kennedy, the member for Kircaldy, has been appointed Chief Government Whip.

Mr. Kennedy is the General Secretary of the Social Democratic Federation and has been Chief of the Labour Party since 1927.

Dawes' Talk with MacDonald

June 16.

After a meeting lasting an hour between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and General Charles Dawes, the United State Ambassador, at Forres, in Elginshire, Scotland, an official *communiqué* announced that the conversation, which was "most satisfactory", dealt with the present position of naval disarmament as between the United States and Britain.

Mr. MacDonald and General Dawes added:

"We both wish to make it clear that the other naval Powers are expected to co-operate in the negotiations, upon the successful consummation of which the fate of the whole world depends".

The *communiqué* further states that the United States Ambassador will refer to this subject at the Pilgrims' dinner in London on Tuesday, and that the Premier will deal with it in a speech at Lossiemouth on the same day.

"That", the *communiqué* concludes, "is intended to be the beginning of the negotiations".

Premier's Declaration

June 18.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, in his speech at the dinner given in his honour by the Lossiemouth municipality this evening, referred at length to the conversation he had with General Charles Dawes, the United States Ambassador, on Sunday.

The Labour Government, he said, had lost no time in getting into harness.

He continued "I made it clear before and during the election that I put our relations with the United States in the forefront of our national concerns. We must not let the grass grow under our feet in respect to this important matter and General Dawes was good enough to take a long journey in order to talk with me regarding it. We did not meet to threaten other nations, or to dominate other peoples, or to form alliances and pacts. We have no intention of presenting to other nations an accomplished fact which they can take or leave. We met inspired by the hope that we might be instrumental in preparing a board round which other nations might ultimately sit in co-operative fellowship, studying the arts and ways of peace and gaining a sense of security not by arms but by the absence of arms. I hope that neither large nor small States will have any doubt that what are known as the Anglo-American conversations are not exclusive—they are inclusive."

"The mighty republic across the Atlantic," Mr. MacDonald continued, "will enter no European entanglement or alliances, but none ought to suspect that it will decline to serve the common interests of peace and democracy.

Common Interests of Peace

"There are obstacles to be surmounted, differing interests to be reconciled, some historical inheritances to be soothed and rivalries, which are legitimate, to be confined to their proper channels. Such considerations, for instance, as those mentioned by Mr. Winston Churchill the other day have to be studied and adjusted."

"That is the glorious task which the happy conversations between the American Ambassador and myself opened up, and I pray that the whole nation, irrespective of party, will share helpfully in our labours and give us its confidence to enable us to carry on the work to a successful conclusion."

Gen. Dawes' Speech

The American Ambassador, General Charles Dawes, speaking at the banquet given in his welcome by the Pilgrims Club in London this evening, dealt with the practical methods for making the Kellogg Pact not a mere gesture but the foundation of an era of peace on earth and goodwill to men.

He called attention to the need of an early agreement on Naval reduction and described it as now the question of outstanding importance as seemingly it was the next step to be taken towards world peace. He outlined suggestions regarding a change in methods of future negotiation on the subject, which, while not ignoring technical experts, should first and foremost be adjusted to the laws of human nature.

He said that while it was possible that naval experts might arrive at a definition of the evaluation of the fighting strength of a ship, each government might obtain from its experts definitions of the naval "Yardstick." Then the final fixation of the technical "Yardstick" should be made by a committee of statesmen of the nations and these statesmen should be the ones to draft the terms of the final agreement which should be couched in simple terms, understandable by the ordinary man in the street.

He concluded "In the joint hands of the Anglo-American peoples rests not only their secure guaranty but the ark of the covenant of human freedom."

Why Geneva Failed

General Dawes expressed the opinion that it was vastly more difficult for a mixed commission of Navy technicians and statesmen to agree upon a plan of naval disarmament than for a mixed commission of economists and statesmen to agree upon a reparations settlement, which history has shown to be practically impossible.

Upon the statesman primarily lay the duty of peace-making and in negotiations he must hold the initiative, but if naval experts would rise to a proper sense of their responsibility the use by statesmen of their "Yardstick" would not be one which would invite peril from either the extreme pacifists or the extreme militarists, whom he described as forming the "lunatic fringe."

He said that for the proper solution of the problem a method must be adopted which utilizes the full weight of the ablest naval experts and the highest qualities of statesmanship without unnecessary collisions during the first formulating period when they were primarily concerned with two separate objectives.

He attributed the failure of the Geneva Conference to the fact that the committees there were mixed statesmen and technicians and that "their method was adjusted to human reasoning but not to human nature."

Imagination Stirred

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, proposed the toast of the new United States Ambassador, General Dawes, he said, in the few days since his landing in England has "stirred our imagination by his purposeful energy, his characteristic hustle, and his refreshing naturalness and directness of action."

There was hope and new strength in the hearts of the peoples of the world, declared Mr. Henderson. They believed that the time for action had arrived and they were anxiously awaiting results.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the late Government, assured General Dawes that the welcome Mr. Henderson had given him was the welcome not of a party but of the British nation. He endorsed the warm sentiments for the United States expressed by Mr. Henderson. He was most hopeful and confident that the difficulties of detail and adjustment hitherto separating Britain and America on the naval question would be resolved before long by the use of the new "Yardstick" of which President Hoover and General Dawes had spoken.

A letter received from Mr. MacDonald expressing regret at his inability to be present at the banquet, stated that America and Britain were feeling the great world impulse to get side by side, and this did not mean anybody being left.

The Irrevocable Decision

Speaking at Chingford, Mr. Winston Churchill referred to "the tremendous and irrevocable decision" of the Washington Conference in which Britain accepted the new principle that Britain and the United States should be equal sea powers.

He emphasized, however, that two conditions were implied. Firstly, special regard had to be shown for the very different circumstances between "this crowded island which can be starved in a few weeks and the great continent in which the people of the United States dwell so safely and prosperously."

He expressed the opinion that if the mere numerical measure of the two fleets, each a replica of the other, was to be the rule, then there would be no equality, but under the guise of equality Britain would have absolute and final inferiority. He would resist such a result.

The second condition of any Anglo-American agreement, he said, was' that it must be based on a tolerant, good-hearted spirit towards naval affairs to both sides of the Atlantic.

"If naval equality is to lead to the jealous, suspicious scrutiny of every ship, gun and piece of armour plate between the two navies it would be much better to have no agreement."

He thought that since Mr. Hoover had been President of the United States the policy of that country had been more sympathetic towards Britain and Europe generally.

"Friendship and mutual trust among the English speaking peoples," he declared, "remains the supreme object of world politics," and he awaited from the British Government the earliest declaration of the steps it proposed to take towards achieving that object.

Press Opinions

June 19.

The speech of General Dawes at the Pilgrims Club last night is generally welcomed as a useful contribution to the subject of general naval reduction. The difficulties of defining the "yardstick," however, are not underestimated.

The "Morning Post" points out that it would be hard to devise a "yardstick" equally applicable to chalk and cheese. The naval needs of the United States and the British Empire, the paper adds, differ essentially.

"The Times" says that theoretically naval experts might find a "yardstick" of universal application; but in practice any agreed reduction along this line of search cannot be expected. The paper considers, however, that the procedure outlined will be adopted in view of the conversations between Mr. MacDonald and General Dawes at Forres and that all governments will tabulate the concessions they can make and expect to receive. An international conference will then meet for the purpose of reducing the differing definitions to one.—Reuter.

CRITICAL ISSUE IN JAPAN

Will Privy Council Make Reservations to Anti-War Pact?

Tokyo, June 18.

Although only the "Jiji" comments in its editorial columns, the Japanese papers are devoting their main attention to the outcome of yesterday's questioning of the Premier, General Baron Tanaka, by the special committee of the Privy Council which was appointed to decide whether the Anti-War Pact should be ratified by Japan in its present form.

The main point at issue is the phrase stating that the Emperor signs "in the name of the people," which, some contend, violates the prerogatives of the Emperor, in whose name alone treaties should be signed, according to the Constitution. Though this is really only a technical quibble, the question has assumed a serious aspect as the fate of the Government is largely dependent on whether or not the Privy Council ratifies the Pact without a reservation.

If the Privy Council insists on a reservation regarding the phrase under dispute, Count Uchida, who signed the Pact at Paris, is expected to resign, but, if he resigns, it is considered that the Cabinet would be morally compelled to do likewise, as Count Uchida signed the Pact under instructions from the Cabinet.

The final decision, which is expected to be made at the plenary session of the Privy Council on June 26, is being awaited with immense interest.

Government's Position Saved

Later.

The special committee of the Privy Council has agreed to recommend unconditional ratification of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact and will present the text for final consideration at the plenary session of the Council on June 26.

It is understood that an explanation of the Government's interpretation of the hotly-debated phrase "in the name of the people" will be given in the Official Gazette on the occasion of ratification of the Pact.

The decision of the special committee removes the possibility of the Government's resignation, which had been considered likely if the Privy Council refused to ratify the Pact without a reservation, but reorganization of the Cabinet for the purpose of strengthening its position is expected in the near future.

Japanese Views

June 19.

Though press comment has not yet been forthcoming, this evening's papers give prominence to the speech made by General Dawes at the Pilgrims Club in London last night.

Official circles welcome the prospect of further disarmament, which the speech seems to hold out, and intimate that there is no fear of Japan being "left in the cold" by being faced with an understanding between Britain and America to which she is not be a party.

Naval circles appear to think that it will be harder to discover a satisfactory "yardstick" than is imagined, but withhold comment pending official receipt of the speech.

Expressing gratification at the report that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and General Dawes have held an important conversation which was to be regarded as the opening of negotiations for naval reduction among the Powers concerned, the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Baron Tanaka, in a statement made to Reuter's correspondent to-day, asserted that Japan was ready to offer co-operation towards such negotiations as she was anxious to do her utmost towards the promotion of world peace.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS AND PREMIER'S ARTICLE

Agitation Over Reference to Alsace

Paris, June 17.

The French press is agitated over an article by the British Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a Sunday paper in which he argued that the peace of Europe was being endangered by the treatment of the minorities in certain countries, in which connection he referred, *inter alia*, to Alsace.

"Mr. MacDonald", says "Le Petit Parisien," "evidently desires to make the minorities problem an instrument of war against peace treaties."

"La Republique" is of the opinion that "the article has genuinely disquieted all French political circles and makes explanations between France and Britain more urgent."

"Mr. MacDonald sounded the voice of German revenge," remarks "L'Echo de Paris", while "L'Ere Nouvelle" declares: "If Mr. MacDonald wishes to see in one day the organization of a United States of Europe he must not begin by disrupting the existing States." Would Mr. MacDonald dare propose to the House of Commons, the paper asks, to grant a minority law to Gibraltar, India and the Transvaal?"—Reuter.

London, June 17.

Mr. MacDonald, in an interview with Reuter to-day, authorized the statement that the "minorities" article was written months ago and was not intended for publication now.—Reuter.

ANOTHER ELECTION SOON?

Liberal Resolution to Prepare for Early Struggle

London, June 19.

The possibility of another election at no distant date is envisaged by the Liberal Administrative Committee, which has adopted a resolution moved by Sir Herbert Samuel to maintain and strengthen Liberal organizations in the constituencies and affirming the intention of the Party again strenuously to contest the elections.

The resolution also emphasizes the necessity of electoral reform, which it is hoped will be carried out in the present Parliament by general agreement.—Reuter.

THE FRENCH DEBT FUNDING

Payment Postponed on Ratification of Mellon-Berenger Pact

N.C.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 18.

Members of the House of Representatives adopted the resolution to-day authorizing Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to withhold his demand for payment of the French debt of U.S.$400,000,000 due on August 1, provided that prior to that date France ratifies the Mellon-Berenger debt-funding agreement.

The money is due for American war stocks abroad purchased by France.

This action averts a grave crisis which has been the subject of conversations between Mr. Mellon and the French Ambassador, M. Paul Claudel.

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, had pointed out that because of the intended summer recess of Congress, even though France's Chamber of Deputies ratified the Mellon-Berenger pact, Congress could not do so and the payment would presumably have to be made unless special action were taken. This action was put through on receipt of assurances that the Chamber would act promptly.

The initial payment to be made according to the Mellon-Berenger agreement comes to only about $30,000,000. The amount of $400,000,000 which would have been demanded, save for to-day's action, covers stocks and supplies including railroad equipment, food, cigarettes, clothing and other supplies accumulated by the A. E. F. in France at the time of the Armistice and later sold to France.—United Press.

THE ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Capetown, June 16.

The final result in the election shows that General Hertzog, leader of the Nationalist Party, has a majority of eight over all other parties.

The Nationalists and a section of the Labour Party, who have formed a pact, have a combined majority of 26 over the South African Party, which is led by General Smuts.—Reuter.

Gen. Hertzog as Premier

Pretoria, June 19.

In the new South African Cabinet, General The Hon. J.B.M. Hertzog will act as Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs; the former Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Hon. E. G. Jansen, will be Minister of Native Affairs; Col. the Hon. F.H.P. Creswell will have the dual post of Minister of Labour and of Defence; and the Hon. N. C. Havenga will be Minister of Finance.—Reuter.

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YELLOW BIRD'S GREAT FLIGHT

French Seaplane Alights near Santander After Record Trip Across the Atlantic: Difficulties Increased by Stowaway

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Santander, June 14.

The French trans-Atlantic seaplane Yellow Bird landed here at 8.30 o'clock this evening.

Definite disclosure of the presence of a stowaway on the French seaplane Yellow Bird was made to-day, following the landing after a successful flight from America.

He was a youth named Arthur Schreiber, from Portland, Me. Ever since the start from Old Orchard, Me., it had been rumoured that a boy had hidden aboard the craft, but no substantiation could be obtained nor could his identity be learned.

All on board were well when the ship came down at 9.30 o'clock this evening by the beach at Comillah, 25 miles to the west of Santander on the Bay of Biscay. The entire party totalled five—Rene Lefevre, the navigator; Jean Assolant, the pilot; Armenio Lotti, the radio man, Schreiber and "Rufus" the pet alligator who was taken as mascot.

The total time in the air came to 30 hr. 20 min. it was calculated.

While the 'plane landed some 400 miles from Paris, its objective, it was felt that fuel supplies had run so low that it would have been dangerous to attempt to fly over the Bay of Biscay.—United Press.

Inadequate Fuel Supplies

New York, June 14.

Just before receipt of a cabled "flash" telling of the safe crossing of the Atlantic by the French seaplane Yellow Bird, officials of the French line said they had received word that the plane was changing its course and apparently heading for the Azores on account of fears that the fuel supplies were inadequate to permit it to reach France, the original destination.—United Press.

Fuel Gone, Radiator Dry

Santander, June 15.

The Yellow Bird had outrun her fuel which was exhausted. The radiator was practically dry when she landed.

The monoplane, after re-fuelling, will start early this morning across the Bay of Biscay for Paris.

There was a stowaway on board. He is believed to be the boy Arthur Schreiber of Portland, Maine, whose mother after the start of the Yellow Bird told a newspaper representative that he had announced his intention of hiding on board the 'plane.—Reuter.

Mysterious Extra Weight

Paris, June 15.

The landing of the French monoplane Yellow Bird in Spain instead of its goal, France, is largely attributed to the fact that the airmen found themselves unable to rise to the required height after the start owing to the mysterious extra weight. As a consequence of this, the airmen jettisoned part of their petrol supplies. Later they discovered that the extra weight was due to the presence of the 22-year-old Arthur Schreiber.

The airmen also encountered bad weather at least two-thirds of the way and were compelled to battle through a severe gale which lasted four hours.

Their time for crossing the Atlantic, 31 hours, is equivalent to 112 miles an hour. Nevertheless, they accomplished the fastest trans-Atlantic flight achieved so far.

It is not expected that fresh supplies of petrol, also a "starter," which also had to be jettisoned, will be available to enable the airmen to start again for Paris before to-morrow.—Reuter.

Only Passenger After All

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Portland, Me., June 15.

When the French seaplane Yellow Bird took off for Europe with a stowaway on board his presence was no accident, but the result of previous plan in which the pilot collaborated, according to an article in the "Evening News" here to-day.

The "Evening News" asserts that Jean Assolant knew that young Schreiber was concealed in the craft, and that Assolant had previously consented to the scheme because Schreiber had assisted last week in arranging for Assolant's wedding to Miss Pauline Parker at Old Orchard, Me. Schreiber is from Portland.—United Press.

New York, June 15.

Mrs. Jean Assolant, bride of the pilot of the trans-Atlantic seaplane Yellow Bird, to-day denied that Arthur Schreiber, the Portland youth who successfully stowed away in her husband's ship, had assisted in arranging her wedding.

She was unable, however, to deny that Assolant voluntarily permitted Schreiber to accompany the plane.—United Press.

Another Landing

Bordeaux, June 16.

The French monoplane Yellow Bird, which took off for Paris from Santander, Span, at 6.45 this morning, landed at Minizan at 8.30 owing to lack of petrol.—Reuter.

Anniversary of First Flight

London, June 15.

It is worthy of note that the flight of the French monoplane Yellow Bird coincides with the tenth anniversary of the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic made by Sir A. Whitten-Brown and the late Sir John Alcock.—Reuter.

Effect of Stowaway's Folly

Le Bourget, June 16.

The Yellow Bird has arrived here. Scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm were witnessed as the Yellow Bird landed half an hour ahead of the scheduled time.

Jean Assolant, the pilot, appeared tired out and almost fainted as he was hoisted out of the 'plane. The three airmen and the stowaway, Arthur Schreiber, a journalist, were all hoisted shoulder-high and speedily engulfed in a human maëlstrom which the police were powerless to check. It was only with the greatest difficulty that they were taken to the hangar, where an official reception was held.

The crew of the Yellow Bird, describing the flight, said they were among clouds at a height of 3,000 feet the whole time and saw the Atlantic only two or three times, while only twice were they able to take their bearings. They made for the Azores in order to dodge the storms and fog but did not see the Islands and they lost two hours going out of their way. This, with Schreiber's extra weight, prevented them from reaching Paris. Schreiber's folly in stowing away might have cost them their lives, but the American fliers Clarence Chamberlain, Bert Acosta and Colonel Lindbergh had been so sporting towards them that they felt it their duty to look after the young American.—Reuter.

Swedish Flight Postponed

Reykjavik, June 14.

The flight of the Swedish seaplane Sverige, piloted by Captain Ahrenberg, has been postponed until spare-parts or a new engine are available.

The Sverige was forced to alight on the sea near Skaptaros, on the south coast of Iceland, on June 9 and was towed to Reykjavik by the Icelandic inspection-ship Odinn.—Reuter.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT TO BAPTIST CONVENTION

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Denver, Col., June 15.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave U.S.$400,000 to the Northern Baptist Convention to-day, "without any strings attached."

Left to spend the money at their own discretion, officials of the convention said that they will use the money to promote missionary co-operation.—United Press.

BERLIN, June 15:—The Reichstag has adopted the International Opium Agreement.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

General Bramwell Booth

London, June 16.

The death has occurred, at the age of 73, of General W. Bramwell Booth, former leader of the Salvation Army.

His death occurred at his house near Barnet, in Hertfordshire, following an unexpected relapse, which set in earlier in the day.—Reuter.

William Bramwell Booth was the son of the founder of the Salvation Army. Born in March, 1856, at Halifax, Yorkshire, which later made him a freeman, and educated at the City of London School, he became an officer of the force in 1874 at the age of 18. In 1880, he was appointed chief of staff, that is, second in command, and that position he held till the death of his father in 1912, when he became, by the founder's own decision, General of the Salvation Army. Before he took over the command, the Army had been working in nearly 60 countries. Under his leadership it spread still further and now its flag is planted in over 80 lands, its message is spoken in well-nigh 60 languages and its corps and outposts number more than 1,400.

In his early days, he travelled extensively, visiting Europe, the United States, Canada, India, Australia and New Zealand. He took an active part in the agitation over what was known as the "Maiden Tribute"—a movement which influenced legislation for the protection of girls in the shape of the Original Law Amendment Act. Bramwell Booth was a brilliant administrator and could have earned a large salary in a business house. It was he who built up the machinery for the "Darkest England" scheme whose object was to rescue the "submerged tenth." The Salvation Army has an elaborate organization for this purpose.

Extensive Activities

In 1913, Gen. Booth, after a long estrangement, was reconciled in New York with his brother, Ballington Booth, who had a disagreement with his father and had started a rival movement. His activities included the chairmanship of the Salvation Army Life Assurance Society and the Reliance Bank, and he was joint president of the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches. In 1920, he made a tour round the world. In March 1926, when his 70th birthday was celebrated, officers attended from all over the world and there was a wonderful pageant of races. The collection for his birthday scheme for the extension of mission work realized £165,282. The general has written a number of books, including his reminiscences.

In 1882 he married Florence Soper, daughter of a Plymouth doctor, who had been engaged in the beginnings of the Army's work in France. All their seven children became officers. She was appointed a Commissioner in 1888 and was, up to 1925, responsible for the evangelical work in the United Kingdom. She also conducted congresses in France, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Holland, Belgium and Canada. Mrs. Booth served on the Women's Advisory Committee of the Central Control Board for the drink traffic in 1916 and on the Birthrate Commission from 1915 to 1918. She was a director of the Mothers' Hospital, Hackney, and visiting magistrate of the Holloway Prison for women. Her chief interest, in fact, was in rescue work.

In November, 1926, the late General Booth paid his only visit to the Far East and Shanghai was included in his itinerary, he being the first head of the Salvation Army to come to China.

This Year's Controversy

Deceased was the subject of a very bitter controversy early this year, which shook the very foundations in the Salvation Army. It having been suggested on January 10 that he should retire from office on account of the fact that he was physically unfit to hold the post but that he should retain the title of General and enjoy the honours and dignities attaching thereto, Gen. Booth refused to abdicate. He denied that he was either mentally or physically unfit and contended that he could be deposed only if found to be spiritually unfit. To enforce his contentions, he obtained an injunction restraining the High Council from acting upon their resolution to remove him and appoint a successor, but, it having been suggested that an amicable arrangement should be arrived at, the High Council, on February 13, decided by 52 votes to five that he was unfit to retain command of the Salvation Army and Commissioner E. J. Higgins, the Chief of Staff, was elected, by 47 votes to 17, to succeed him.

Deceased is survived by his wife, four daughters and two sons.

Mrs. H. van Antwerp MacMurray

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 16.

A funeral service for Mrs. Henrietta Van Antwerp MacMurray, mother of Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray, U.S. Minister to China, will be held here to-morrow.

The interment will take place at Albany, New York, at a later date.

Mrs. MacMurray died suddenly on Saturday of heart disease, at the age of 81 years.—United Press.

GHASTLY AIR MAIL ACCIDENT

Seven Killed and Six Injured when Imperial Airways Liner City of Ottawa Crashes near Dungeness

London, June 17.

Seven passengers were killed, and four passengers together with the pilot and mechanic were injured, but it is hoped not seriously, as the result of the forced descent in the channel to-day of the Imperial Airways liner "City of Ottawa."

This is the official statement issued this evening. Earlier reports had given varying estimates of the numbers killed and injured, and it was first stated that it was the air-liner "City of Pretoria" which had met with disaster.

The City of Ottawa left Croydon at 10.36 this morning and was proceeding to Paris, Basle and Zurich carrying, according to the early reports, six women and five men passengers, a pilot and mechanic and miscellaneous cargo. It was forced to descend in the sea three miles from Dungeness.

Immediately following the first announcement of the accident it was stated that all passengers had been rescued by a trawler.

The pilot wirelessed to Croydon "Cannot make Dungeness, trying to alight beside a ship." Then came the ominous words "Going down."

Croydon broadcast an S.O.S. and vessels picking up the call, including the lifeboat from Dungeness, rushed to the air liner's assistance and found the machine afloat.

Meanwhile Major Brackley with a staff of engineers left with all speed from Croydon for Lympne with a special machine to take on the passengers who were then supposed to have been rescued.

An eyewitness of the disaster says the City of Ottawa struck the water with a terrific splash and overturned. The trawler, which was only a hundred yards distant, rushed to help, but part of the machine had to the chopped away before the passengers could be released.

The air liner has now been shackled to the trawler and is being towed slowly to the coast but apparently she is breaking up.

Wrecked Aeroplane Landed

Later.

The Belgian trawler Gaby, whose crew throughout the disaster displayed great heroism, has now landed the wrecked City of Ottawa.

With the aid of electric torches, officials have searched the wreckage of the air liner City of Ottawa, lying on the beach at Dungeness, throughout the whole night in a fruitless effort to trace three missing women.

Most of the victims were visitors to England. They include a London business girl, who was making her first flight to Paris on a holiday, and also a Swiss woman. The men comprise an Australian, a Canadian and an American.

The six survivors, who are suffering from shock, consist of an American, an Australian and his wife, and the dead Australian's daughter, together with the pilot, Rudolph Brailli, an ex-flying officer of the Air Force, and the mechanic Barnett.—Reuter.

Mechanic and Pilot Exonerated

Lydd, Kent, June 19.

The inquest was held to-day upon the victims in the disaster to the Imperial Airways liner City of Ottawa.

The verdict was death by drowning caused by the accidental fall of the machine into the Channel.

The Coroner exonerated the pilot and the mechanic and said he was satisfied that the aeroplane was airworthy when it started.—Reuter.

TRIBESMEN QUELLED BY AEROPLANE

Attack on French Post Dispersed by 600 Bombs

Rabat, June 13.

A strong force of rebel tribesmen, part of the contingent which ambushed two companies of Moorish and Algerian tirailleurs in the Southern Atlas mountains on Tuesday, again attacked the post of Ait-yacoub yesterday.

French aeroplanes hurried to the scene and dropped 600 bombs on the rebels, who quickly dispersed. It is now reported that the situation is greatly improved and that the rebels are returning to their villages.

The dispersal of the rebels was aided by friendly tribesmen, who, while the greater part of the rebels were concentrated at Ait-yacoub, carried out a brilliant attack and captured the rebels' stronghold at Toanfit, killing 25 of them, taking 60 prisoners and capturing 30 guns.—Reuter.

SEATTLE, June 15:—Mr. Dwight F. Davis, former Secretary of War and new Governor-General of the Philippines, left for the Far East on the President Taft to-day to take up his new duties in Manila.—United Press.

IRISH CATHOLICS' CELEBRATION

Religious Observance of Centenary of Emancipation

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Dublin, June 16.

All Catholic Ireland attended general communion this morning in celebration of the centenary of Catholic emancipation.

To-day's communion opened a week's celebration programme which culminates next Sunday, June 23, with Pontifical High Mass in Phoenix Park.

More than 200,000 persons, among whom are included a large number of Irish-Americans who have returned to their homeland especially for the centenary, are expected to take part in the High Mass and the Eucharistic procession which follows it.

Throughout the week there will be further masses, addresses, meetings and receptions throughout Ireland and especially in Dublin. Weeks of carefully thought-out preparation have insured a smooth-running programme in which all of Catholic Ireland will join.

Months ago the coming centenary was kept in the minds of the public through the sale of centenary badges, the proceeds from which were used to finance the celebration. The badge is an artistic production carrying a picture of the old bell of St. Michael and John's Church, which is said to have been the first in Ireland to ring after passage of the Emancipation Act.

Careful plans have been made for the Pontifical Mass at Phoenix Park next Sunday. After the Mass the procession will form and, with banners unfurled and the singing of hymns, will proceed 24 abreast down to the river. Here the procession will split with 12 marching abreast on each side of the river.

Benediction will begin when the Sacrament reaches Watling Street Bridge where an altar will be. This will end Ireland's celebration of 100 years of emancipation.

The centenary is being observed by the State through the issue of commemorative stamps. The Postmaster General, incidentally, happens to be a Protestant.—United Press.

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FARM RELIEF BILL PACKED

Complete Win for Pres. Hoover on the Debenture Clause

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 14.

A landslide in favour of the revised Farm Relief Bill swept it through the Senate to-day by a vote of 73 to 8. The House had already passed it as re-submitted by the conference committee, without the debenture clause to which President Hoover objected.

The bill now goes to the President for signature.

It is believed that Congress will be able to adjourn for the summer recess to-morrow in accordance with the original plan.

A revision of the vote on the Farm Relief Bill in its final passage through the Senate to-day gave the vote as 74 to 8, instead of 73 to 8 as at first announced.

One Senator announced that the bell in his office had failed to ring, announcing that the vote was imminent, and he was allowed to cast his belated vote in favour of the measure.

The bill, which had previously passed the House, cannot go to the President for signature until Monday, since the Senate adjourned for the week-end and Vice-President Charles Curtis, as presiding officer of the Senate, must sign in open session.

Since the bill finally passed without the much-debated debenture clause which President Hoover had consistently fought, to-day's events made a notable victory for Administration forces. It is thought, however, that the farm elements may take up their battle on new fronts. —United Press.

Grape Growers First

San Francisco, June 14.

California grape growers will be the first group of agriculturalists to apply for farm relief under the new bill passed by both houses of Congress to-day and now awaiting signature, it is learned.

Mr. Lloyd Tenny, vice-president of the California Vineyardists Association, is proceeding to Washington to ask for approximately $5,000,000 to aid his group.

A federal grape stabilization corporation, already organized, intends to use this money. It will largely be devoted to purchase of the raisin crop.—United Press.

Borah's Fight for Farmer

Washington, June 17.

Senator William E. Borah's proposed amendment for limiting tariff revision to the subject of agriculture only, was defeated in the Senate to-day by the narrow vote of 39 to 38.

This action means adherence to the plans for tariff revision as previously laid down, and paves the way for the summer recess of Congress.

The Borah scheme was part of a campaign to direct attention to the plight of agriculture, which many farm members of Congress declare will be little ameliorated by the recently enacted Farm Relief Law. Passage of the relief bill minus the debenture clause, to which President Hoover took exception, is believed to have brought about a deep and lasting cleft between the "farm" and "city" elements.

Senator Borah, foremost of the Republican supporters of the Hoover candidacy last autumn and considered the man responsible for the summoning of the extra session of Congress to work upon farm problems, revolted in early May against President Hoover's leadership when it became plain that the debenture issue could never win Administration support.

Now the Foreign Relations Committee chief is aligned with Senator Brookhart of Iowa and other advocates of the debenture and to-day's effort is believed to be but the first of many which Borah may lead in an effort to give aid and comfort to the farmer.

With Washington's far-famed and much-feared hot season just under way, the Senate to-day voted to recess day after to-morrow until August 19, a two-month holiday.

The House is expected to approve this action.

Appropriation for Farm Relief

Without a dissenting vote, the House of Representatives to-day passed the appropriation measure setting aside the sum of $151,500,000 for farm relief to be expended under the provisions of the bill which became law a few days ago.

Less Secrecy for Senate

June 18.

The Senate to-day passed the Robinson resolution, requiring public consideration of all business unless the Senate specifically votes for an executive session.

By provision of the resolution any Senator may tell how he himself voted, even in executive session, but it prevents him from telling how his colleagues voted.

The vote on the Robinson resolution was 65 for and five against.

It is expected that this will finally put to rest the excitement which started when Paul R. Mallon of the United Press revealed secret Senate roll calls on the nominations of Messrs. Roy O. West as Secretary of Interior and Irvine L. Lenroot as U. S. Customs Judge.

Proposed Tax on Speculation

Senator Carter Glass of Virginia offered an amendment to-day to the Tariff Bill which would provide for taxing stock transactions 5 per cent. where the stock has been held for less than 60 days.

The bill would tend, in Senator Glass' opinion, to curb the buying of stocks for purely speculative purposes.—United Press.

NATIVE RIOTS IN DURBAN

Dispute Over Beer Brewing and Food Preparation

Durban, June 17.

Fierce native riots broke out in the centre of the city to-day, in the course of which attacks were made on Europeans. As a result one European and four natives were killed and ten Europeans and 41 natives seriously injured.

The natives had raised objections to Europeans brewing the beer supplied at municipal beer halls and also preparing their food.

The trouble to-day, which was apparently engineered by the International Coloured Union, began at midday, but quiet was restored. It broke out again later, however, when some enraged Europeans attacked the headquarters of the Union and the police intervened to prevent them rushing the building. Shots were fired on both sides, but the chief injuries were caused by brickbats and blows from sticks. Running fights are occurring in many parts of the town, but the mass of disorder has been overcome.—Reuter.

THE SWEDISH KING'S BIRTHDAY

King Gustaf Celebrates His Seventy-first Anniversary

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Stockholm, June 16.

King Gustaf V of Sweden to-day is celebrating the 71st anniversary of his birth.

While he is repeating his gesture of last year in refusing all personal gifts, suggesting that money which might be spent on such a thing might better go to a fund for a cancer hospital, His Majesty is the object of admiration and affection from the entire country.

Living in Spartan fashion, King Gustaf has made himself a model of the benefits of a careful *régime*. Physicians say that he is to-day as strong as when he first ascended the throne more than 22 years ago. The king is athletic, taller than any other European ruler, and often enjoys tennis and other strenuous forms of exercise.

Although the entire country is celebrating the King's Birthday to-day, King Gustaf himself is in no way deviating from his usual routine of carefully chosen and simple meals, attention to correspondence, and afternoon exercise.—United Press.

LONDON, June 15.—The Royal Empire Society's gold medal for 1929 has been awarded to Sir Hesketh Bell for his book entitled "Foreign and Colonial Administration in the Far East".—Reuter.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION

Anxiety at the White House Over Killings

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 11.

Continued shooting of citizens of the United States by federal prohibition enforcement authorities may become a cause for civil war in the country, Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York State warned the House of Representatives to-day.

"The division is no longer one as between the 'wet' and the 'dry'," he asserted, "but between peace and war in the United States.

"At some place where the wrong man has again been killed, the people will retaliate. They will meet force with force and the result will be appalling."

Mr. LaGuardia's speech was a result of the action of Mr. Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of Customs, Coast Guard and Prohibition Services, in exonerating a border patrolman at International Falls, Minnesota, after investigation into the shooting of an innocent citizen in an automobile.

No liquor was found in the car, no proof was adduced that the man had done anything contrary to law, and he was accompanied by his wife and two children, the investigation disclosed.

In announcing the exoneration of the patrolman, Mr. Lowman declined to reveal the facts on the basis of which he freed the man from blame.

Minnesota state authorities took a very different view of the case from that held by Mr. Lowman, and they declared to-day that they would prosecute the patrolman on a charge of murder.

The case has aroused renewed excitement over the large casualty list recently resulting from enforcement activities, and indications are that Congress may take up the whole question on a large scale, if President Hoover does not expedite his announced reorganization of enforcement agencies.—United Press.

Protests Lodged

Washington, June 18.

Recent extensive loss of human life in connection with the country-wide activities of prohibition enforcement operatives is causing anxiety at the White House, it was learned to-day.

Some sections of the United States notably the Minnesota town of International Falls where the latest and one of the most atrocious of these cases has occurred, have lodged protests direct with the President. Strong feeling over the situation is known to exist in several areas.

Many members of Congress are likewise anxious because of reports from their home constituencies. It is understood that large numbers of indignant letters have been sent to both Congressmen and Senators, reflecting an apparently growing feeling that federal and state enforcement agencies have been growing reckless in their disregard for human life.

Congressman Fred Britten of Illinois, a leading Republican, suggested to-day that all enforcement agents be deprived of their deadly weapons and that hickory clubs be substituted, following a suggestion which has frequently been made in connection with the police in large American cities.

Mr. Britten pointed out that in some recent cases where suspects had been killed, no liquor was found on the subsequent examination.

While such cases as these focus public indignation most sharply, it is declared that even where violation of the prohibition law has taken place, death is an excessive penalty and enforcement operatives have no special privilege to impose it.

Statement at White House

An announcement was made at the White House to-day that the Treasury Department was exerting every effort to prevent misuse of arms by border patrols.

This was an aftermath of the demand by Congressman Britten of Illinois that prohibition enforcement agents, who had recently taken the lives of several persons, should be deprived of their arms and given hickory clubs instead.

President Hoover issued a statement from the White House to-day concerning the recent killings by prohibition enforcement agents.

"I deeply deplore the killing of any person," said the President.

Mr. Hoover simultaneously said that he hoped citizens along the borders of the United States would do their best to end the systematic violation of laws of the United States by international criminals.

Warm Debate in Senate

June 19.

A warm debate centreing round the problem of prohibition enforcement developed in the Senate to-day, bringing to a crisis the recently growing resentment against killings by enforcement agents.

Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York requested his fellow-members to consider, during the approaching recess period, the possibility of taking Congressional action to prevent "the inexcusable killing of innocent citizens by Government officials."

An accusation that President Hoover is "submerging the prohibition issue" was launched by Senator Carter Glass of Virigina, a well known "dry." He declared that the President promised to investigate the prohibition enforcement situation, but did not mention it when he instructed his law enforcement commission.

Tired of "Gush"

Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa declared himself to be "tired of gush" about murders and added that he had no sympathy with the "bootleg outfit."

"They must obey the law!" asserted Senator Brookhart. "It should be remembered," he continued, "that many federal officers have been killed by bootleggers, a fact which is being all too often overlooked when the public cries out against occasional fatalities on the other side."

To-day's outburst has been just below the horizon for several days, as both the White House and Congressional offices have been flooded with letters from citizens protesting against the International Falls, Minnesota, killing by prohibition enforcement authorities, and similar recent episodes.

It is expected that the subject will be raised again as soon as the Senate reconvenes after the recess.

Going into Recess

Following a last-minute cleaning up of outstanding business, the House of Representatives to-day declared a recess until September 23.

The Senate is expected to declare a similar recess to-day until August 19.

Because of the tariff hearings which must be had by the Senators on the Ways and Means Committee, it has been found necessary to postpone the proposed Senatorial trip to Samoa.

The commission announced to-day that it will probably go after the December session, at which time Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut will be free to head the group.

It is expected that the commission will make a thorough survey of affairs in American Samoa with a view to reporting on a programme form of government.—United Press.

Sensation from Milwaukee

Milwaukee, Wis., June 17.

Mr. J. G. Hardgrove, former president of the Milwaukee Bar Association, to-day declared that in his opinion the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution does not prohibit the States from conducting liquor businesses although it does prevent individuals.

In accordance with this view, two members of the Wisconsin State Legislature are preparing a resolution which will be offered in the Assembly, providing that Wisconsin shall enter the liquor business.

This extraordinary development follows the recent action in the Legislature in repealing the former state enforcement law which had caused the state to co-operate with federal authorities in enforcing the "dry law". Now the state is pursuing a "hands-off" policy, leaving the entire matter of prohibition enforcement to the federal officials.

Constitution students are startled by the Hardgrove interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment and it is certain that prohibition advocates will wage a strenuous battle to prevent any further retreat by the state of Wisconsin on the prohibition issue.

"Dry" workers are already endeavouring to bring back some measure of prohibition enforcement by the state, and the record of Mr. Elvin N. Edwards of Nassau County, New York, as county attorney is cited as an example of the activity desired. Mr. Edwards, named by Mrs. Isabel Walker Willebrant as the most effective state official in the whole country in prohibition enforcement, utilized the nuisance provisions of the New York state law and within a short time closed 200 "speak-easies".

The portion of the Eighteenth Amendment relating to manufacture and sale of liquor says:

"After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited."

It is probable that such a loophole exists under the law, as is alleged by Mr. Hardgrove, a remedy may be found in the Volstead Act which specifically provides for enforcement and prescribes administration of the law in detail.—United Press.

OIL CONSERVATION HITCH

Royal Dutch-Shell Co.'s Complaint of Delay

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 15.

Possibility of a dispute over a recently granted California oil prospecting permit is seen here as a result of efforts of the Dutch Government to escape the full effects of President Hoover's oil conservation programme.

The Royal Dutch-Shell Oil Co. has complained to the State Department against delay in approving the assignment for drilling previously made. It is understood that the Dutch Government has full knowledge of the complaint, and is sympathetic. Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, has so informed the Department of Interior.

Complaint by the Shell Co. came through the American Embassy in Holland. It is understood that Holland believes restriction of public lands would be unfair to Dutch interests.

The controversy has not, however, as yet reached the stage where the Netherlands Government actually challenges the Hoover conservation programme. The specific objection from the company deals with the delay of the Department of Interior in approving the assignment to be permitted to drill near Los Angeles.

Officials of the Department of Interior told Col. Stimson that approval of the assignment had been delayed because of suspicion that the Royal Dutch-Shell Oil concern is not actually controlled by Dutch citizens, but by those of another country.

The correspondence does not mention the British, but it is known that the Department of Interior believes British citizens control Shell Oil.

The Shell interests are apparently supported by the Dutch Government and there is evidence of intention to make the California permit matter an issue. The chief weapon in connection with this fight, from the Dutch point of view, would be a threat to cancel standards of concession in the Dutch East Indies, since the Dutch Government is understood to feel that failure to approve the Shell Co.'s California permit would amount to repudiation of at least a portion of the agreement under which the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey entered the East Indies under a reciprocal pact.—United Press.

BIG FRENCH REVENUE SURPLUS

Paris, June 17.

The revenue returns for May totalled Frs. 3,203,000,000 showing a surplus of Frs. 546,000,000 as compared with Budget forecasts and Frs. 98,000,000 as compared with May, 1928.

The surplus for the first five months of this year reaches Frs. 2,181,000,000 on Budget forecasts and Frs. 1,507,000,000 on the same period last year.—Reuter.

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DRAMATIC STRUGGLE AT SEA

Captain Who Stuck to His Broken Ship

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

North Head, Washington,

June 16.

The freight steamship Laurel has been ripped into two separate pieces by a storm, according to reports received here to-day.

At present the fate of the crew of 30 members still remains uncertain.

Although the after portion of the ship is still afloat, the fore part turned over and anyone aboard, in that section of the vessel has probably perished.

The U.S. Coast Guard is attempting to reach the floating section of the vessel in order to give aid to such of the crew as may have survived.

Later.

Reports from the scene of the disaster to the freighter Laurel late to-night said that rescue forces had reached the Laurel's battered after portion, which broke away from the fore section during the terrific storm.

The fragment of the ship which is still right side up has now grounded on a sand bar.

Watchers on shore reported that they had witnessed some rescues and that several of the survivors had been taken to Fort Canby. Details, however, including the number of those rescued, were lacking.

The crew numbered 30 members.—United Press.

All Rescued

Portland, Ore., June 17.

Rescuers are continuing their attempts to remove six sailors from the after part of the shattered freighter Laurel, which broke in two during a storm.

Eighteen sailors of the crew of 30 have been taken aboard the cutter Red Wing.—United Press.

Astoria, Ore., June 17.

All the 30 members of the crew of the freighter Laurel have now been rescued except the captain, who declined to leave the fragment of vessel which lodged on a sand bar, according to reports here late to-day.

The Laurel was torn into two pieces in a storm. Rescue of the crew was attended by the utmost difficulty, as the sea was still high and those on the fragment of the ship had no facilities for co-operating with the Coastguard.

Ordered to Leave

June 18.

Capt. Louis Johnson of the freight str. Laurel still remains aboard the shattered fragment of his storm-torn craft as it lies upon a sand bar, it was learned from rescue forces at the scene to-day. All of his crew of 30 have now been saved.

The ship's owners have sent orders to Captain Johnson, telling him to go ashore.—United Press.

Captain Taken Off

North Head, Wash. June 19.

After Capt. Louis Johnson of the freighter Laurel had for 24 hours defied the owners' orders to leave the wrecked fragment of the ship, the cutter Red Wing removed him to-day.—United Press.

UNPLEASANTNESS OVER CIGARETTES

Fight Between Chinese and Colombian Police

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Cartegena, Colombia, June 17.

Police to-day attempted to seize what they alleged to be an illegal shipment of cigarettes on board the Panama-Pacific liner Salvator and started a fight with the Chinese members of the vessel's crew.

As a result of the affray, the authorities arrested nine of the Chinese and escorted them to gaol through hostile crowds.—United Press.

GRAMMONT, EAST FLANDERS, June 19:—Eight persons were killed and many injured in a collision here this morning between two trains carrying workmen.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND

Many Persons Killed and Great Damage: Perilous Escapes

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Honolulu, June 16.

A severe earthquake was recorded by seismographs here at 12.28.32 o'clock this afternoon, lasting until 1.30 p.m. and apparently centring 8,400 kilometres (approximately 5,000 miles) away in a southerly direction.

If the calculation as to direction of the centre of disturbance is correct, probably no large masses of land were affected. It is quite possible, however, that a considerable number of islands may have been severely rocked.—United Press.

Wellington, N.Z., June 17.

A severe earthquake was experienced all over the colony to-day.

In South Island no serious damage was done except at Nelson and Westport. At Nelson the main tower of the Boy's College collapsed and several boys were injured, but none seriously.

A man was killed by a fall of rock at the cement works at Comina.

The walls of many business buildings cracked and the post-office was badly damaged At Westport. A pupil at the school was seriously injured and had to have his leg amputated.

Four persons were killed and two are missing owing to a landslide into the Matakitaki River as a result of the earthquake this morning.

The earthquake lasted approximately a minute. The severest shock was felt at Greymouth, South Island, in the vicinity of which hardly a chimney remains standing. Brick buildings were damaged and fissures were opened in footpaths.

Coal-miners had a very anxious time, but they all got out without injury.

Damage to South Island

June 18.

The death-roll as the result of the earthquake is now put at six, including a miner who was killed in a mine at Seddonville.

Serious damage is reported from Nelson, South Island, and the Westland area.

Further minor shocks were felt last night, but these were not serious.

Government aeroplanes carrying wireless operators have been sent to Westport, South Island, which is isolated telegraphically.

Railways in the affected area have been badly twisted at many points, while the road from Glenhope to Owen has been completely covered by immense falls of earth and boulders.

A service car which left the west coast for Nelson with five passengers and a driver has not been heard of since the earthquake occurred.

Further Tale of Damage

Three more deaths are reported as the result of the earthquake, namely a miner and two roadmen. The deathroll has now reached fifteen.

Thirty-two distinct minor disturbances, in addition to the main shock, were recorded at Christchurch observatory up till 10.30 this morning.

Forty-three minor shocks were reported in the township of Takaka, near Nelson, between midnight and three this morning.

Experts are of the opinion that the earthquake originated in the Buller Gorge district. Residents of Murchison, in the Buller Gorge, spent a night of terror amid constant detonations and tremors and daylight revealed a scene of desolation. Two more homesteads in Buller Valley were overwhelmed, the entire hilltop crashing upon them and burying the houses with the occupants.

The missing service car, which left the west coast for Nelson with five passengers and a driver on the day of the earthquake and was reported missing, has now turned up safely.

Minor Shocks Continue

June 19.

Minor earthquake shocks continue to be felt.

The Postmaster at Westport, South Island, reports that four severe shocks were experienced early this morning and that they did further damage to the Post Office.

A very heavy gale and rain are increasing the hardships of people driven from their houses.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN ASSAM

Huge Area Affected: Outbreak of Cholera

Sylhet, Assam, June 20.

Sudden floods have caused acute distress in the Sylhet and Cachar districts, where the waters are rising at the rate of two feet a day.

Communication with the tea-gardens has been cut off.

Villagers on the riverside, thrown into panic, have abandoned their cattle and property and fled to the hills.

The Dhalai valley is flooded. There has been a number of casualties. An area of 5,500 square miles with a population of 1,750,000 is affected.

Cholera has broken out, adding to the misery of the people.

Thousands of persons are half starving. A relief committee has been formed. A minimum of 10 lakhs of rupees is required.

The authorities are sending a large quantity of rice to relieve the sufferings of those stricken by hunger.—Reuter.

U. S. CRUISER BUILDING TENDERS

The Lowest Over Ten Million Dollars

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 18.

Estimates opened to-day in connection with the new cruiser construction showed that the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation was the lowest private bidder on a single ship basis for the first five cruisers of the projected 15-ship programme.

The Bethlehem bid was U.S.$10,753,000.—United Press.

MARQUIS MARCONI

Rome, June 18.

His Majesty the King has conferred upon Chev. Marconi the hereditary title of Marquis.—Reuter.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS SENTENCED

Paris, June 17.

The Secretary-General of the French Communist Party was to-day sentenced to three years' imprisonment on a charge of inciting troops to disobedience, while the manager of the newspaper "L'Humanité" received a term of five years.—Reuter.

POPAYAN, COLOMBIA, June 18:—A landslide is reported to have destroyed the village of Sevilla in the state of Canca. Thirty were killed and many injured along the river Guillicaca.—United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 18:—Agreement was reached to-day under which the Senate will go into recess on Wednesday until August 19 and the House will go into recess the same day until September 23.—United Press.

PARIS, June 19:—Dr. Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, returned to Berlin after he, M. Briand, the Foreign Minister, and M. Poincaré, the Premier, had arranged that the international conference which must be held in the near future to consider the findings of the recent Reparations Conference at Paris should be held, if possible, in the middle of July in a neutral country.—Reuter.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 19:—Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, were awarded honorary degrees as Doctors of Law by Yale to-day. Colonel Stimson has been making a tour of various Eastern colleges and universities, addressing Commencement Day exercises and receiving a number of honorary degrees.—United Press.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

"THE OLD SOAK" OFF "WIMMEN"

Manners Mended Too But Not Yet Fit for Washington Society

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 20.

Press telegraph wires and transocean radios to-day flashed important tidings from Washington.

These consisted of announcement by the family of Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, that "The Old Soak" has improved his manners.

It was stated on good authority, however, that "The Old Soak" is not yet ready for Washington Society and he will be compelled to remain in New York City for some time to come.

"The Old Soak" is Colonel Stimson's pet cockatoo from the Philippines. During the past few months he has become an international figure. Columns upon columns have been written to describe the almost tearful parting of the former Philippines Governor-General from his pet, the period of mutual loneliness, the pleading words addressed by the new Secretary of an adamant Mrs. Stimson who finally could resist no longer, the cabled summons to Manila, and the bird's trip halfway round the world.

While "The Old Soak" was travelling aboard the President Wilson, Captain F. E. Anderson sent almost daily bulletins by ship's radio. In Colombo a wife was offered but Captain Anderson said "The Old Soak" had such poor manners he should have no mate.

"The bird does not fly that could live peacefully with him," reported the skipper.—United Press.

LUTHERANS AND THE VATICAN STATE

Protest Against U.S. Opening Up Diplomatic Relations

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

River Forest, Ill., June 20.

Laymen of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod sent a resolution today to President Hoover in relations between the United States and the new Vatican State.

To open such relations, the laymen declared, would constitute a violation of the historic American principle of separation of Church and State.

There have been persistent rumour of intention on the part of the United States Government to open relations with the Vatican State since settlement with the Government of Italy was achieved by the Pope, but they are discredited in well-informed quarters.

The World Almanac for 1929 says that the Holy See maintains diplomatic relations with Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, Jugo-Slavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland and most of the American republics except the United States, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay.—United Press.

RELIGIOUS PEACE IN MEXICO

Prayers that Pope Will Approve the Accord Now Reached

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Mexico City, June 20.

Prayers were offered throughout Mexico to-day that the Pope would speedily approve the accord which has been reached by Archbishop Flores, the Papal Emissary, and President Emilio Portes Gil.

The accord is expected to heal the breach which closed Catholic churches throughout the country and brought on virtual warfare between Catholicism and the Government under former President Calles.—United Press.

SPECTACULAR TEXAS GAOL-BREAK

Escape of Forty-four Convicts from State Prison at Clemens

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Brazella, Tex., June 20.

Forty-four convicts escaped from the state prison at Clemens, Texas, to-day in one of the most spectacular gaol-breaks in the history of the United States.

One of the convicts, who had obtained possession of a pistol, overwhelmed three guards and took their weapons away from them. He then aided in the escape of his fellows.

A posse sent out on the trail of the men succeeded in recapturing 15. It is believed that 20 more are surrounded in some woods, and their capture is expected within a short time.

Inhabitants of the district are terrorized and all able-bodied men have been formed into posses while women and children are evacuating the neighbourhood as rapidly as possible.—United Press.

AEROPLANE ORDERS FOR U.S. ARMY

Four Companies to Build 162 Machines

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 20.

F. Trubee Davison, assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics, to-day approved contracts for the contruction of 162 aeroplanes to be manufactured by four companies, the Boehning, Curtis, Fokker and Berlinger-Jeryce.

These ships will be used by the regular army.

In addition, training 'planes are to be purchased from the Douglas Corporation.—United Press.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND

District Loose and Unsafe: Damage Considerable

Wellington, N. Z., June 21.

The Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department visited the earthquake area between Murchison and Lyell and reports that the whole district is loose and unsafe. Landslips have occurred which are from a quarter of a mile to half a mile across and in some cases are as much as 2,000 ft. high.

The damage to Greymouth is estimated at £50,000. Relief funds have been opened in most centres.—Reuter.

VICEROY OF INDIA'S PROMISE

To Discuss Grave Matters with Government

Simla, June 20.

In a speech at a dinner given in his honour by the Chelmsford Club on the eve of his departure for England, Baron Irwin, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, announced that he would seek an opportunity in England of discussing with His Majesty's Government all grave matters concerning India, "including the honourable settlement of India's constitution."—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LOAN TO GERMANY

London, June 20.

An agreement has been signed in Paris for a loan of 210,000,000 Reichsmarks to the German Government by an international banking syndicate headed by Dillon, Read & Co., Messrs. Harris Forbes and the Chase Securities Corporation.—Reuter.

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THE PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Prevention of Smuggling Along the Canadian Border to be Pressed

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 20.

A warning was broadcast to-day by Mr. Seymour Lowman, assistant Secretary to the Treasury in charge of Customs, Coastguard and Prohibition Services, to the effect that the Government intends to press its efforts until smuggling along the Canadian border finally ceases.

He commented upon a report that smugglers had fired upon U.S. customs agents.

"That shows what desperate characters are the men we are fighting," he declared, pointing out that criticism of recent "prohibition killings" failed to take this fact into due consideration.

The incident showed, Mr. Lowman insisted, the necessity for arming federal agents as a measure of self-protection.—United Press.

FATAL AEROPLANE CRASH

Three Killed in a Fall into the St. Lawrence

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Montreal, June 20.

A new Fokker aeroplane on its trial flight with three on board crashed through high-voltage power wires here to-day and fell into the St. Lawrence river, killing all three within the ship.

Those dead are: Capt. C. S. Caldwell, a famous pilot who was "at the stick;" Capt. H. C. Jarvis and Dr. William Morris, both passengers.—United Press.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN INDIA

Inhabitants in Terrible Plight in Assam

Calcutta, June 21.

Messages from the flood area in Assam show the terrible plight of the inhabitants, who are on famine rations. The food situation is still critical and official and non-official volunteers are working day and night to relieve the situation. Comillah, Bengal, a vast area of territory from Subarnapur westwards is like an inland sea, the crops being invisible. The people have deserted their homes and have taken refuge in the highlands.

In the Chittagong district of Bengal there is great havoc, and the floods have not yet abated. Harrowing tales of distress are arriving hourly. It is reported that a village on the bank of the Dolu river and the riverside bazaars in the Chittagong hill tracts have been washed away. Shopkeepers have taken refuge in the trees and many corpses and much furniture are floating down the streams.—Reuter.

JAPAN TO ASSIST IN DISARMAMENT

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 20.

Announcement was made here today that Baron Tanaka, Premier of Japan, has notified Mr. Neville, the chargé d'affaires at the American Embassy, that Japan is willing to support any measure looking toward further disarmament.—United Press.

LONDON, June 20:—The State opening of Parliament is fixed for July 2.—Reuter.

HONOLULU, June 20:—Yen Hiwong, new Chinese Consul to Hawaii, arrived here from China today by the President Grant. Mrs. Yen accompanied him. Mr. Yen expressed pleasure at his appointment, saying he expected to find Honolulu a most agreeable post. He declined to discuss official matters.—United Press.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC SWIM.

BASEBALL

Chicago Tightening Grip on National League Lead

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 20.

Chicago's grip on first place in the National League, seized through yesterday's double-header victories, was strengthened to-day by a win over the St. Louis Cardinals who were correspondingly lowered though still sticking in the third place to which the Cubs tumbled them from first.

Pittsburgh, holding to second, did not play to-day and accordingly the Pirates retained their .618 standing while the Cubs moved up to .630 and the Cards skidded to .583.

In the American League the Philadelphia Athletics were not scheduled for to-day, nor were the New York Yankees, so first and second positions were not affected.

Left-fielder Leach of the New York Giants was one of the shining stars of to-day's play. Plying against the Phillies on the Philadelphia home field, the accounted for four runs, one of which was a homer with one man ahead. The Giants won 11-6, making 17 hits and profiting by three Phillie errors.

Barron, Maguire and Sisler did some heavy swatting and all scored for the Boston Braves in the fourth inning of the game with Brooklyn. It was Boston's game 4-2, on a basis of only five hits by the Braves. The Dodgers got six hits but [illegible] errors.

Home runs featured the St. Louis-Chicago game at Chicago to-day. High of the Cardinals made one, Hornsby of the Cubs made one, and Wilson of the Cubs made two. This boosted Wilson's total for the season to 16 and gave him fourth place with only Gehrig, Hafey and Klein ahead in the order named. The Cubs led in every inning of the Cardinal contest and won by a 7-6 score.

In the American League there was a lively contest between Chicago and St. Louis at St. Louis. Ed Walsh, White Sox pitcher, hurled shut-out ball for the first eight innings while his teammates rolled up five runs. In the ninth he weakened and let three runs go across the plate, but it was Chicago's game anyway. The Sox made 14 hits to four for the Browns.

During the early part of the Boston-Washington game it was all the Senators. They ran up four runs while the Red Sox struggled through to a bare two. In the seventh inning, however, the Sox rallied and drove in three runs. Another went across the plate in the ninth, giving the Sox a 6-4 victory.

Detroit's Tigers, playing errorless ball and making 13 hits, steamrollered the Cleveland Indians 8-4. The Indians made but seven hits and committed two errors.

TOTAL HOME RUNS

Gehrig (Yankees)	19
Hafey (Cardinals)	18
Klein (Phillies)	17
Wilson (Cubs)	16
Ott (Giants)	15
Jackson (Giants)	13
O'Doul (Phillies)	13
Bottomley (Cardinals)	12
Hurst (Phillies)	11
Foxx (Athletics)	11
Ruth (Yankees)	10
Hendricks (Dodgers)	10

Foregoing are as of close of play June 20.—United Press.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	R.	H.	E.
Boston	6	10	2
Washington	4	8	1
Chicago	5	14	1
St. Louis	3	4	0
Detroit	8	13	0
Cleveland	4	7	2

Philadelphia and New York unscheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	11	17	0
Philadelphia	6	10	3
Brooklyn	6	6	2
Boston	4	5	1
St. Louis	6	8	[illegible]
Chicago	7	10	1

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati unscheduled.

The Percentages

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	49	14	.741
New York	34	21	.618
St. Louis	34	24	.586
Detroit	33	30	.524
Cleveland	27	29	.482
Washington	24	33	.389
Chicago	22	30	.561
Boston	19	40	.322

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	34	20	.630
Pittsburgh	34	21	.618
St. Louis	35	25	.583
New York	31	24	.564
Philadelphia	23	30	.434
Boston	22	32	.407
Brooklyn	22	33	.400
Cincinnati	20	36	.357

United Press.

PARIS, June 20:—In a bout here to-night for the Flyweight Championship of Europe Huat (France) beat Plaimer (France), the holder, in the fifteenth round.—Reuter.

HOME CRICKET

Three Ten Wicket Victories Over Kent, Somerset and Worcestershire

London, June 20.

At Northampton, the home team beat Kent by ten wickets.

Owing to fine bowling by Clark, who took 7 wickets for 45, Kent were dismissed for 118. Northants replied with 266, Bakewell contributing a valuable 137. Freeman took 5 wickets for 61.

Kent were all out in the second innings for 148, which added to their first innings total amounted exactly to Northants first innings score of 266. Kent, therefore, had to take the field to allow the home team to score the one run necessary for victory.

Middlesex v. Somerset

At Lord's, Middlesex beat Somerset by ten wickets.

Somerset won the toss and ran up 163. Middlesex countered with 219, White taking 5 wickets for 50.

In the second innings Somerset were dismissed for 120, and Middlesex knocked off the necessary runs for full points without any loss.

Notts v. Worcestershire

There was yet another ten-wickets victory. This was at Nottingham, where Notts defeated Worcestershire by that margin.

Worcester had first knock and scored 168. Notts replied with 276. Root took 5 wickets for 83.

In their second innings Worcester improved their first innings total by 1 point, scoring 169. Voce took 7 for 37. Notts hit off the necessary runs for victory for the loss of one wicket.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. Alexander Cochrane

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Yonkers, N.Y., June 20.

Alexander Cochrane, philanthropist and former husband of the actress Gaana Walska, died here to-day.

Fifteen years ago Mr. Cochrane built a yacht, Vanities, which competed for the honour of challenging Sir Thomas Lipton's entry for the America Cup.—United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 20:—Mr. Joseph Cotton took the oath of office to-day as Under Secretary of State, succeeding J. R. Clark Jr. of Utah.—United Press.

AMERICA ON TRIAL IN PHILIPPINES

Oriental Attitude Influenced by American Actions in the Islands

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New Haven, Conn., June 20.

Speaking at a luncheon of Yale alumni here to-day, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State and former Governor-General of the Philippines, said that the whole Oriental attitude toward the United States was influenced by American action in the Philippines.

"If we allow local American politics in the Islands to [illegible] a strange Philippine policy," he declared. "If we allow American trade to strangle Philippine trade it will be a terrible blot on our escutcheon."

The former Governor-General insisted that the eyes of the Far East were fastened upon the Philippines and that even apparently minor American policies there might loom large for this reason.

American altruism was on trial in the Islands, in the opinion of Colonel Stimson. Performances must follow profession and the idea of stifling the development of Philippine trade for the enrichment of Americans was unthinkable.

"The Golden Rule must guide our administration of these Islands," declared the speaker.

Quoting Kipling's famous lines concerning "East is East and West is West," Colonel Stimson disagreed with the usual interpretation placed upon them. There were more points of likeness than of difference between the Orient and the Occident, he told his auditors.—United Press.

AVIATORS KILLED IN PERU

Fatal Crash on Las Palmas Air-field

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Lima, Peru, June 20.

Captain Victor Urquizi and Lieutenant Luis Garland, among the best known of the South American aviators, crashed on Las Palmas field to-day and both were killed instantly.

Captain Urquizi recently accompanied the Spanish fliers Jimenez and Iglesias who travelled in South America after crossing the Atlantic.—United Press.

BOMBAY COTTON MILL STRIKE

Drastic Measures Contemplated by Government

Bombay, June 21.

Drastic measures to deal with the protracted mill strike were announced by H.E. the Governor of Bombay, Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes, when presiding at a joint conference of representatives of public bodies called to deal with the matter.

He said the Government had decided to appoint a Court of Inquiry and to ask the Viceroy for an ordinance making intimidation a recognisable offence.

A Bill would be submitted to the local Legislative Council dealing with the question of picketting and the Government also proposed to extend for as long as necessary the order of the Chief Magistrate prohibiting unlawful assembly, which was recently promulgated in connection with communal disturbances.—Reuter.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

The Southern Cross Air Tragedy: Motor Car Thieves: World's Oldest Journalist Working at 99

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne, Apr. 29.

It was thought when the first wireless messages were received which conveyed the news of the safety of the Southern Cross monoplane and its crew, led by Kingsford Smith, that Lieutenant Keith Anderson and his companion, Mr. H. S. Hitchcock, were in the vicinity of Port George as well as Captain Holden in his plane, the Canberra. Later news, however, corrected the impression of the wireless messages, and it was found that the Kookaburra, piloted by Anderson, was missing. Anxiety was not grave for some days. When further communication by land and plane was made with the Southern Cross, her crew expressed anxiety, as Anderson was an old comrade. Still the Citizens Rescue Fund officials and the government failed to recognize any responsibility or urgency in looking for Anderson. The planes eventually were landed at the Glenelg river, which, owing to the rapidly drying mud-flats, were able to take off again after a short sojourn there. Sufficient petrol was landed and two other planes took a complement of one man each and some of the Southern Cross equipment on board. This allowed the Southern Cross, owing to improved conditions and lightened weight, to take off and all three planes with their crews arrived safely in Wyndham.

These airmen, with other experienced men, both bushmen and airmen, who knew the north-western districts, expressed alarm at the continued non-appearance of the Kookaburra. The West Australian Airways and other planes concentrated upon an intensive search for these two airmen. This at last aroused both the Government and the Citizens Fund to activity, while the Southern Cross hastened to assist. Further evidence of the risk in traversing this vast forest and desert area of Australia was the fact that one search plane caused further anxiety by being two or three days overdue. By means of elimination of all possible routes which Anderson could have taken from Wave Hill, his last contact point, and either Wyndham, Derby, or Port George Mission, the planes concentrated to the southeast of the northwestern area. At last, a fire was perceived and hope was felt that it might lead to the discovery of the position of the missing men, who were known to have but a little food and a few bottles of water with them, and had been missing ten days.

Tragedy Discovered

Alas, all hope has gone. Pilot Brain, of the Queensland Air Mail Service, one of those airmen permitted by private companies to take part in the search, circled around the smouldering timbers of a hill, and, flying low to make observation, discovered the Kookaburra. Beneath the silhouetted shadow of its wing lay the motionless form of a man, which further investigation led observers to believe was Lieut. Keith Anderson, dead. The appearance of excavations between the plane and the hill at first indicated that Anderson had buried his companion, Hitchcock. The anxiety for Hitchcock's welfare had been felt more urgently among the airmen who knew him, on account of a very severe recent illness when he nearly lost his life, and had only partially recovered his usual health, as well as being an older man than Anderson. Therefore it was felt reasonable to assume that Anderson had endeavoured to give his companion decent burial before his own death. Subsequent investigation has now turned the opinion of observers to the belief that the excavations were the endeavour of the stranded men to find water by digging.

An independent Board of Inquiry is to be appointed to take evidence as to the cause of the two main and several minor mishaps which were driven from existence during these years, but the staunch heart of John Gale fought out the battle and managed to keep alive his own paper and business. Eventually, his sons joined him and helped him to carry the burden until the momentous day when the Federal Capital began its establishment there. To-day, the future of his long-established paper holds wonderful prospects. Such is the reward of seventy years' service in the district, where he still holds office as corner. On his birthday, he had greetings from 31 grandchildren, 50 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grand-child, as well as from Ministers of the Crown in Australia and New Zealand and prominent Masons and newspaper men.

have occurred through the original accident of the Southern Cross losing its way in a heavy tropical rainstorm, and having to land in treacherous country of marsh and quicksand.

Motor Thieves Surprised

Two motor thieves, who removed a car from outside a dance hall in Ballidu, Western Australia, were surprised to discover after they had proceeded some miles from the spot where they had stolen the car, that they were carrying two passengers in the back seat. The passengers were two children who had been left sleeping in the rear of the car while their parents were dancing. The kiddies commenced shrieking at the top of their voices, so the thieves retraced their steps towards the place where the car was stolen. They were unlucky to meet search parties looking for the children, with the result they were arrested and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

The practice of stealing motor cars has increased enormously during the last few years. In New South Wales, especially, the police are for ever tracing stolen cars. Last year, 1,500 cars were reported stolen. This year the number already has passed 700, so the practice is increasing instead of diminishing. The police admit that they are faced with much difficulty in tracing thieves, owing to the fact that the cars are sent over the border into another State and there broken up or disfigured before being sold. One curious instance is mentioned by the New South Wales police where a car was reported stolen at the same time that its number was taken in the street for breaking a traffic law. After considerable questioning, the owner of the car admitted that he had reported the theft with the idea of evading the fine which would be inflicted upon him for breaking the traffic regulation.

World's Oldest Journalist

On April 19, Mr. John Gale, who is claimed to be the world's oldest working journalist, celebrated his 99th birthday at Queanbeyan, the town adjacent to the Federal Capital at Canberra. Mr. Gale has been associated with the press since his early boyhood, having over 80 years of practical experience in both composing and journalistic work. It is hardly probable that any journalist still in action will dispute his claim and probably he is the father of the worlds working printers. The Hon. T. Shakespeare, President of the Australian Provincial Press Association, presented Mr. Gale with a birthday gift of a life membership badge of this Association.

Born in Monmouthshire, England, in 1829, trained as a compositor and rising to become a reporter, Mr. Gale then chose to leave newspaper work in order to aid the Methodist Church in its activities. It was as a probationary Methodist missionary that Mr. Gale came to Australia in 1854. He was appointed to work near Yass, an area of which town was a gift by the Government to the Australian explorer Hume. Through all these years of development, Mr. Gale has remained a resident of this district, marrying, rearing sons, and rejoicing in grandsons. Three years after his first residence in Yass, Mr. Gale left the Church and took a position as a tutor to the children of a resident of the prosperous district. Seeing great opportunities for the development of a printing plant, Mr. Gale in 1859 imported from England machinery and plant for an up-to-date printing establishment. This was landed at Sydney and taken overland to Queanbeyan, in which town he established the fifth newspaper enterprise of New South Wales.

Following years brought progress and then a dwindling of prospects throughout the State. Many of the newspapers and printing plants

Anzac Day

The fourteenth Anzac Day revealed the astonishing fact that years are but increasing the intensity of feeling which pervades the Commonwealth for the day of remembrance. In New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, there assembled the greatest number of ex-soldiers who ever have marched upon this occasion. In Victoria, 25,000 men were on parade, New South Wales being next with 20,000. In the later State, over 100,000 people attended the Commemoration Service which was held in the open air. In South Australia, 2,000 compulsory trainees also took part in the march. When it is taken into consideration that every little town throughout the various States held its own Commemoration Service and at each service was a complement of returned soldiers, the extent of the movement can be realized. As the total number of men despatched from Australia overseas during the Great War totalled 329,833, out of which 59,342 lives were lost, and it is estimated that since the war another 30,000 have forfeited their lives, there were very few men who did not participate in the Commemoration Services.

The introduction of compulsory trainees into the march in South Australia probably will prove a forerunner to the utilization of trainees in other States. In New South Wales, the Soldiers and Sailors League in one country branch have adopted a proposal to allow the sons of returned soldiers to become associate members of the League. It is understood that the head branches of the Association also are in favour of the idea. In the Melbourne march, Lord Somers, the Governor of Victoria, who is about to visit England on a holiday, led the Imperial troops in the march, a section of men which has grown steadily during past years until now the blending of Scottish and British uniforms among the sober mufti and drab khaki of Australian ex-soldiers is most noticeable. In many of the marches, the four and five-year-old sons of soldiers trotted or were carried on their parents' shoulders.

Tree Falls on Picnic Party

A very unusual accident occured to a picnic party who were camped by a 75 ft. tree in the Megalong Valley, near Katoomba. There were eight people in the party, three only escaping injury when the tree fell. The party were sitting down to a meal when suddenly the tree, weighing several tons, snapped off near the ground, hurled itself against another tree and then glanced from it on to the sitting people. Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, of Colliery Road, Lithgow, was killed outright. Her husband received compound fracture of the right arm and shock, but their three children miraculously escaped. With the Richardsons was a Mrs. Lilian Cooke with two children, and all three were injured but none dangerously. A motor car which had brought part of the party to the picnic was smashed to pieces.

As a protest against a two per cent. monopoly levy, 300 silk-worm chrysalis dealers in Chinese territory have suspended business. Petitions have been sent to Nanking asking for the cancellation of the levy.

THE Carnegie, a 323-ton sailing ship for oceanic research, owned by the Carnegie Science Research Institute, arrived in Yokohama on June 18. The boat has on board four experts of the Carnegie Institute, and a crew of 19. The mission of the ship is to visit seas swarming with marine life, making biological investigations, on the habits of fish and other marine specimens.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Union of Churches: Pageantry at Annual Assembly

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Glasgow, May 24.

From all over the country ministers and members of the Sessions of the Scottish Churches travelled to Edinburgh for the opening of the Assemblies, on Tuesday. The seating capacity of the Assembly Hall was taxed to the very utmost when the retiring Moderator of the Church of Scotland took his place. So keen was the interest in the opening ceremony that members continued to arrive after the proceedings had commenced and, when the Duke and Duchess appeared, they gazed on an Assembly that literally crowded the very passages. The Duke of York, the Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland, referring to the Union of the two Churches, said he rejoiced to know that the scheme was now complete and that the final act in the great work was universally expected at the present sitting of the Assemblies.

The Moderator (the Right Rev. Dr. Joseph Mitchell) alluding to the King's recent illness, said that nowhere were the joy and satisfaction greater at the prospect of the complete recovery of His Majesty than in his ancient kingdom of Scotland and among the members of the Scottish Church.

In the United Free Church of Scotland Assembly, the newly-appointed Moderator, the Right Rev. Principal Alexander Martin, said that they had come to the close of an epoch in the religious history of their people. The tornado which had recently passed over civilisation had yielded one grand gain—the new and poignant emphasis laid upon the thought of solidarity. The coming years and generations would gather in the harvest to be reaped from the re-union of the two great churches.

Scotland's Church

The Rev. Professor J. R. Mackay, Edinburgh, who was elected Moderator of the Free Church Assembly, spoke in his opening address on the "Church that Scotland needs." Meanwhile, His Royal Highness, in the forenoon, prior to the opening proceedings of the General Assembly, held a levee at the Palace of Holyrood which was attended by the civic deputations, including those of the large cities in Scotland and representatives of other public bodies and members of the General Assemblies. Then the customary procession afterwards took place to St. Giles' Cathedral, where divine service took place, the sermon being preached by the retiring Moderator. The departure of the Lord High Commissioner was signalized by the firing of a Royal Salute at the Castle.

It was a real day of royal pageantry for Edinburgh and while the features of the great processions have become familiarized by long years of repetition yet the one this year was different from the view point of personal. The immense crowds waiting in the streets saw the passing of the mounted police, then, in swift motor cars, representatives of municipalities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Musselburgh, wearing with appropriate dignity their robes and chains of office. Then came more mounted police and, after an interval, the Pursuivants, and Heralds of the Court of the Lord Lyon, followed in solitary state by the Lyon King himself. Mr. Francis J. Grant, W.S., all of them wearing the new tabards bearing the royal arms properly quartered for use in Scotland and provided last year by the generosity of Sir David McGowan of Glasgow. Then came the mace-bearer in a carriage all by himself.

Royal Visitors

Soon came the distant cheers as their Royal Highnesses approached and wave on wave of cheers greeted them as they appeared. First were motors with members of the suite. Then half an escort of the Royal Scots Greys, wearing for the first time in a Commissioner's procession since the war their full dress uniforms and making the brave show they used to make with their scarlet tunics and bearskins—a glittering cavalcade indeed, and one greatly to the liking of the onlookers. Finally came the carriage for which all had waited long and patiently, that which bore the Duke and Duchess. He wore the full uniform dress of Honorary Colonel of the 4th Battalion the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, complete with feather and white hackle. The Duchess looked as she always does, perfectly charming. The Duke acknowledged the cheering with a military salute and the Duchess with her gracious and captivating smiles.

Altogether it was a great day and one which will never be forgotten by the large numbers privileged and honoured to witness the wonderful procession. But alas, the Union of the two Churches is not to be the complete affair its supporters would desire. There is a minority, a small one it is true, but nevertheless, a powerful minority, which appears determined not to enter the Union and, moreover, which has already taken steps to maintain the Union Free Church. Time alone will reveal whether or not this can be done, but meanwhile Union will be established though not that complete Union its supporters ardently desire, though it may come in time.

A Mansion Destroyed

Strone House, one of the largest mansions at Strone, on the Holy Loch, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. The alarm was raised about 4 o'clock and the Dunoon Fire Brigade was summoned. They were quickly on the scene and at work but it was impossible to arrest the fire. It had obtained too firm a hold. Aided by the southerly breeze, the flames spread rapidly, and, despite all efforts, the building was gutted. The Mansion House is the residence of Mr. J. Harvey and it is estimated that the damage will amount to several thousands of pounds. No one seemed to know the cause of the outbreak.

Appeal for Missionaries

The annual meetings of the China Inland Mission in Glasgow, Dundee, Perth, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen drew big audiences and the appeal of the speakers for two hundred new workers to go to China in the next two years captivated the imagination of the public, which, although unable to understand the frequent recurrences of civil strife in China, is none the less interested in the land and its people and would like to see peace and prosperity taking the place of the present disorder and famine.

OUR PARIS LETTER

The Graf Zeppelin in France: Disaster Ends in Success

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, May 23.

The voyage of the Graf Zeppelin, which came to an end at the French naval aviation station at Cuers-Pierrefeu, near Toulon, is a striking illustration of the entirely unexpected turn that any event may take, and, consequently, of the futility of trying to forecast what may happen. The moral atmosphere was stormy before the airship started out. The German Press said she had been refused permission to fly over France, which the French authorities denied, while the French newspapers hinted that German airships were not wanted in the neighbourhood of French camps or artillery manufacturing centres such as the Creusot work.

The tone on both sides has changed completely since the crippled Zeppelin found shelter in the hangar at Cuers-Pierrefeu (originally built for a French airship, the Dixmude, which sailed out one December day and never returned). Dr. Eckener, the commander of the Zeppelin, was assailed by grave doubts when he gave the order to make for shelter. He knew, better than anyone, that it is no easy matter to manœuvre an airship into a shed, and as the French have had not handled airships for years, he wondered what would happen to his. As it happened, the French faculty of improvising means for dealing with unexpected situations proved fully equal to the occasion, and the French sailors got the dirigible into the shed in considerably less time than is generally required by the trained crews at Friedrichshafen. The German officers were greatly impressed by this and also by the promptitude with

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which the French authorities took all possible means of coming to the assistance of the Zeppelin.

The result has been an exchange of official and newspaper compliments such as has not taken place between France and Germany for many a long day. The voyage that failed has turned out to be a great success.

Justice Poorly Paid

The Government has at last been able to apportion some surplus revenue for a slight improvement in the salaries of judges and magistrates, who have always been poorly paid. Even with the new scale, their financial position compares unfavourably with that of their *confrères* in England. The highest salary is now Frs. 120,000 or a little under £1,000 a year. This is to be paid to the Vice-President of the Conseil d'Etat the tribunal which deals with cases arising between the State and private individuals), the First President and the Procureur-Général of the Court of Cassation. These dignitaries are the heads of the two classes called respectively the *magistrature assise* and the *magistrature debout* because those of the first-named category are seated on the bench while the others stand up and conduct the prosecution in the name of the State. The First President and Procureur-Général of a Court of Appeal will be paid Frs. 100,000 in Paris and Frs. 68,000 in the provinces.

Thus, while a judge of the High Court in London is paid £5,000 and has complete security of tenure, his Paris *confrère* occupying a similar position has only £800 and is liable to be transferred elsewhere, at considerable expense and inconvenience to himself, if he happens to do something that does not suit the views of the political powers of the day

Further down the scale we find *juges d'instruction*, or examining magistrates who make the preliminary inquiry into criminal cases, with salaries ranging from Frs. 20,000 to Frs. 44,000 and *juges de paix* or local civil judges, paid from Frs. 15,000 to Frs. 40,000 according to the importance of their functions.

The Contrast with England

The contrast between the English and French scales of pay for citizens entrusted with the administration of justice is principally due to a fundamental difference between the two systems. English judges are all able barristers who have built up remunerative practices for themselves, and they could hardly be expected to give up good incomes without some really substantial compensation. A knighthood and being called "my lord" in court would not suffice, from the British point of view. In France, the occupants of the Bench are not lawyers in the practical every-day sense; they are simply officials who have studied the general principles of law and whose duty it is to administer the Code, which defines their powers very minutely and leaves them little latitude. In regard to position and salary, a judge who can sentence another human being to death stands no higher than a high functionary of the Ministry of Justice whose life is devoted to administrative details and is quite unknown to the public.

The desirability of making judges and magistrates independent and better able to resist temptation is fully realized in France, but the national desire for equality stands in the way of preferential treatment for one class of officials. It is very much to the credit of the French judicial service that, in spite of low salaries, it is free from the reproach of venality. While pressure may be brought to bear more or less indirectly, one never hears any suggestion of bribery. The weak point of the system is that promotion very often depends on political influences and no one is surprised to hear that the presiding judge of such and such a court is anxious to be "well in" with the local member of Parliament.

Gravity in Shop-Windows

Paris has always been famous for its shop-windows, which contribute largely to the attractiveness of its streets. The modern style of decoration, with its tendency towards simplicity and massiveness, conflicts with the previously prevailing principles of gaiety and brightness in the presentation of goods, and a change, slight but perceptible, is coming over the districts in which the *commerce de luxe* is carried on.

The up-to-date shopkeeper of this class no longer relies on the Louis XVI style when fitting up his premises. Being obliged to prove that he is well abreast of the times he calls in an architect fully penetrated by the spirit of the 1925 Decorative Arts Exhibition. The result in most cases is a window framed in a rectangle of broad strips of grey marble rather suggestive of a cemetery. If colour is considered indispensable, the designer goes in for violently contrasting tints and geometrical forms. The same kind of thing shows itself in the design of posters, which, like shop-fronts, are intended to attract the attention and appeal to the tastes of the passer-by.

The arrangement of goods is influenced by the same ideas of richness and simplicity. A few valuable articles are exhibited in glass show-cases edged with marble, so as to concentrate attention on these exceptionally fine pieces of work and suggest indirectly that everything else is of the same high quality. The idea at the back of all this seems to be that women, who are principal supporters of the luxury trades, are more attracted by mystery than by open display When this notion has been proved wrong by experience we shall have more cheerful streets.

OUR LONDON LETTER

The Bad Manners of Motorists: Amazing Holiday Traffic Blocks: Censor's Protest at Crime and Brutality in Films: Ban on Royal Biography

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, May 23.

All good motorists must be incensed at the exhibition of bad manners and general incompetence by private motor drivers which was obvious on the roads round London during the Whitsun holiday. Just when motorists have been urging their claims to be treated more leniently by the State, it seems a pity that they should provide a good argument for taxing them out of existence. The beautiful weather brought motorists out in their thousands. Every road was crowded, but this would not have mattered so much if some heed had been paid to common decency and the rules of the road.

The Kingston by-pass road was a mass of discourteous and incompetent drivers, though curiously enough the young men and women were not the chief offenders. The slower the car, the worse it was driven, and some of the old and middle-aged men seemed to have taken leave of their senses. Many people made desperate attempts to pass cars capable of speeds very much greater than their own, with the result that they were caught on the wrong side of the road, and the incompetence of the private car driver was shown up very forcibly in contrast with the driving of the omnibus and lorry men. One of the worst traffic jams ever known in Guildford, Surrey, occurred on Monday night when a line of motor coaches, cars and cycles extended from High Street to Farncombe Manor, a distance of about three miles. The atmosphere in the vicinity was dense with smoke from overheated engines. Many people alighted from the vehicles picked flowers in the roadside fields until the congestion was relieved.

All the main roads leading to London were congested with thousands of motor cars from early in the evening until nightfall. For more than one and a half miles at Staines, Middlesex, motor vehicles of all kinds were packed three and four abreast, crawling in a sluggish procession towards London. Twenty-one fatal accidents during the weekend on the roads are reported, mostly amongst motor-cycle drivers and passengers. In the circumstances it is perhaps surprising that the total was not higher.

Prince with the Legion

Six thousand members of the British Legion held their annual memorial parade and service at the Cenotaph on Sunday. The Prince of Wales inspected the parade, and afterwards took his fellow legionaries' salutes as they marched past him in the Mall. They fell in on the Horse Guards Parade in two vast divisions. Three hundred standards, representing different branches, fluttered in one line across the whole width of the parade. The Prince, who wore civilian clothes and medals, as did every one else, walked along all the ranks, stopping a score of times as he did so to speak with individual men. Meanwhile, a great crowd had gathered in Whitehall, packed thickly about the Cenotaph and stretching from the War Office to the House of Commons.

The Prince of Wales and Earl Jellicoe, President of the British Legion, marched directly behind the Union Jack heading the northern contingent as the legionaries converged, detachment by detachment, on the Cenotaph, about which their standards lined a cleared space in which were the band of the Irish Guards, the Dean of Westminster and the Westminster choir, with the Prince and Lord Jellicoe at the southern end. After a short service, the Prince of Wales and Lord Jellicoe laid their wreaths on the Cenotaph, and the legionaries reformed and moved off towards the Mall, where the Prince of Wales, taking up his position on a temporary dais at the back of St. James's Palace, stood bareheaded while the Old Army went by him in a procession two miles long.

Banned Films

There was too much crime and brutality in last year's films, says the British Board of Film Censors. During the year, the Board's examiners took exception to 345 films; eight were entirely rejected, 31 are still being considered with a view to possible amendment, and 305 were passed after amendment, and in some cases drastic alteration. There has been a tendency to produce incidents of prolonged and gross brutality, and among other reasons given by the Board for the rejection or alteration of films are travesty and mockery of Biblical characters, comic treatment of incidents connected with death, reflections on British administration in the East, and incidents which convey false and derogatory impressions of the police forces.

Exception also is taken to many other incidents dealing with film representations of Society, sex questions, crime, cruelty, and offensive titling. Criminals are shown in affluence and apparently successful in life without retribution, and "crook" films enlist sympathy for the criminals. The altering of "talkies" presents many difficulties, since to delete even a foot of the film upsets the continuity of the whole reel.

Life Story of the King

An official ban has been placed on the publication of a biography of the King, which was to have appeared in the autumn. The author's name is kept a secret, but it is understood to be someone in very close association with the Royal Family. The preliminary arrangements for publishing the work—which was to have appeared in serial form in the columns of a London daily newspaper—were made during His Majesty's illness, but when the King recovered proofs naturally were submitted for the consideration of his advisers as they always are when biographical details of a living member of the Royal Family are to be published. It is understood that the matter contained in them did not meet with official approval, and consent to the publication was immediately withheld in terms which produced prompt action. All contracts were cancelled and all negotiations for further contracts ended.

The reason for the prohibition of the book is understood to be that the identity of the author could be detected without much difficulty, on account of the intimacy of the matter, and also that the material of the book trespassed to an undesirable degree on His Majesty's privacy as an individual. The whole affair came quite as a surprise, as only those in the secret knew that the publication of such a biography of the King was contemplated.

The Most Popular Dogs

The wire-haired fox terrier still is the most popular dog in this country, according to the Kennel Club registrations during last month. He heads the list with a total of 658 registrations. Alsatians lose the second place—which is taken by Cocker spaniels—by only seven registrations. They have a total of 376. Pekingese and Airedale terriers follow with 300 and 263, respectively.

Mysterious Dog Disease

A mysterious disease is sweeping over the dogs of England, and especially of south Kensington, where scores have died within the last few days. The disease is gastro-enteritis, but neither the cure for it, nor how it is spread, is known. All over England, dogs have been attacked, and in almost every case the disease has proved fatal.

There is no question of poisoning. A member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons says that every four or five years there comes a wave of this disease, and every 30 years there comes an epidemic, the last being in 1898.

Men Only

Henceforward, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company is to employ no more girl clerks. During Whitsun, the company moved into its new premises in Leadenhall Street, where the staff is to be entirely male, boy stenographers taking the place of the girls. No complaint is made against the girls, who, as a matter of fact, are said to make better shorthand-typists than boys. The process of elimination of the female element has been going on for some time, ex-Service men after the war gradually replacing the girls. The last four girl clerks—all who were left of the 60 or 70 who used to tap the keys during the war—retired at Whitsun, two to go to other offices, one to take a holiday, and the other to get married.

London's Growing Population

According to figures just published by the London County Council, the population of Greater London is 7,805,879. This is a little less than the population of Belgium and three million more than that of Scotland. The birth-rate for the past year is lowest on record at 15.9 per thousand, and the death-rate is the second lowest on record at 11.6 per thousand. Deaths from tuberculosis have fallen from 7,048 in 1918 to 4,066. Deaths from cancer, on the other hand, have risen from 5,847 to 6,771 in the same period.

The general health of the city seems to compare very favourably with the seaside town of Brighton. For instance, the metropolitan borough of Paddington, whose population is the same as that of Brighton, had only 1,956 deaths in the year, compared with Brighton's 1,900. So, despite all the motor fumes and greater crowding, London still can boast of being quite a healthy place in which to live. Yet it is a very dangerous place, as the figures for deaths and injuries provide startling evidence. The total number of those killed and injured in street accidents during the year was 49,105, or more than five times the number of British and German casualties at the Battle of Jutland.

THE CHINA SOCIETY IN LONDON

Successful Year's Work Reviewed at Annual Meeting

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, May 25.

The annual general meeting of the China Society was held yesterday at the School of Oriental Studies, with Sir Dennison Ross in the chair. There were eight members present, and Miss Edwards, the secretary. The proceedings commenced with the report of the Council for 1928-29:—

"The election of 36 new members during the past year has more than balanced the loss of numbers which the Society has sustained through resignations and deaths. The Council has to deplore the loss of Mr. W. J. Clennell, and the number of Vice-Presidents has been further reduced by the deaths of Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour and Admiral Sir E. R. Freemantle. The balance sheet (kindly audited by Mr. Philip Burtt) shows a decrease in funds since last year owing to some rather heavy expenses which, although incurred during the previous financial year, have fallen due to be paid in the session which has just come to a close. The heaviest of these was the purchase of half the edition of Professor Basil Alexiev's book, "The Gods of Wealth," copies of which have been distributed to all members, and the publication of Professor Bernhard Karlgren's lecture, "The Problem of Romanisation in Chinese," of which 263 members received free copies.

"Seven lectures have been delivered during the past session. To the energy and organization of Dr. Giles, the Society owes perhaps the most successful of all its functions, a dinner in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the foundation of the Society, which was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on May 24, 1928, and which was attended by nearly one hundred members and guests."

References were made to the successful garden party at Oxhey in 1928, and also to the conversazione at the Caxton Hall in March, 1929, when 133 members and friends were present, and grateful thanks were accorded to Mr. R. E. N. Padfield for his services in the office of hon. treasurer, and to Mr. C. A. V. Bowra, who succeeded Mr. Padfield in October, 1928.

New Officers

For the ensuing year, Mr. Austin Giles was proposed as auditor. All members of the Council were re-elected.

Regret was expressed at the compulsory resignation of Miss Edwards, as secretary of the Society. She felt unable to carry on her duties as she was too busy otherwise, and it was suggested, and agreed to unanimously, that Mr. H. Silcock, the secretary of the Friends Foreign Missionary Association, be appointed as her successor. The difficulty was, however, that Mr. Silcock will be paying a six months' visit to China at the end of this year, and, in view of this, it was agreed that an understudy should be appointed as secretary and Miss Edwards very kindly consented to oversee matters during the absence of Mr. Silcock. Deep appreciation was expressed for the excellent services rendered by Miss Edwards.

The Year's Programme

Suggestions were made with regard to the more frequent opportunities for the meeting of members of the Society, namely, that fewer lectures should be given and perhaps more conversaziones, and an annual dinner. All these suggestions were unanimously carried.

In conclusion, Sir Denison Ross pointed out that, like China itself, the Society was going through particularly difficult times, but he was absolutely confident that eventually these would pass over. He expressed every confidence in the excellent membership of the Society.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE MONK OF FIXED IDEAS

How His Rubble Hut at Hankow Became a Magnificent Temple: A Life of Devotion: To Reform the World in 3,000 Years' Time

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 8.

At a time when so much of necessity must be written about the overthrow of idols and the conversion of temple properties to secular uses, it is interesting to have one's attention drawn to a temple which still is growing in splendour in these iconoclastic days. It is a story of faith in the gods and devotion to an ideal which is worth pondering over when the materialistic alone seems to occupy the minds of the Chinese people and their rulers. Also it is indication of the vitality of the Buddhist faith in China in these days when religion of all kinds is assailed as the enemy of mental progress.

Some thirty years ago, the monk Tse Ting settled in Hankow. His very name was prophetic, for the Chinese characters which had been conferred on him as his name when he finally broke all his home ties and was ordained to the priesthood indicate the one who has "fixed upon" his vocation. Hankow still was a small place then. Part of the present ex-British Concession was the only developed foreign section and the Chinese city was bounded by a city wall. He made his way to the fields at the back of the present Japanese Concession and secured permission to build a small rubble hut with a thatched roof. There he lived a life of austerity with his gods in a small shrine, and the name he gave to his little temple was the Shrine of the Ancient Virtues. A little eminence near at hand is called "the hill round which the dragon twisted," but when or why he did the twisting no one nowadays seems to know.

An Example of Selflessness

The hut was small and afforded poor accommodation for the priest and any brethren whom he could persuade to live with him for a time. Luxury was unknown, though from the earliest days money began to flow in to the coffers of the temple. With absolute selflessness, all this money was laid aside or carefully invested, for the vision of the temple which was to be had already become to him a fixed idea. As this thought filled his mind, he commenced a series of begging expeditions, visiting all the faithful in Hankow and its neighbourhood; and eighteen years ago, when the Republic was newly established, he redoubled his efforts and in the first years of the new régime he bought some 3,000 fang of land round his old hut and called in workmen to commence the permanent home of the ancient virtues.

The foundations were cut immediately adjoining the hut, and from his old home the priest watched the workmen as they toiled. The hut still stands under the shadow of its ornate successor as the abode of the gods. Even in those early days, the soldier nuisance was beginning to be felt, so the priest communicated with the great Li Yuan-hung, and to this day two notice boards bear the orders issued by that worthy that soldiers are not to interfere with the temple.

A Jovial Buddha

The centre of the temple, as viewed from the main entrance of course is occupied by the great martial Buddha, Shakyamuni, but he is supported by the more pleasant Maitreya, the Merciful, one who is commonly known as the Laughing One. The latter seems to have been a very happy human being, of so fine a disposition that he attained to Buddhahood without losing his appetite or his temper. He smiles in the kindliest way on his worshippers, and seems to be perpetually saying that there is no need to be sour because one is good. The Buddhists expect him to make the world a different place when he returns in about three thousand years' time.

Passing behind the Buddhas, one finds that the screen is carved on that side to represent the Pootoo cliffs. Couling rightly reminds us that these cliffs are not copied from these of the Pootoo Island near Shanghai, but from the imaginary mountains from which the original of the Goddess of Mercy looks down. The Indian name, Potalaka, became the Chinese Pootoo. The Hear-Prayer Goddess under the cliff is about five feet high. On either side of the temple, one finds various smaller gods and entrances leading to the guest-hall, the rooms for the priests, the dining-room and the kitchens. So great has been the development of the temple from its original scope that eighty priests are in constant attendance at its altars, and visiting priests often are to be found there as well. To meet the needs of this large family, there are well-cultivated kitchen-gardens. A bath-house and a recreation ground also are provided. In times of peace, merchants and scholars used to go out to this temple for a day of quiet.

The Wooden Fish

Perhaps the most remarkable thing in the temple is its wooden fish. That is the literal translation of the Chinese name for the hollow log, shaped very much like a fish, which is to be found in all temples and monasteries. It is used, not in the actual performance of the worship, but to beat the night watches. The one in this temple is said to be a hundred catties in weight and is one of the largest ever carved. Its note is very clear and sustained, and the priest in charge assures one that the note reaches to heaven.

As the temple drew near to completion, the old priest had a fresh vision. This time his thought was of a great hall of the gods standing behind the temple proper and affording a home for all the idols whose worship might bring blessing to the people. The spirit of the modern age even took possession of his mind and he thought in terms of concrete and semi-foreign architecture. Times were bad, for civil war was raging and trade was dislocated, but he went calmly on with his task and it is reported that he raised over $70,000 before he died. He had the joy of seeing the building itself rise in its somewhat crude ornateness, but the task of peopling it with the gods has been left to others. Before he died, he had engaged nine expert craftsmen from Yangchow, and they are to be seen at work day after day with their assistants building up the many gods who are to attend on the "Buddha of the Origins" who gives his name to the hall.

Imposing Array of Idols

The central group consists of three sitting Buddhas, each twelve feet high, which have been given at a cost of $1,000 each. Their standing servitors are about eight feet high. Back to back with the three seated Buddhas are three standing ones, each about 15 feet high. All these have now been painted, but it is too soon to commence the gilding which will give them their final effulgence. The workmen are busy with 24 standing idols which are to be placed along the two sides of the hall, and 72 Lohans who are to sit in rows along the back wall, while someone has given a commission for a Lohan with a thousand hands to be made. There is one such Lohan in a temple near Anlu, up the River Han, the number of hands being attained on the principle of the ad infinitum fleas. The god has a good many arms attached to his body, and from the palm of each hand on these arms small arms branch out carrying more hands and so on till the required total is reached. There is a similar god in one of the celebrated temples at Tokyo.

In the left corner of the hall, at the rear, there are the three goddesses of child-bearing, recently included among the forbidden goddesses, and seated in front of them is a Goddess of Mercy, only three feet high, but calmly dignified as ever. She is supported by two maidens robed in gold. The ten tables in various parts of the hall on which the incense-bearers stand have all been specially carved and each is the gift of a devotee. The incense-bearers themselves are vases moulded by expert workers at Kintechen, in Kiangsi. They are of white glaze, with dragon design in blue, and were made to the order of one donor.

The Grand Plan

In the courtyard between the back door of the temple and the front door of the hall stands a most remarkable furnace for burning paper. It has four feet, and is three-storeyed. It is quite ten feet in height, and is estimated to weigh a thousand catties. It was cast in Hanyang and the surface is covered with the names of those who contributed towards its cost. It serves to emphasise the grandeur of the plan which filled the mind of the young monk with fixed ideas, and to show the hold which he had gained over the hearts of the Buddhists of Hankow. He did not live to see the work finished, but look for a moment at that little three-storeyed white pagoda standing near a clump of trees to the north of the hall. The rays of the setting sun illuminate it as we stand in the [illegible] shade of the hall. Beneath it is a green vase and in that vase are the ashes of the one whose devotion to an ideal is perpetuated in the buildings which, by their very size, serve to emphasise the meanness of the original thatched "Shrine of the Ancient Virtues" which every worshipper still visits.

Since the [illegible] monk raised so much money and stinted himself so much in this life, in three little huts at the back of the pagoda monks may always be found making paper [illegible] of gold and silver, and burning what they have made at intervals, so that the soul of the monk may have liberal supplies of money to use in securing his comfort in the Western Heavens. One cannot but think that, if he uses it at all, it is for the good of others whose relatives have failed in the performance of their filial duties and thus been left in want. Personal comfort seems not to have been of any [illegible] to the monk of fixed ideas.

"OVERTURNING OF THE WORLD"

Striking Facts from National Bible Society of Scotland

[illegible] CORRESPONDENT

There has come to our office a copy of the annual report of the National Bible Society of Scotland which is published under the striking title "The Overturning of the World." "This is based on a text taken from the 21st chapter of the book of the prophet Ezekiel" I will overturn, overturn it, until He shall come whose right it is and I will give it Him. "To this might be linked a verse from the story of the preaching of the gospel in Apostolic days, for it is written that when Paul and Silas came to Thessalonica (the Salonika of modern days) the rabble opposed them and shouted "These that have turned the world upside down have come hither also."

The Bible is surely the most peaceful book on earth and yet its promulgation has sometimes astonishing catastrophic effects. As the editor of this report surveys the world—for the activities of this society are worldwide—he sees unrest everywhere. In Europe, in Asia, in Africa, in America; everywhere the tale is the same. The Soviet has decided to make war on religion. Kemal Pasha has overthrown the Caliphate and granted liberty to Moslems, over the age of 18, to change their faith if they so desire. Where formerly it was death to apostasize from Mohammedanism now there is liberty of conscience. In Afghanistan King Amanullah's precipitate reforms have cost him his throne, but this is [illegible] the [illegible] of the tide; the flowing tide is with reform, the ebb with reaction. In China we are witnesses of the overturning process.

To read letters not belonging to you may be ill-mannered but very illuminating sometimes.

Almost every day the Chinese press reports attacks on temples and monasteries and recounts that they are forcibly being converted into schools and their grounds into play-grounds. Few even of the most earnest iconoclasts would approve these violent measures for violence provokes violence and intolerance to the Buddhist, or any other religion, is as unfair as intolerance of Christianity. No state manufactured religion ever yet prospered, for if one's religious beliefs are not the spontaneous outgoings of his soul, they are nothing at all.

There are three Bible Societies in China. They are The British and foreign, the American, and the National Bible Society of Scotland. They circulated, during 1928, the enormous quantity of 11,453,683 Bibles, Testaments and Gospels. Bibles and Testaments are purchased, as is reasonable, by those who are already Christians and members of churches. The single gospels are sold by colporteurs on the streets and in the market places for a very small sum; just about the actual price of paper and printing. The total of these was 11,014,003 and the share of the Society, whose report we are considerng, was 2,728,615. The Bible and its component parts are in China, as in many Western countries, the best sellers of any books on the market.

The Vulgar Tongue

We may ask ourselves what is the value of this gigantic distribution. That it is a perfectly natural demand is evidenced by the fact that the output is limited chiefly by the resources of the cooperating societies. The societies have only a very limited storage accommodation. The books are printed in Shanghai and shipped off up country where they melt away under the hands of the colporteurs who handle the sales. In former days the style in which these books are published, that is in Kwoh-yu, or the spoken language, used to be severely criticized by Chinese scholars. The literati of the past were nourished on the classics and anything savouring of a popular style was, to them, jejune and tasteless. The societies were often appealed to change the style of their publications, but though they had versions printed in Wen-li the larger part of their output was always in the vulgar tongue. In time the Chinese came round to the belief in books in the spoken tongue and, at a conference held in Shanghai, some days ago, on the subject of Christian literature, the manager of the Commercial Press stated that the style in which the Bible was printed was fast becoming the standard of writing in Chinese. The effect of this widespread propaganda is such that Christian ideas are now permeating the minds of even the illiterate population of China.

For instance, in the early days of missions if a preacher said "This book tells you how to worship God." His audience might very properly ask "Which God?" That question would not be at all likely to be asked now; so common is the knowledge of Christian truth amongst non-Christians.

The Eagerness to Buy

The report gives numerous instances showing the methods and results of Bible distribution. A lady writes from an inland city in China.

"We seldom meet a person who does not want to buy a Scripture portion. They spend hours in teaching themselves to read the characters. Far into the night you may see old people, father, mother and some children sitting round the big open fire, eagerly studying.

Colporteur Yang reports a remarkable change in things.

"The greatest difficulty is not to sell gospels but to have sufficient portions to meet the incessant demands. He never found the people so eager to buy and read. No matter how many books he takes out with him they are always inadequate and over and over again he has to hide some of his books that he may have some for other places he hopes to visit."

Here is an incident from India.

"Avaniggadda Kistna. Last night when Mrs. H—and I were walking along the bank of the canal, we came upon a group of young men reading aloud the gospel of St. John. They were so interetsed in the wonderful words of scripture that they did not notice hs at all. When we returned, an hour later, on the other side, they were still at it. Such experiences cheer our hearts. The word is quietly winning its way in India."

That is an experience that could hardly be paralleled in a Christian land. We are so accustomed to hearing the gospel that we fall asleep to the lilt of its music. To these lads it was all as new as a fairy tale.

From Japan to Central Africa.

A Japanese pastor has published a new translation of the New Testament into Japanese. It is still in the experimental stage and it is doubted that it is in too classical a dress to appeal to the people. Meantime the ordinary version is being welcomed as is illustrated by a colporteur's experience.

"Our agent was, recently, travelling in a railway train and saw a little school girl take out her Testament and become quite lost in it. Soon a red pencil was being used to underline some specially attractive pasage. She was oblivious to all around her and, for an hour, her face was a picture of satisfied enthusiasm.

There is a colporteur resident in Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee who stays with a Jewish teacher who is interested in the Scriptures. He once asked this man why he did not recognize Jesus as his Messiah, His reply was "When He comes again we shall see Him and accept Him, "basing his reply on the words of the prophet. "They shall look upon Me whom they have pierced and they shall mourn for him as one mourneth for his only son. "There is more keen hope and waiting for the Messiah among the Jews in Palestine than there is in Europe.

Away in Central Africa too the Bible is making its way. Here is a tale of a sorcerer who also studied the Bible.

On the Sunday a Soudanese Mecca Pilgrim visited me with a Moslem friend. After looking through my books he bought an Arabic Bible. "This is best" he said "for it contains the law, the prophets and the gospels. I got him to read the Sermon on the Mount to several seated round. I read the third chapter of John's gospel and emphasized the love of God in Christ as the only way of salvation. He proudly carried off his Bible and the Sermon on the Mount, promising to come and see me again."

The Force of Revelation

We could go on quoting such incidents from every quarter of the globe and the thought is forced upon us. Is there another book that makes such an appeal to all sorts and conditions of men. The classical Chinese scholar and the ignorant African, alike find in this book something unique. With some of us, familiarity with its contents has dulled our sense of appreciation of its contents. Its words seem to burst on those who read it for the first time with all the force of a revelation, as indeed it is, from the perish from the earth while the Bible circulates freely from the pole to the equator and from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same.

THE Paoshan City God's Temple has been sealed by order of the authorities on the ground that it is a meeting place for loafers and unemployed. Petitions have been sent to the District Magistrate by the merchants asking for permission to transform the place into a district assembly hall, in connection with which a public library and a public amusement hall will be established.

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FAILURE OF LAW IN CHINA TO PROTECT THE INDIVIDUAL

Rights of Man and a Provisional Constitution

BY DR. HU SHIH

The following striking indictment of the absence of a law that will protect the individual and limit the powers of Government as well as of others is contributed by Dr. Hu Shih, the well-known scholar and lecturer to the Chinese monthly magazine "The Crescent Moon," from which it is here translated.

The National Government on April 20, 1929, promulgated a decree aiming at the protection of the Rights of Man. The decree reads:

"In all countries in the world the Rights of Man receive the protection of law. The tutelage period having now commenced, a solid foundation should be laid for government by law. No persons, individual or corporate body residing within the domain of the National Government of China, shall, by an illegal act, be permitted to violate another man's person, liberty and property. Any violation of this kind shall be severely punished according to law. Let all governmental organs, executive and judicial, publish this order for general observance."

The above order issued at the present period during which personal rights are being least respected, cannot but be welcomed by the people. When, however, our first enthusiasm for its reception is over and when we scrutinize the order in a more sober state of mind, we are greatly disappointed in at least three aspects;

Some Notable Omissions

(1) While the order recognizes the rights of man under three headings—person, liberty and property—these rights are not defined. For instance, under liberty, the order omits to say what kinds of liberty, nor does it say what will be the form of guarantee which will be given to property. The absence of definition of any sort is a serious defect.

(2) This order only forbids violation of these rights by a private individual or a corporation but fails to restrict governmental organs. It is true that a private person or a corporation must be prohibited from attempting acts of encroachment upon another man's person, liberty and property, but the country is suffering very much more through and from illegal acts of the governmental organs, or acts done in the name of the government and the party. For example, all interference with the liberty of speech and publication, confiscation or private property, and recent attempts at nationalization (which is another form of confiscation) of electrical and industrial plants in several cities—all these have been done in the name of some government organ. The order in question seems to have accorded no protection or guarantee to the people against these acts of the government itself. "A public officer may indeed start a conflagration, but the people must not light their tiny lamps."

(3) The order is of a mandatory nature carrying a penalty, "according to law." It omits to state what law, or kind of law will be applicable in a case of this sort. There is indeed a special provision in the criminal code for an offence against personal liberty. But should an act of unlawful violation be perpetrated under and in the name of the government or the party, then the aggrieved party would by without a redress of guarantee.

Not Affected by the Order

Shortly after the promulgation of the order, the local press in Shanghai began to question whether or not the activities of the Anti-Japanese Boycott Society would be covered by it. The Japanese press answered the question in the affirmative, but Chinese papers like the "Shih Shih Sin Pao" argued that this order did not cover the acts of the patriotic boycotters.

The Anti-Japanese Boycott Society is not the only exception. All those who are branded as "Reactionaries," "Local Bullies and Wicked Elders," "Counter Revolutionaries" and "Suspected Communists" are not within it, so that their persons may be insulted, liberty curtailed, and property seized at pleasure. These acts would not be illegal. Any publication may be banned as reactionary and the banning would be no violation of the liberty of thought or the press. A foreign controlled school may be closed down as an organ of "cultural invasion," and a Chinese controlled school may meet the same fate, if someone sees fit to style it a reactionary centre. Are these not acts of unlawful violation of personal rights? What guarantee do people have against such unlawful acts of encroachment?

Demand for More Rigour

On March 26, 1929, the Shanghai papers contained in their telegram columns, a report that Mr. Chen Teh-ching of the Shanghai Municipality had submitted a proposal before the Third Congress of the Party, in which Mr. Chen moved for a stronger policy in dealing with the counter-revolutionaries. Mr. Chen felt that the courts of justice had been too lenient, having, in his opinion, too much regard for proof, and were inclined to technicalities, thus enabling many counter-revolutionaries to escape from their merited punishments. The proposal he submitted was that anyone who had been certified by a provincial branch of the Kuomintang, or of a special Municipality as a counter-revolutionary, should be accepted by all courts of justice as conclusive evidence of his guilt without further evidence being adduced. On his appeal against the judgment, a similar certificate issued by the Central Kuomintang Party would constitute a sufficient ground for dismissing the appeal. In other words, Mr. Chen wanted to vest in the party judicial authority to determine the question of guilt of one who is charged with being a counter-revolutionary, and the court had only to perform its ministerial duty in the execution of the party's order. Such a suggestion is preposterous and totally inconsistent with the doctrine of government by law.

A Letter That Was Banned

After reading the press report, I immediately wrote a letter addressed to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Council, asking his opinion on the subject, and inquiring if he, with his profound knowledge of the legal history of the world, had known of anything like it in the history of jurisprudence in any civilized country. I considered Mr. Chen's proposal as something deserving public attention, so I sent a copy of my letter to the Kuo Wen News Agency for publication.

The agency after a few days wrote back saying that the letter had been duly forwarded to various newspapers, but its publication had been banned by the censor, and the copy was therefore returned. I failed to see any legal grounds justifying the censor to suppress the publication of a document having no reference whatsoever to military affairs. It was written in my own name for which I was prepared to assume full responsibility. Why may not a private citizen discuss a question of national importance and interest, when he is prepared to take the responsibility? What protection have we against this kind of unreasonable interference?

A dean of the Anhui University once spoke a few indiscreet words in the course of a conference which he had had with General Chiang Kai-shek, for which the latter promptly had him incarcerated for several days. His friends had to plead with General Chiang for mercy. As to legal remedy, he had none. He could not start legal proceedings against the President of the National Government. In a country where only appeals for mercy, and not legal action for justice, are open in such a case, there is only a personal government, but no government by law.

Brutal Treatment by Soldiers

Again, only a few days ago, there was a strike taking place in Tangshan. The incident was precipitated by the case of one Mr. Yang Jen-pu, the manager of Liang I-cheng, a commercial concern. Mr. Yang was arrested by the garrison troops on the charge of having bought arms from runaway soldiers. He was imprisoned and cruelly flogged. The "Ta Kung Pao" (Tientsin) on April 28, 1929, reported that 12 representatives of the Chamber of Commerce called on the quarters of the 152nd Brigade pleading on his behalf, but the military judge refused to yield his victim. As the representatives were coming out they saw Mr. Yang who was being brought in by soldiers. Mr. Yang was indeed in the most pitiful condition. His legs were swollen and blood-stained and he could hardly move about. When he saw his friends, he attempted to weep, but no tears were forthcoming. His friends were helpless being unable to assist him. Later 88 business houses in Tangshan wired to General Tang Sheng-chih pleading for their friend's life. And when their plea failed they could only declare a general strike and closed their shops as a protest. What more can they do? Where do we see protection of the rights of man? Where is any indication of government by law?

Torture As in Old Days

While writing this article a later issue of the "Ta Kung Pao" dated May 2, 1929, arrived and gave the glad news that in consequence of the strike proclaimed by the merchants, Mr. Yang Jen-pu had been liberated. The victim of the maltreatment was in such a bad condition that he had to be carried out on a wooden board, not to his own shop but direct to the Chung Wha Hospital. The correspondent of that paper proceeded to the hospital to have a personal interview with Mr. Yang, and on his arrival found that Mr. Yang's clothes, full of blood stains, were stuck to the wounds of floggings and could only be removed by the doctor with careful handling. Mr. Yang described his experience as most intolerable. His legs had been put and pressed between a hard board and a wooden rack, a discarded instrument of torture used in the old days in dealing with robbers. When he was in great agony, the board broke down by the force of pressure. Then he was flogged all over his body with a piece of bamboo until the bamboo also broke. The commanding officer, one Mr. Liu, who was present during the time all this was going on, suggested that an iron piece should be brought in, which the judge, Mr. Ching, refused to use, fearing unforeseen results. Thereafter on each occasion he was brought before the judge for examination, he was flogged, until his body became a mass of wounds and sores. The attending doctor expressed his opinion that Mr. Yang had been so badly hurt that he must have three months' treatment before he could recover.

This incident took place 11 days after the promulgation of the order for the protection of the Rights of Man. It is not known what the National Government think of it.

A Scrap of Paper

These two well known cases are cited here to prove that security of personal rights and supremacy of law will certainly not be achieved by a mere piece of paper containing an ambiguous order of the kind as has just been issued.

Government by law simply means that no action of a public officer should exceed the limits set by law. A government by law only recognizes the law and respects no persons. Neither the Chairman of the National Government nor the officer of the 152nd Brigade is permitted to go beyond the defined limits with immunity. If the former could imprison a private citizen at his pleasure, so might an officer of the 152nd Brigade flog a merchant.

But so far there has never been any attempt to define by law the limits of government action in China, nor has there been any constitutional provision for the protection of the rights and liberties of the people. In such circumstances, how can we talk about the Rights of Man or the foundation of government by law?

Need of a Constitution

If there is a real desire to protect the rights of man and to have a true government by law, the first prerequisite should be a Constitution of the Chinese Republic. The least and the very least should be the promulgation of a "Provisional Constitution for the period of tutelage."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his work entitled "The Revolutionary Tactics," divided his national construction programme into three distinct periods. (1) the military era, scheduled to last for three years, (2) the era of the Provisional Constitution, which is to last six years, during which "all the rights and obligations of the military government towards the people as well as the people's rights and obligations towards the government shall be definitely fixed by the Provisional Constitution. This law should be rigidly obeyed by the military government and the local assemblies as well as private citizens," (3) the era of Constitutional rule.

"The Revolutionary Tactics" was written in 1906 and was subsequently revised. In 1919 when Dr. Sun wrote his "Sun Wen's Philosophy" the author in no mistakable manner repeatedly emphasized the importance of the transitionary stage during which "the government should rule in accordance with the Provisional Constitution in order to guide the people towards local self-government." In his later work, "The History of Chinese Revolution," published in January 1923, the second stage assumed a new name and was termed "the transitionary stage," which, said Dr. Sun,

"is an era of rule under the Provisional Constitution (not the one promulgated in Nanking in 1912). This stage shall devote itself to instituting local self-government, and to the development of popular government. Taking a *hsien* as a unit, each *hsien* or district shall see to it that as soon as all disbanded soldiers are expelled and all military operations ceased, the Provisional Constitution shall be proclaimed and enforced, in which people's rights and obligations as well as the authority of the revolutionary government shall be clearly defined. This era is to have a duration of three years, on expiration of which, the people shall elect their own district officials. The revolutionary government shall only exercise a tutelage supervision, within the limits of the Provisional Constitution, over all self-government functionaries."

Fundamental Law Indispensable

One year later, in 1924, when Dr. Sun commenced writing his "Programme for National Construction," he again divided the rehabilitation into three stages. The second stage was now called the the tutelage era, but no mention was made of the Provisional Constitution nor of the length of the tutelage period. Unfortunately, another year later, Dr. Sun died. People who read the last "Programme" without a knowledge of his previous works, are likely to think that the tutelage era may be prolonged indefinitely, and may not need any convention or constitution. This I think is a grave mistake.

Dr. Sun, it is true, omitted to mention the Provisional Convention in his last book, but if we study his books published prior to 1924, we shall be convinced that Dr. Sun could not have thought it possible to govern a country of the size of China without some kind of fundamental law.

The author made many important omissions in his last book. For example, article 21 reads, "Prior to promulgation of constitution, all chiefs of the five councils shall be appointed or dismissed by the President," which implies that there shall be a president before the constitutional period, but he omitted to state in the whole programme as to the methods of presidential election. Again the Declaration of the first Party Congress of January 1924 had said that "all government powers should be concentrated in the party," but Dr. Sun, writing his Programme on April 12 of the same year, made no mention of one party dictatorship in any one of the 25 articles. These are conclusive evidence that the Programme was written at a time when a certain line of thought happened to be predominant in the author's mind and did not represent his complete plan. Certainly it does not contain all that ought to be there.

Government's Powers to Define

Moreover, the programme has already been revised on account of changed circumstances. For instance, article 19 stated that the establishment of the five councils is to be made at the commencement of the third era, i.e., that of constitutional rule, but as a matter of expediency they were established last year. Why then should one hesitate to advocate anything that happened to have been omitted in one of Dr. Sun's writings?

What we want to-day is a Provisional Constitution or convention, the kind which, in the words of Dr. Sun, "would define the rights and obligations of the people as well as the governmental powers of the revolutionary government." We want some law to fix the proper limits of the government beyond which all acts become illegal. We ask for a convention that will define and safeguard man's person, liberty and property. Any violator of these rights, be he the Chairman of the National Government, or the Colonel of the 152nd Brigade, may be prosecuted and adjudicated by law.

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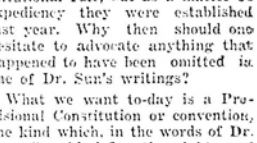

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THE BOOK PAGE

ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE VERSUS POPULAR RELIGION: INCLUDING ESSAYS ON PRAYER AND SPIRITUAL REGENERATION AS THE BASIS OF WORLD RECONSTRUCTION."—By Charles Herman Lea. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., E.C.4. Price 1s.

This is a small book of 92 pages bound, inconspicuously, in paper covers but it is as provocative as a tome. The author writes "versus" popular religion which, in this case, seems to mean every religion but Christian Science which is his own. He appeals to unbiassed readers and the present reviewer is not unbiassed. Religion is to him a vital and comforting possession; he finds his own perfectly satisfying and looks with a critical eye on all other brands. At the same time he is not bigoted. He recognizes that a multitude of people, who differ from him in their beliefs, also find their religion entirely satisfying so he is not "versus" anyone who is religious in a different way from himself. He has long had a wish to know more of Christian Science for he has seen some individuals of his own communion embrace this faith and has wondered what they found in it that supplied a want which they felt lacking in their own. He therefore read this pamphlet with much interest and has pleasure in stating wherein he disagrees with it. His disagreement is fundamental and complete and whatever curiosity he had regarding the teachings of Mrs. Eddy is now completely dissipated.

First he takes issue with the writer on his interpretation of "reality" which the writer asserts is fundamentally different from the accepted Christian meaning. He quotes St. Paul as saying "The things that are seen are temporal, but things that are not seen are eternal." But to get his argument to fit he changes the word "temporal" to "real." This, I am afraid, is a common practice with Christian scientists. They must change the significance of the words of scripture before they can maintain their thesis. The change suggested can by no means be allowed for the meaning of the two words is quite different. The word "temporal" might be rendered "temporary" but it cannot, without wresting the meaning of the original, be rendered "real." A thing be temporary and yet be a very real thing while it exists. On the basis of the change he has made the author proceeds to argue that "God is alone real" and all else that exists is unreal. Now the scriptures do not say this and, as a matter of fact it is not a Christian doctrine at all. It is Buddhism, pure and simple. "Illusion," said Buddha, "all is illusion." And Buddhism consistently accords with the doctrine which Christian science does not. The Buddhist priest sits in meditation and thinks upon nothing. It is all *Maya*. If he allowed the thought of getting anything, through his prayers, to enter his mind, that moment, his hope of Nirvana would be shattered, for getting is covetousness and covetousness is one of the deadly sins. We agree, then with the Christian scientist that God is real, but man is also real and the world is real (though temporary in its present form) and sin is real and death is real—desperately real—all arguments to the contrary are merely self deception.

Secondly we disagree with the writer in his conception of prayer. The ordinary Christian, he says, thinks of prayer as "supplication or the act of beseeching or entreating a favour from God." This he holds to be wrong. "It is the childish material impression of God, thought of as a greatly magnified earthly father who lives in a region above the clouds." Prayer he claims is "communion with God, adoration, praise and thanksgiving etc." A very acute observer once said that men were generally right in what they asserted and wrong in what they denied. Prayer includes both the definitions given above. And as for thinking of God as being like a magnified earthly father did not Christ, Himself, teach us to say "Our Father which art in heaven?" We are mortal and subject to the limitations of mortality. If we think of God as a being, we must think of him as being somewhere. It is impossible to think of anything being nowhere. Quite likely our conception of God, being earthy, is wrong but we, being earthy, it is the best possible to us. When we lay aside this tabernacle of our body we shall think differently; meantime we must think thus or give up thinking altogether. Then as to supplication not being prayer did not Christ teach his disciples to pray saying "Give us this day our daily bread?" If that is not supplication words have no meaning. Perhaps in Christian science language, too, is unreal.

But the writer, without a qualm, disproves his own argument by taking a very crude case of supplication as an instance of effective prayer. He thinks of a soldier on the battlefield and a mother who prays that he may be kept safe from death. He asks, "Can any sincere Christian seriously suggest that the power of God is not greater than the power of a Prussian (why Prussian?) shell?" And adds, "I do not hesitate to believe, although I have had no experience on the battlefield, that this power is sufficient to protect from shot and shell." Now, if these words are to be taken in their literal meaning this is not faith and not Christianity but reduces prayer to the magic formula believed in by the Boxers in 1900 that their spells were powerful enough to save them from modern gun fire. So sure were they that some of them offered to demonstrate their power to Yuan Shih-kai, then Viceroy of Chih-li. It is said that he stood six of them against a wall and ordered a file of soldiers to test them and they fell crumpled at the volley. Would our author submit to a like test? I trow not. Again he makes a *colte face* and suggests that, when the mother's prayer is not answered, it was because that while she prayed that he might not die "she prayed for his highest good" and, in this case, his highest good was not that he should live but that he should be taken and so her prayer was answered though in the sense diametrically opposite to that which she asked. Surely one is reduced to severe straits to maintain a thesis when he finds it necessary to twist around like this.

The author argues the superiority of Christian science to all other religions because Christian science, demonstrably, heals the sick and the religions do not. The answer to this is that it is not true. The prayers of Christian scientists are sometimes answered for the healing of the sick and so are the prayers of other communions. The writer of this article knows of a mining village in Britain in which there is a Roman Catholic priest who was once a minister of the establlished church. On becoming a priest he made, in this rather sordid village, a replica of the grotto at Lourdes. The natural cave in the Pyreneean valley is reproduced in concrete. The counterpart of the sacred spring is fed from the main of the village waterworks. Crowds pilgrims flock to this shrine and many are healed. Almost every temple in China has a band of priests attached to it who will, when called, proceed to the bedside of a sick person and recite prayers for his recovery. They are sometimes successful and sometimes they fail. The minister of every Protestant communion visits his sick parishioners and prays for them. Sometimes they recover and sometimes it is "for their highest good" that they do not. Is Christian science any different in its results? Certainly not to the eye of one not of that faith. If the author of the book under review wishes to test the value of his claim that Christian scientists recover from sickness more frequently and die less readily than those of other faiths let him submit the case to a reputable insurance company and see what reduction he will get on the premiums of his fellow believers. As long as the stark spectre of death stalks through the ranks of believers in Christian science as he does through those that belong to "popular religions" the claims set forth in this brochure cannot be established.—J.D.

MASON OF KWANGCHOW

"MASON OF KWANGCHOW."—By Rev. F. Houghton B. A. Editorial Secretary China Inland Mission. Agents, London: Religious Tract Society. Shanghai: Inland Mission 9 Woosung Road.

This is a little pamphlet of just 50 pages and could be read in a little over half an hour. It is something more than a book to the present writer for he knew "Mason of Kwangchow" quite well and is glad to see this testimony to his friend. Mason of Kwangchow was not a genius, nor a striking personality, nor even "a well known missionary." He was quite an ordinary person and a thousand such could be met with on this same China field and pass unnoticed by the ordinary man in the street. And herein lies the value of this biography for it not only tells the story of a well spent life but it tells how any reader of the little book might attain to the same usefulness and, possibly, leave as fragrant a record of an unselfish and fruitful life as did the man who never in his wildest dreams supposed that anyone would take the trouble to tell the world of his achievements or, indeed, supposed that there was any achievement for anyone to write of.

Mr. Mason was born in the little village of Houghton on September 15, 1871 and all his life long cherished a deep love for his native place with its village green, its blacksmith's forge and chesnut tree, and the wooden mill on the river Ouse. At the age of seventeen he became a solicitor's clerk and a year later passed through the experience of conversion and began work as a local (unpaid) preacher. He heard the call of the mission field and came to China in 1891 when he was just twenty years of age. One scarcely knows whether the man himself or the mission that sent him out, a youth rather than a man, had the more far-seeing faith.

Mason was sent to Kansu; he records, what was then, a common missionary experience.

> In the early hours of the morning I heard a great row at our gate. It was the now familiar story—a woman, to end her miserable existence, had swallowed a large quantity of opium and they had come to beseech the foreign missionary to go and save her life. We found the poor woman suffering intense pain through her folly, which she now bitterly regretted, and the damnable stuff was fast doing its deadly work. What made it worse was that the woman was not far from her confinement and I had great difficulty in causing her to vomit the opium but after some time I was rewarded and her life was saved by God's grace. This morning I learn that her husband is a very bad man and had been abusing her. All the time I was there she was calling out most piteously "Oh, my mother, my mother. My heart is in agony because of my sins." After I got back to bed at 4.30 a.m. these words rang in my ears and drove sleep from me.

Mason won favour in the eyes of the people and in 1895, during the Moslem rebellion, the missionaries were in great danger. The Manchu General had orders to attack the foreigners but excused himself because "the guns get so hot during the warm weather," a lame, but quite effective excuse. He was later to come into more intimate contact with the authorities.

> A new Viceroy named Tao (a Manchu) came to the city in 1896 and sent word to Mason that he would like to see him. I called upon him and, in course of conversation he told me that one thing he had heard about me struck him as being strange. He said "It has been told me that when you are preaching in the open air the Chinese are accustomed to curse you, calling you 'foreign devil,' and you have never been known to retaliate." Not long afterwards I was hastily summoned to his presence and found him in deep sorrow. His only son, a young man of real promise, was apparently dying from haemorrhage of the lungs. I protested that I was not a doctor but he pleaded with me that I might do something for him, saying he knew that I had helped many poor people in the city. I said I believed in prayer to God and if he would kneel with me we would pray together.
>
> That was surely a strange sight if one could have looked upon it. The heathen Governor of two provinces, a man who had the power of life and death over some thirty million people, kneeling on the floor of his office while a "foreign devil" missionary prayed to the God he had never heard of to save his son's life. But we resume Mason's story.
>
> We did so and as I rose from my knees my eyes fell on a bunch of keys hanging on the wall. These I hastily stuffed down the patient's back and blew tannin powder up his nostrils. In a few minutes he opened his eyes and asked me if I were Mr. Mason. The Viceroy, himself, took this as an answer to prayer and in a very short time the patient recovered.

Well, what was it? A miracle? But miracles don't happen nowadays. No, they do not happen to us but evidently when there is the right man and he takes the right method even miracles are not impossible. Let us see what was the sequel to this episode.

> We became friends and I was privileged on many occasions to take a meal with the Viceroy, his son and the chief secretary. When leaving Lanchow for furlough in 1899 I went to say goodbye. The Viceroy took me by the hand and, leading me into his garden, order all his attendants to leave us. When quite alone he whispered to me "I am so glad you are going to England. Don't hurry back for two years; something unspeakable will happen in China. I cannot say more." The day I left the city His Excellency came in person to the Mission House to say goodbye and wished me, in the delightfully polite way of the Chinese, a happy time in the old home. On my return to Lanchow, two years later, I learned from the Viceroy's secretary, who had become the Lanchow Taotai, how Mr. Tao had laboured to save the lives of every missionary in Kansu and Shensi.

This was during the terrible "boxer year" of 1900. The Viceroy had, apparently, already received secret orders concerning the approaching massacre but dared not divulge them. When it is remembered that one hundred and fifty-nine persons perished in the neighbouring province of Shansi, most of them being put to death in the courtyard of the Viceroy's Yamen and some falling by his own hand, it will be seen what a valuable asset was the friendship Mr. Mason had accidentally—was it accidental?—formed with the Viceroy of Kansu. It may be worth while recalling, too, that Yu-hsien, the infamous Governor of Shansi, was banished to Turkestan after the failure of the boxer movement and that when he had reached this very city of Lanchow, in which Mr. Mason had been so often cursed as a "foreign devil," he was overtaken by an Imperial courier who carried his death warrant and, after being feasted by the then Viceroy, his throat was cut in the market place in the dawn of the early morning to avoid publicity. Another interesting note may be added. In 1911, when the revolution broken out and all Manchus were ruthlessly slaughtered, Yu-hsien's daughter was residing in Hsianfu, the capital of the Province of Shensi. She fled to the compound of the Baptist Mission, in that city, and was given refuge there though every member of that mission, numbering sixteen souls, who were in her father's province of Shansi in 1900, had lost their lives by his orders. So spectacularly does Nemesis mete out retribution to the just and the unjust even in this materialistic age when the day of miracles has past. This is only a small book and it tells the story of a man who was no outstanding figure amongst missionaries in his day. He did not seek to thrust himself upon the attention of the officials in the province in which he was stationed. His chief virtue was that his eye was single and he did his daily task looking for no reward other than the "well done" of the Master he had come to China to serve.

VILLAGE LIFE IN SUFFOLK

"THE DEFENDANT SOUL."—By Charles Forrest. London: Ernest Benn. Ltd. Price, 7s. 6d.

Mr. Charles Forrest has written "The Stolen Case," a play in four acts, and "All Fools Together," three one-act plays. He goes into a fresh field with "The Defendant Soul," a novel of Suffolk village life.

I doubt whether there is any other part of England like the average Suffolk village with its pitifully parochial outlook. The coming of motor vehicles has done a great deal to make Suffolk village people more aware of other places than their own, but there still lingers a narrow-mindedness, a tight parochialness not met with in many other parts of England. During the War for example, the people who remained at home in a certain part of the county seemed more upset by the rise in the price of Austrian enamelware than by the terrible casualty lists of the Suffolk Regiment, one of the first to be cut up. This narrow-mindedness is brought out in Mr. Charles Forrest's novel, based on the author's early memories of village life in Suffolk, where, to quote his own words, "the clouds still seem bulkier and lazier, and the colours of the earth kindlier, than in any other part of England.

The novel tells of one George Cole, a weak, hysterical man, upset by a narrow theological system which he does not understand—a small boy drinking a strong whisky and soda! Arabella Cole, his wife, who worked hard for sixteen years to bring George from utter poverty to a state of comfortable solvency, finds that her wavering husband, for whom she has real affection, and for whom she has worn herself plain and thin and unattractive, has become enamoured of Cissie Rouse, a teacher in the village school. What does Arabella do? Well, she strangles the girl. George Cole is arrested and tried for the murder, but the jury does not or will not agree, and a fresh trial is ordered. George, by the mere accident of finding his wife's shoes and stockings drying in the oven the day after the murder, knows who has done the deed, but keeps the secret from others after letting his wife know that he knows. Mr. Sulyer, the farmer, the great man at the local chapel, Edie Beard, a terribly inquisitive person, and Maria Forby also come into the story. The novel will not be read by everybody, but by some it will be read with interest and perhaps enthusiasm. It is quite unlike the average tale.—G.S.F.K.

MRS. TWEEDIE'S NEW BOOK

"AN ADVENTUROUS JOURNEY." By Mrs. Alec Tweedie. London: Thornton Butterworth. Price, 3s. 6d. net.

Books of travel are by no means the easiest to review and there is quite a large percentage which it were better had never been written—it is surprising how many people there are who appear to think that they have only to pass through a place or pay a fleeting visit to qualify themselves to write intelligently about it and to give their views to the world at large; it is therefore all the more satisfactory to turn to a "book of travel" by an authoress of such experience and ability as Mrs. Alec Tweedie.

In "An Adventurous Journey" Mrs. Tweedie shows that she has lost none of her cunning with the pen and she continues to combine a power of observation with an aptness of description which has been such a feature of her previous publications. Mrs. Tweedie has been a great traveller; there are not many countries she has not visited and she has the knowledge and ability to write in an interesting manner about them all.

"An Adventurous Journey" deals with Russia, Siberia, and China and the first two chapters called respectively "Hell" and "Russia in Rags" describe the appalling conditions she found in Russia. She says "no pen could describe the irony, the cruelty, the tragedy of modern Russia as I saw it with my own two eyes. Politics I spoke to no one—politics are not my line—Humanity and results, form and colour, habits and customs are what I care for." But in spite of this disclaimer one gets more than a glimpse of "politics" and a very convincing picture of the dire results of Soviet rule. From Moscow Mrs. Tweedie journeyed on through Siberia to Peking—and her adventures included a railway accident. This was in 1925 and it was during her progress that things flared up in China following the May 30 incident in Shanghai. She has a lot to say about Peking and her keeness of perception enables her to write refreshingly about sights and scenes which have been the theme of many previous "pens." She has something pithy to say about every place she visited, Mukden, Dairen, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, all of which places she was in during the wave of anti-foreignism which swept China during the latter half of 1925 and 1926. Sometimes it must be confessed small inaccuracies creep in *e.g.* when the "fine golf" course at "Repulse Bay" Hongkong is referred to—but these are few and far between and can easily be forgiven.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

A STUDY OF BEAUTY HINTS

We Are Told How the Old Lotions Were Made

It is a matter for conjecture how many women actually are as interested in beauty as women's pages, which have now become an institution in most magazines and newspapers, would lead us to believe. The subject is, of course, a leader among those very few which are of interest strictly to women and, as such, is more in its proper place on a page for women than any other type of article: which may explain their great number and regular appearance.

They are undoubtedly interesting in their way to the women who are actively concerned with the search for beauty, however great or small may be their number. But to those who read women's pages and are nevertheless willing to take calmly whatever Nature has seen fit to provide in the way of features, these articles cannot make thrilling reading matter.

Just consider the modern beauty hints: they are distressingly prosaic. There is nothing spritely or even fantastic about them, and practically the only amusement to be derived from their casual perusal is in the wounderful contradictions that they set forth. "Take a pot of good cold cream," the modern beauty seekers are commanded, "and having applied this, remove the surplus with one of the patent paper handkerchiefs which are one sale now at every good supplier's. Then an astringent of reliable name should be gently dabbed into the skin...." The next hint published, however, counsels those who would be beautiful to beware of all cold creams and any greasy substance, while yet others preach an equal fariness of the application of astringents "however popular their name may seem to be." And so they continue with their ever-recurring references to concoctions of "reliable make," "of well-known name," "of a qualified standard," and a hundred and one other ambiguous phrases which convey almost nothing to the reader.

Women nowadays, of course, have not the time to make their own creams and pommades, but even so some idea of the ingredients and their quantities contained in the lotions advised might perhaps help to make the reading of beauty hints more interesting. Take, for example, the really old counsel, proffered during the middle ages, and fragments of which have been preserved on ancient parchments to this day. They gave a wealth of detailed information as to the exact manner in which each mixture was made: and they certainly must be allowed a leading place as reading matter over the recipes of to-day.

"To make the face fair," reads one recipe (translated into readable English) "take the fresh fat of a pig, and the golk of a half-boiled egg. Mix these well together with a little dried bay or laurel leaf, powdered, and apply the concoction to the face over night." To keep the hair glossy and in good condition the lady of the middle ages was advised to "boil leeches in a new pot. Collect the scum and anoint the hair with it." Or, alternatively, if this method failed to appeal to her she could "take the ashes obtained by the burning of the skin of a serpent, mix them well with the fat of a bear and rub into the hair at night."

Then to those who desired beautiful eyes was this addressed: "Boil a red snail until it be thoroughly done, skim the fat and anoint the eyes with this when retiring for the night."

Certainly these recipes make more interesting reading, but in actual practice—no. Boiled red snails and leeches, not to mention bear's fat and serpents' skins, however pleasant they may have seemed to the lady of the middles ages, are most definitely revolting to the modern woman. Besides, think of the difficulty of procuring them. As well ask for scale of dragon, gall of goat and liver of blaspheming Jews, by which, if you cannot make yourself beautiful, you can always work a dire vengeance on those whom Nature has more greatly favoured. These commonplaces of our great-great-grandmothers' housekeeping equipment would be hardly obtainable nowadays, even at the most lavish of universal providers.

But one wonders with some misgivings what ingredient the modern beauty specialist uses for his ingratiating lotions!

A pouched bodice gives chic to a simple day-time frock

THE IMPORTANCE OF DRESS

Only Sartorial Perfection Can Give Sense of Real Ease

Every true daughter of Eve will agree that nice clothes have a stimulating effect, bringing a sense of vibality and well being. When one has achieved a successful toilette there is a feeling of animation that quickens the pulse and brightens the eyes. The very effort of living to one's clothes is a tonic! The head is held up: the movements become elastic and buoyant: and as scientists tell us that every muscular action has a corresponding effect on the brain cells there is no doubt that a graceful, erect carriage of the body reacts favourably upon the mind.

To change one's dress is to change one's outlook almost insensibly. To slip out of one's working clothes into the garments of leisure and pleasure is to become a different creature! To be suitably and sensibly clad for the work of the day is a powerful aid to efficiency. And how easy it is to live down to one's clothes in these lazy and careless moments when what we look like ceases to concern us!

Part of Personality

It is very few who can afford to dwell above the level of mundane things, or to be indifferent to the approval and admiration of others. The great majority of people we meet will know us only by our outward appearance, and we instinctive-know that we are judged and "placed" largely by our clothes. First impressions are apt to be lasting, and no woman who aims at success can afford to neglect her toilette. The assurance that one is tastefully dressed and pleasant to look upon leaves one free to forget self, and with lack of self-consciousness comes mental poise.

And do we not feel instinctively that to have a hole in one's stocking is to have a hole in that armour of self-respect with which we habitually clothe ourselves? And is not the merest glimpse of a soiled shoulder strap quite enough to convey a vivid impression of the wearer's character? Clothes do, indeed, count in the sum total of our personality. When we know we are not looking our best do we not shrink from observation? Oh, the agony of a pair of dirty shoes, or a ladder in one's stocking, or any other sartorial sin with the critical eyes of others upon us! We are awkward, nervous, reserved, or may display an "inferiority complex" by being assertive and noisy to cover our discomfort. Such mental states are a great drain upon vital energy, and if self depreciation becomes a habit sooner or later the health suffers and the body becomes an easy prey to any infection that may be about.

The British Way

M. Jacques Worth, the world-renowned Paris dressmaker, is reported to have said that our countrywomen are not so interested in clothes as are the women of other nations. Certainly our traditional test of good taste is to dress unostentatiously, and to use our clothes as a sort of protective colouration. We dislike being the "cynosure of all eyes"—most of us!—whereas the Frenchwoman aims at creating a sensation with her clothes. But though the British woman regards "daring" as a sign of ill breeding, her dress is none the less charming and effective. In the words of Shenstone, a writer of the eighteenth century (when both men's and women's dress was extremely ornate), "dress should never appear the effect of too much study and application. On this account I have seen parts of dress, in themselves extremely beautiful, which, at the same time, subject the wearer to the character of affection"; and he concludes by stating that "until thirty—or with some a little longer—people should dress in a way that is most likely to procure the love of the opposite sex"!—E. A. COCKER.

Mr. Richman—How do you like this place? Shall we buy it?

His Wife—Oh, it's perfectly lovely! The view from this balcony is so fine that it leaves me speechless.

"Then we'll buy it."

THE AMBITIONS OF EXTREME YOUTH

The Replies to Questions Anent the Distant Future Are Often Startling

One of the favourite occupations of uncles, aunts, grannies, visitors in general, and all seeking to "make conversation" with children is to take the youngsters apart and begin, "And what are you going to be when you grow up?," writes a contributor to the "Manchester Guardian."

It is rather rough luck on the visitor whose occupation lies among the crowd known as "black-coats," for the children never flatter them by assuming that their job is worth aspiring to. I have never heard a child say that he wanted to be a stockbroker or company-promoter, a sales-manager, the owner of a departmental store, a civil servant, a clerk of any sort. Sometimes these things are embraced in the unoriginal reply of the initative child, "I want to be just what Daddy is," but as an ambition individually conceived none of them ever appears.

Once, when the immemorial question was put to my younger boy, he replied startingly: "I want to be a good man riding about to parties on a white horse." Possibly this indicates a career as a country rector. I don't see what else would fill that particular bill. But apart from an incalculable aberration of that sort, the answer a boy will make can be counted on with almost mathematical certainty. It will be a spectacular profession—soldier or sailor,—a well-known profession such as that of a doctor; or something which means using your hands. And the jobs which mean using your hands seem to have far more appeal than the others. "R. L. S." has hit it off very well in the verses about the boy who wanted to be a lamplighter.

Now Tom would be a driver and Maria go sea,
And my papa's a banker and as rich as he can be;
But I, when I am stronger and can choose what I'm to do,
O Leerie, I'll go round at night and light the lamps with you!

Diamonds bound with a dark shade form a delightful trimming

With my own children, next in favour to men who dig holes in roads are engine-drivers. In default of a garden at the house they have an allotment not far from it, and the allotment overlooks the railway. They know every train and its time, from the pedestrian "all stations to Cheadle Heath" to the whizzing Continental Boat Express which roars to and from Tilbury. But more important than knowing the trains is knowing which trains have drivers aware of small boys' existences, and you can never get them away from the allotment if a train is due whose driver or fireman is known to be good for a wave of the hand.

Life became very thrilling for them the other day when the telegraph wires along the railway were being renewed. They spent literally hours sitting on the fence in conversation with the men who were putting up the wires, and they went home as flushed and satisfied as a social climber who has landed a very desirable fish. And when one day they found on the road near this job a lost tool, with what pride and joy they treasured it! Evidently it conferred on them a thrilling importance, a sense that the great work was being held up till they restored the thing which was essential to its carrying on.

There is a big excavation being made near the place where my husband works. The other day the smaller boy was taken to town, and when he came back I asked him if he had seen Mr. ——, naming a colleague of my husband's. "No, someone much better than that," he said. "One of the men digging the hole by Daddy's office said 'Good morning' to me." That, evidently, had been to him the crowning glory of his outing.

I wonder why boys like to see men doing physical work? A friend of mine, inclined, I think, to be too poetical, thinks our old friend "the poetry of motion" is the reason. She talks about the beautiful rhythm of hammer strokes, the light from the open fire rippling on the engine-driver's muscles, and all that sort of thing. I don't think it's anything of the kind. A far more likely explanation is that children, like the rest of us, have an admiration for people who do what they can't do themselves. That perhaps is why they rarely want to be "something in an office" when they grow up. They haven't the least idea of what is involved in a creative or administrative job. Nothing in their experience has yet suggester the hazards and adventures of such a life; that will come later. For the moment they "feel their life in every limb," and the job done with limbs is the job that appeals to them. When they say they want to do these things "when they grow up," they really mean that they want to do them now; and the intensity of their admiration for the people who are doing these things is simply an unthinking tribute of weakness to strength.

CARE OF THE TEETH

Although the importance of proper care of the teeth has been increasingly realized by the public in recent years, there are many points on which they are usually ignorant, or misinformed.

Let me begin with the children. The first teeth require as much or more care than the second ones. They should be preserved as long as possible, if necessary by stoppings, for they keep the proper contour of the jaws until the permanent teeth are ready to take their place.

No food or sweets should be eaten at night after the teeth have been cleansed.

A short time ago I would have advised the immediate removal of teeth with abscess formation at the roots; but with the increasing knowledge of the uses of ultra-violet rays I hesitate to give a sweeping opinion of that kind now. I have seen teeth in this condition clear up wonderfully under ultra-violet radiation, and each case must be judged on its merits.

An extraordinary position is sometimes taken up, even by educated people, regarding the stopping of their teeth. How often have I heard a patient say, "I would never have a tooth stopped. I much prefer to have them out." Poor deluded innocents! May I emphatically beg of you to keep your teeth intact as long as possible, providing they can be made clean and kept clean—I mean surgically clean. Otherwise you will ultimately regret your hasty and ill-informed resolution.

Finally a word about tooth powders and pastes. The choice of either one or the other deserves consideration. On the whole I think the paste deserves preference. All powders must contain a certain amount of grit, which in course of time, through continual use, must damage the enamel of the teeth, and this, unlike many other portions of the body, cannot be replaced by Nature.—A Dentist in "Evening Standard."

BALANCING CHAIRS

Few of those people who still believe in balancing a huge armchair each side of the sitting or drawing-room fireplace ever think of changing the chairs to the other side of the grate. The tendency is for the sitter to lean more heavily on the side of the chair nearer the light and to give especial wear to the arm of that side. If the weekly custom were adopted of changing the places of the chairs the covers and springs would give longer life.

The cushions on the settee or sofa should likewise the turned about to give equality of use. The position of the settee itself should also be altered so that visitors would not always sit in the same place. Alterations of smaller chairs and the little tables help with the movement of the bigger furniture to give longer life to the carpet. Any change that alters the usual tread of those using the room is to be welcomed. More occasional movement of carpets and rugs will be found to add to their life—a matter of importance in these days of economy.

WHEN ROSES BLOOM

FROM AN UP-COUNTRY AUTHOR

I'm happy all the long year through;
With nights of stars and dawn of dew,
Days of grey and days of blue;
But oh, the thrill of rapture new
When roses bloom!

Poinsettia's for Christmas show
Hyacinths in window grow,
Daffodils like trumpets blow
But oh, what fresh delight I know
When roses bloom!

Wisteria's graceful purple shower,
Hollyhock's aspiring tower,
Marigolds' unfailing dower
Delight; but joy has richer power
When roses bloom!

The Valley Lily's perfume rare
The Saviour owns: field lilies share
His grace, arrayed in vesture fair.
See Sharon's rose His love declare
When roses bloom!

MARTIN'S PILLS
There is no better pill than MARTIN'S. You can rely upon MARTIN'S PILLS.
Sold by A. S. Watson & Sons, Chemists, and all Chemist and Stores.

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INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per D.K.K. Dairen M. (via Siberia) June 24
Per P. & O. Khiva .... „ 24
Per R. D. Pres. Harrison .... „ 24
Per B. F. Achilles .... „ 25
Per R.D.S. Pres. Jackson .... „ 28
Per N.Y.K. Shinyo M. .... „ 28
Per C.P.O. Emp. of Asia .... „ 28
Per R. D. Pres. Taft .... July 2

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE VIA SIBERIA:—
Per D.K.K. Sakaki M. ....June 22

FOR EUROPE:—
Per N.Y.K. Kashima M. .... „ 25
Per M.M.S. General Metginger .... „ 29

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—
Per R. D. Pres. Madison ....June 27
Per C.P.O. Emp. of France ...... „ 28

FOR JAPAN:—
Per N.Y.K. Nagasaki M. ....June 25
Per N.Y.K. Shanghai M. .... „ 29

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—
Per R. D. Pres. Harrison, ...June 25
Per N.Y.K. Kashima M. .... „ 25

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are show under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Ronpura	May 11	June 24
FushimiM.	May 1	June 27
Hakozaki	June 2	July 11
Benalder	May 11	July 16
HakusanM.	Jun. 15	July 25
Malwa	June 27	July 25
Glenamoy	June 8	July 27
Karmalwa	June 17	Aug. 5
Glengarry	June 22	Aug. 6
Benledi	June 19	Aug. 7
KitanoM	June 28	Aug. 9
Glenapp	July 7	Aug. 19
Morea	July 12	Aug. 19
Haruna M.	July 17	Aug 22
Benwyvis	July 10	Aug. 24
Glenshiel	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
Kashmir	July 25	Sept. 2
Kamo M.	July 26	Sept. 6
Mantua	Aug. 9	Sept. 16
Katori M	Aug. 10	Sept. 19
Kalyan	Aug. 22	Sept. 31
Macedonia	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
Kashgar	Sept. 19	Oct. 29
Rawalpindi	Oct. 4	Nov. 12
Rajputana	Nov. 1	Dec. 10
Karmala	Nov. 14	Dec. 20

From LIVERPOOL

DelagoaM	May 11	June 24
Aurastes	June 1	July 7
Philoctetes	June 5	July 14
Orestes	June 15	July 21
Antenor	June 22	July 29
Merriones	—	Aug. 4

From SCANDINAVIA

Java	—	June 23

From HAMBURG

Rheinland	—	June 23
Marda	—	June 24
Nagara	May 18	July 2
Havelland	—	July 12
Phemius	May 29	July 12
Taiwan	May 29	July 14
Tirpitz	—	July 15
Havenstein	—	July 21
Agra	June 15	Aug. 2
Coblenz	July 10	Sept. 1

From BREMEN

Eurylochus	June 21	Aug. 15

From GENOA

Alderamin	Jun. 19	July 29

From ROTTERDAM

Valen	—	July 2
WilmingtonM.	May 17	July 2
Mito M.	May 31	July 13
Isar	June 4	July 16
Schlesien	June 12	July 24
Saarbruecken	June 15	Aug 4
C. of Pekin	June 16	Aug. 7

From TRISTE

Timavo	—	June 25
Himalaya	—	July 12

From MARSEILLES

Porthos	May 31	July 5
Chenonceaux	June 14	July 19
C. of Tokio	June 6	July 21
Mahosa	June 21	July 22
Athos II	June 28	Aug. 2
D'Artagnan	July 12	Aug. 16
Sphinx	July 26	Aug. 30
Angers	Aug. 9	Sept. 13
G. Metzinger	Aug 23	Sept. 27

From PORT SAID

Augsburg	June 30	July 10

From MEDAN

Deflinger	June 19	July 4

From BOMBAY

HakodateM.	May 29	June 24
BengalM.	May 21	June 27
Kidderpore	June 15	July 10

From COLOMBO

Khyber	June 23	July 8

From PENANG

Benarty	June 9	June 24

From SINGAPORE

Idomeneus	June 15	June 22
Glenogle	June 14	June 24
Glenshane	June 15	June 25
Anhalt	—	June 27
Achilles	June 19	June 27
Antolycus	June 15	June 28
Patroclus	June 20	July 1
TambaM.	June 23	July 4
Adington Ct.	—	July 13

From BANJOEWANGI

TempleBar	June 16	June 28

From BALIKPAPAN

Tjileboet	—	June 22
Ekstrand	June 25	July 14

From BATAVIA

Tjikembang	June 15	June 27
Tjikarang	June 26	July 8

From MACASSAR

Tjikini	June 17	July 6

From MANILA

Ouderkerk	June 20	June 27

From HONGKONG

Denmark	June 18	June 22
Shantung	June 19	June 23
Sunning	June 19	June 23
Yat-shing	June 20	June 23
Kashgar	June 20	June 23
Khiva	June 21	June 24
Linan	June 21	June 24
Szechuen	June 23	June 26
Hanyang	June 24	June 26
Luchow	June 24	June 27
Hangsang	June 23	June 27
P. Madison	—	June 27
E. of Russia	June 26	June 28
Korea M.	—	July 2
P. Pierce	—	July 4
Yokohama	July 1	July 4
Shinyo M.	July 10	July 12
Pres. Taft	—	July 18

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

B. Prince	—	June 29
Antolycus	—	June 30
S. Prince	—	July 12
C. of Bedford	—	July 25
C. of Canberra	—	Aug. 22
C. of Roubaix	—	Sept. 21

From SAN FRANCISCO

Dolius	—	June 22
G. Wall	—	June 23
G. Peak	—	June 24
Agapenor	—	June 27
Silverguava	June 13	July 7
Siberia M.	June 19	July 11
P. McKinley	—	July 12
Taiyo M.	July 3	July 25
Silverbeech	June 13	July 28
Tenyo M.	July 17	Aug. 9
Silvermaple	July 17	Aug. 25

From SEATTLE

MishimaM.	June 15	July 11
P. Jefferson	—	July 16
P. Lincoln	—	July 30

From SEATTLE

Iyo M.	June 29	July 25
Suidzuoka	July 26	Aug. 21

From TACOMA

Shelton	—	June 28

From VANCOUVER

E. of France	—	July 7

From HONOLULU

Shinyo M	June 11	June 28
P. Harrison	—	June 24
P. Johnson	—	July 8
P. Monroe	—	July 22

From KOBE

NagasakiM.	June 22	June 24
KashimaM.	June 22	June 24
ShanghaiM.	June 25	June 28
Ilmar	—	June 29
C. of Mandalay	Jn. 27	June 29
Lahn	—	July 21

From YOKOHAMA

Ikoma M.	—	June 23
P. Jackson	—	June 28
E. of Asia	—	June 28
Hakone M.	July 1	July 8
Suwa M	July 15	July 22

From OSAKA

Kashgar	—	June 24

From NAGOYA

Tsukuba M.	—	June 27

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, June 14. From Japan. Mrs. W. J. Barrie, Messrs. H. Baring, M. M. Berger and A. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Cameron, Mrs. B. P. and Master Hovey, Mr. G. M. Heaphy, Mrs. E. W. and Master Jackson, Capt. C. R. Jones, Mrs. I. J. Lortsen, Messrs. R. T. Osborne, H. S. Pedley, E. C. Weed, A. Woods and E. G. Wesson.

Per str. Siangwo, June 15. From River Ports. Messrs. Mienez and Sims.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 16. From Ningpo. Miss Binlin.

Per str. Leesang, June 16. From Northern Ports. Mrs. P. H. Smith, Miss and Master Smith, Messrs. Hagen and Paul Vian.

Per str. Kungwo, June 16. From River Ports. Mrs. C. Allen, Mrs. and Miss Overesch, Mrs. Pierson, Messrs. C. L. Conrady and Hill, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Jones, Mr. P. S. Maslin, Mrs. Melchanoff, Mr. Glass.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, June 18. From Ningpo. Messrs. Hylbert, Ockermallen, Fischer and Wheldon.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 19. From Ningpo. Father Nugent, Miss Zimmerman.

Per str. Kutwo, June 19. From River Ports. Mrs. Rasmussen and child, Miss Pearce, Dr. A. Michaelis, Mrs. Von Wender, Misses Mann and Sachse, Mrs. Rowell, Mr. J. Combetter, Misses Robinson and H. N. Gollehn, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. N. Ledzard, Misses Thompson and Mabel A. Woodruff.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, June 20. From Ningpo. Messrs. Decker and Baker.

Per str. Tingsang, June 20. From Northern Ports. Messrs. Lofling, W. R. Earley and E. W. Fitchford.

Per str. Tuckwo, June 20. From River Ports. Miss F. Rowlands, Mr Cav. A. de Nadamlenzki, Misses M. G. Cabot and V. L. Hughes, Lt. Bissety, Mr. and Mrs. Charleux, Messrs. Chen and S. Sun, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. L. Waddell, Mrs. Colquhoun, Mr. Lordereau, Mrs. and Miss Sun, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. G. B. V. Miller, Mrs. McLeskey.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, June 20. From Japan. Mr. B. C. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Gardener, Mr. and Mrs. K. O. Kronin, Miss A. M. Keating, Mr. W. C. Paston, Misses P. Keehn and P. Cronquist, Messrs. H. Davy, F. E. Shening, Hans Kemma and S. A. Ringer, Mrs. S. A. Ringer, Mrs. T. Effersoe, Mr. Verner Levald, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Rohde.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 21. From Ningpo. Messrs. Benjamin, Maingou Hatten, Colman, Carrie and McIntyre.

OUTWARD

Per str. Kiangwo, June 15.—For River Ports.—Mr. H. Middleton, Miss E. Tredericks, Mrs. Loruntsen, Miss M. T. Pike, Messrs. R. F. Pike, Gibb and Lockhart, Mrs. Mende and child.

Per R.M.S. Angers, June 15.—For Marseille.—Messrs. Robert, A. M. H. Magnier, Donnet, Faucher and Bach, Mrs. Nicolini, Messrs. L. Eaton and Hemery, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Munson, Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Beach, Misses F. H. E. B. and E. W. Beach, Messrs. Tifiou and G. Leclere, Mrs. Lily, Messrs. Papoul, Casabianca, Marc, Bouthemy, Ceccado, Muller, Fichter, Ch, Malher, R. Fabre, G. Vuilleminot, C. Burgaud, Souquet, Le Guen, Martelluchi, Noel, Gueguen, Briaud, H. M. Von York, R. Kervizic, Cpomonon Guersent and Barbereau.—**For Colombo.**—Mr. John Thomas.—**For Singapore.**—Messrs. W. Sauders, K. Waight, G. Michael and Ch. McNaire.—**For Saigon.**—Mr. H. J. Stern, R. F. Legris, Messrs. A. Aynie, Pahm Phu Kinh and A Aynie.—**For Hongkong.**—Messrs. F. B. Henry, Misses L. Henry and M. Laird, Mr. Lam, Bac, Miss L. Rose, Messrs. J. P. Lowe, J. D'Almeida, Sanumser Khan, K. T. Heun and K. Hok.

Per str. Shengking, June 16.—For Hankow.—Miss Francis Tomko.

Per str. Luchow, June 16.—For Amoy.—Misses Jean Strick, Lois De Pree, H., M. and E. Boot, Master H. De Pree.

Per str. Taming, June 16.—For Weihaiwei.—Lieut. Good.—**For Tongku.**—Messrs. Price and H. Waxman.

Per str. Fausang, June 16.—For Northern Ports.—Mrs., Dr. and Miss Swan, Mrs. Gailick, Masters Swan, Mrs. Brown, Misses B. Brown, B. Smith, Gray and Green, Mr. and Mrs. Eastwood, Messrs. MacOwan and Berger, 14 French Naval Ratings.

Per str. Suiwo, June 17.—For River Ports.—Miss Barrie, Mr. A. C. Hoffman, Miss A. Arnet, Rev. W. Christie.

Per str. Sinkiang, June 18.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Farrell.

Per str. Shasi, June 18.—For Hankow.—Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Lindell, Masters P., J. and D. Lindell, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Lindbeck, Misses L. and A. Lindbeck, Masters J. and G. Lindbeck. —**For Ichang.**—Dr. Beauchamp. Sir Montagu Beauchamp.

Per str. Kungwo, June 18. For River Parts.—Miss D. Sichkarenks, Messrs. Koetz and M. Lipkovsky.

Per P. & O. S. Rajputana, June 18. —For London, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Alexander. Miss Alexander, Mrs. H. Brown and 2 children, Messrs. J. Burns and R. Brown, Miss B. A. Buse. Mr. E. H. Brandligt, Lt. P. K. Benner, Miss Cheever, Mrs. C. Cruttwell and 2 children, Mrs. M. J. Cohen, Lt. Comdr. J. E. Gaffin, Miss Cheever, Mr. D. C. Dow. Mrs. Duval, Messrs. H. G. Dattoo and W. D. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. R. Davis, Miss A. Deller, Lt. G. P. S. Davies, Misses Elmslie and E. W. Fodsick, Mr. H. Garland, Mrs. L. Grekoff, Rev. R. P. A. Guibert, Lt. R. T. Gordon-Duff, Mrs. E. B. C. Hornell and child, Mr. T. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hogg and 2 children, Mrs. L. C. Healey and child, Mrs. G. H. R. Halland, Messrs. C. F. Hanwell and C. E. Holmes, Lady Magdalen Herbert, Miss Hope, Mr. J. S. Hope, Miss Hampson, Messrs. R. L. Ingledew, W. R. Kermode and F. Kulka. Mrs. A. B. Lowndes and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lopato, Miss and Master Lopato, Messrs. F. Leechman and A. H. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leslie, Mrs. A. B. Lowndes and infant. Mrs. Mitsukuri. Mr., Mrs. and Miss D. MacGregor and child, Miss M. Malone, Mr. F. L. Morrison. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Mathews and 2 infants, Messrs. J. W. Magtegaal and J. Nicol Brown. Mrs. G. Neville, Messrs. D. H. Nassur and L. W. O'Gowan, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pawsey and child, Lt. G. C. Phillip. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Phillips and child, Mr. H. Prince. Mr. and Mrs. F. Popple. Mrs. L. Page Messrs. D. A. Painter, Silbermann and L. Schipper, Mr. and Mrs. J. Swayn and infant. Mrs. A. M. Slack, Messrs. W. Satterley, J. C. Sen. F. Tritandas, H. Topham and S. Uyeda, Mrs. L. R. Wheen and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. G. Wayne. Mr. and Mrs. W. Westerman, Mrs. G. C. Zajdel.

Per str. Siangwo, June 19.—For River Ports.—Messrs. J. W. Stackhouse and Frost.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 19.—For Ningpo.—Messrs. A. K. Macpherson, H. Colman. Hatten and A. MacIntyre.

Per str. Kaiping, June 19.—For Chinwangtao.—Misses Carnie and Iet[illegible] Mrs. Clear, Miss Jarvis, Mrs. J. B. Grant. Mrs. Brown and daughter.

Per str. President Pierce, June 19.—For Hongkong and Manila.—Misses D. Drachonfels and A. Tong, Mrs. King. Misses N. Li Franc and Valentine Chapeau, Mr. S. Isaksen, Miss A. Tognazzini.

Per str. Kutwo, June 20.—For River Ports.—Mr. P. V. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. van Corback, Misses J. and B. Bonet.

Per str. Tatung, June 21.—For Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. Lindbeck and children.—**For Kiukiang.**—Mr. F. E. McGarvin, Misses Merny, P. Doble and Filman, Master Filman.

Per str. Shanghai Maru, June 21.—For Japan.—Mrs. Ada, Henderson, Mr. Frank Bailey, Mrs. W. Fornoth, Capt. W. Fornoth, Mr. G. Odharmal, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Cameron, Messrs. Karl Rabe, R. M. Couch and F. M. Tootill.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 21.—For Ningpo.—Messrs. Decker and J. Turner, Miss Zinniman.

Per str. Tuckwo, June 21.—For River Ports.—Mrs. H. Stromwal and 2 children, Mrs. C. H. Glatz and 2 children. Foreign Nurse and 5 Sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Messrs. Bush and L. M. Plavin, Miss E. Lynch, Rev. Kirst, Mr. Marks.

Per str. President Cleveland, June 21. —For Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu xia Japan Ports.—Miss N. G. Marshall, Messrs. J. N. Sipser and P. J. Klink, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fish, Mr L. G. Smith, Misses Lillien Oliver, Ruth Oliver and E. E. Fueller, Mrs. J. W Nichols, Miss Clare Nichols, Mrs. H. H. Cameron, Misses Patricia M. Cameron and Barbara A. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Reib, Miss Jane Reib. Mrs. C. A. Fitch, Masters Robert Fitch and John Fitch, Mr. G. A. Fitch, Miss Edith Fitch, Masters Kempton Fitch and Albert Fitch, Mr. H. A. Wilbur Master Halsey Wilbur, Mrs. R. R. Service, Master Robert Service, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Price, Miss Mary Price, Master Frank Price, Capt. and Mrs. L. W. Putnam, Mr. E. George, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Goodrich, Mr. J. B. Yankey, Master Raymond Yankey, Mrs. J. B. Yankey, Master David Yankey, Rev. and Mrs. D. C. Butler, Misses Betty Butler, Anne Butler, Mary Butler and L. M. Row, Lt. and Mrs. E. W. Willett, Master Peter S. Willett, Miss Retha S. Landis, Lt. Geo. F. Yoran, Mrs. Lucile Yoran. Master Geo. F. Yoran, Mrs. Careline Goode, Mr. M. Gottlich, Mrs. Mary Sobchenko, Misses Jane Mandel, Edith Mandel and Edith Siegelstein. Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Lair, Master John Lair, Misses Theodera Lair and Hazel Myers, Mrs. F. J. Raven, Miss R. Raven, Master R. Raven, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Burch, Misses Glaris Burch and Ruth Burch, Mr. A. R. Edwards, Miss Dorothy D. Adams, Mr. C. T. Gillen, Lady Ray Drummond, Messrs. Carl Von Wiegand, W. R. M. Hill, N. Hashim and R. G. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Straharn, Mr. and Mrs. Peter T. McDonough. Mrs. H. B. Matthews, Mrs. D. Finkelstein.

Per str. Suiyang, June 22.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Ross, Mr. T. W. Thompson.

Per str. Tungchow, June 22.—For Tongku.—Mr. Gaddum, Mr. and Mrs. Van Brundt, Mr. W. Kielich, Mr. and Mrs Fabian, Masters Fabian, Mr. Horn, Lieut. Dissery.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Misses Spalding and C. Shaw, Mrs. Levy and child.—**For Chefoo.**—Miss Frame, Mrs. A. Cook and 2 children, Mr. A. C. T[illegible].

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
June 14	29.78	75.0	S E by S	2	77.2	74.0	84.2	68.7	o.
„ 15	29.76	77.5	W	0	87.1	78.5	92.2	73.2	b. c.
„ 16	29.84	74.8	E N E	1	73.1	71.6	76.1	67.7	o. r.
„ 17	29.69	75.7	S S E	1	76.7	74.8	85.1	70.4	o.
„ 18	29.83	74.0	W by N	1	75.9	70.9	81.4	63.5	o.
„ 19	29.83	74.5	E S E	1	77.7	73.2	80.6	65.1	o.
„ 20	29.76	74.7	E	1	73.4	71.3	74.5	68.6	o. m.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date		Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1929	Minimum 1928	Maximum 1929	Maximum 1928	Rainfall Inches 1929	Rainfall Inches 1928
June	14	72.6	66.2	84.0	80.5	0.04	Nil
„	15	75.5	64.6	87.0	82.5	0.47	„
„	16	69.0	66.6	77.0	87.0	1.25	„
„	17	72.0	75.0	83.0	91.5	0.05	„
„	18	66.5	72.0	81.0	89.2	0.29	„
„	19	70.6	75.0	80.0	91.5	Nil	0.12
„	20	71.0	76.0	76.0	81.0	0.01	0.21

BIRTHS

BERAHA.—On June 16, 1929, at their residence, to MR. and MRS. M. BERAHA, a daughter.

BETINES.—On June 14, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. BETINES, a daughter.

GABBOTT.—On June 18, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to MR. and MRS. BERNARD L. GABBOTT, a daughter.

HAIMOVITCH.—On June 15, 1929, at Shanghai, to the wife of V. M. HAIMOVITCH, a daughter.

NASH.—On June 19, 1929, at Newchwang to MR. and MRS. E. D. NASH, a son.

NEFRUD.—On June 13, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. CARL NEFRUD, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

FRITZ-SZOLD.—On Tuesday, June 18, 1929, at the American Consulate in Dairen, CHESTER FRITZ of Shanghai, to BERNARDINE SZOLD of New York.

GABBOTT-RAMSAY.—On June 19, Manila RUBY RAMSAY (née READ), daughter of JAMES RAMSAY of Edmonton, Canada, to FRANCIS RIDYARD GABBOTT. (By cable).

KIRKE-SANDYS.—On June 8, 1929, at Yunnanfu, CLAUDE CECIL AUGUSTUS KIRKE, C.B.E., His Majesty's Consul General, Yunnanfu, to SYBIL ESME SANDYS, second daughter of the Rev. EDWARD THEODORE SANDYS and of Mrs. SANDYS, of the Rectory, Stapleford, Herts.

DEATHS

BELILIOS.—On Wednesday, June 19, 1929, at 2.30 a.m., at the General Hospital, Shanghai, after four weeks illness, RAPHAEL AARON BELILIOS, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin., of 12 Jinkee Road, Shanghai. (Hongkong papers please copy).

ROZARIO.—On June 21, 1929, at 15 Helen Terrace, Shanghai, IZABEL MARIA PEREIRA DO ROZARIO, aged 65 years. Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.

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